ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WE WANT IT. WE MU

The immense lot of fine Dress Goods of House, Lawson & Connor are all in our store now, and we show you tomorrow \$10,328.23 worth of seasonable Dress Goods that was bought at 30 cents on the dollar. We will get rid of them at a result of the control of the contro on the dollar. We will get rid of them at a very small margin of profit. The sale begins tomorrow. Every article in our store offered at Bankrupt prices, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c on the dollar.

Dress Goods

Colored.

3,000 yards 36-inch all wool English Cheviots, Plaids, Hopsackings, etc., worth 65c a yard, Tomorrow 31c,

190 pieces All Wool 36-inch Scotch Homespuns, and two-toned Hopsack-ings, worth 50c to 65c,

Tomorrow 25c.

One lot of about 2,500 yards, Diagonals, Serges, Hopsackings, Cheviots, Bison Mixtures, Panama Checks and all the late effects in dress goods-Choice 73c a yard.

67 pieces French Broadcloth, all thades, worth \$1.50, special Tomorrow 98c.

50 inch Diagonals and Hopsackings, strictly all wool, special at 51c a yard.

3,000 yards 36-inch Sultings, cheap at 35c, special at 15c a yard.

31 pieces 54-inch striped novelty press Sinting, nearly all wool, for Monday only,

At 29c a yard. Dress Suiting, nearly all wool, for bracing all the newest and very latest weaves known to the dry goods world, worth, in a regular way, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50 a yard,

Tomorrow \$1 a yard. Our Novelty Pattern Suits must go at some price. If you want a rich, elegant calling costume buy one now at 25c on the dollar.

Silks.

39-inch fine Satin Brocades, for evening wear, worth \$1.25, Special at 75c.

110 pieces all silk Satins in dark shades, worth \$1.25, At 49c a yard.

90 pieces satin stripe Pongees and Figured Crepes, value 75c, Special at 49c a yard.

39 pieces Crinkle Silks, for evening, worth \$1.25, Yours now 65c.

10 assorted styles Black Dress Silks, worth regular \$1.50, Your Monday 96c.

Fine Novelty-figured Dress Silks, Yours at 89c a yard.

Dress Goods.

Black.

Monday's Special No. 1. 48-inch Storm Serge, double twill 25c a yard.

Monday's Special No. 2. 54-inch imported steam-shrunk. Broadcloth for capes,

98c a yard.

Monday's Special No. 3. Double width Hopsacking, all wool, 31c yard.

Monday's Special No. 4. 54-inch extra heavy Diagonal, special for capes and cloaks, 48c a yard.

Monday's Special No. 5. 10 pieces Black Silk-warp Henrietta, worth \$1.50, 93c a yard.

Gloaks. Gloaks.

Bankrupt stock of Cloaks at less than 50c on the dollar, besides an immense lot of our regular stock cloaks, which must have a speedy sale. At \$7.50,

175 fine Beaver-cloth Jackets, braided and fur trimmed, reduced from \$10 and \$15 to \$7.50 each. At \$5,

One lot fine Tailor-made Jackets, worth \$12-50, special tomorrow \$5

At \$10, 83 fine Clay Worsted and Kersey Cloth Sackets, tightfitting, worth \$25, special at \$10 each. At \$5,

139 Misses Perfect-fitting Scotch Mixture and Hopsacking cloth jackets, worth \$10, now \$5 each. At \$15, \$17.50 and \$20,

Big lot ladies' Plush Capes, fur-trimmed, former prices \$22.50, \$25 and \$35, now \$15, \$17.50 and \$20.

106 children's Reefers, worth \$3,50, tomorrow at \$1 each. At \$2.98,

75 Children's fine, heavy cloth and mixed Suiting, short Jackets, sizes two to twelve years, worth \$6.50, now \$2.98 each.

We have arranged for Monday three We have arranged for Monday three grand lots of Cloaks, which comprise some of our best garments, at almost

Lot No. 1, \$5 Each. 200 all styles Cloaks that range in value from \$10 to \$15, now \$5.

Lot No. 2, \$7 Each.

give-away prices

200 of our fine \$15 and \$17.50 gar-nents, we offer tomorrow at \$7.

Lot No. 3, \$10 Each. 200 fine Cloaks and Capes that are truly \$18, \$22.50 and \$25 value, Honday \$10.

Millinery Dep't.

Commencing Monday we will in-augurate a grand closing-out sale of winter millinery. We have about 200 Trimmed Hats that we wish to close out this week. Your price is ours.

Untrimmed Hats.

1,000 strictly new French Fur Felt Hats, never before offered for less than \$1, our price to close out, 39c.

Feathers.

actual cost until closed out.

Ribbons. We wish to sell \$5,000 worth of Ribbons his month—to accomplish this we'll sell all ribbons at actual cost. This means a great saving to you.

Ghildren's Dresses.

1,000 beautiful Dresses from two to twelve years at half price until closed out.

Ghildren's Gloaks. Another great purchase sizes from two to nine years at half price.

Art Department.

Fully equipped with all novelties in Fancy Work and Stamped Linens. 1,000 pieces stamped Irish linens. Worth double our price, 25c. 1,000 pieces wourth double our price, 50c.

Stamping neatly done.

Holiday Goods.

Our exhibition is now complete.

Rich cutglass.
Bric-a-brae and Brass.
Artistic Onyx Tables. ool Chests.

Doll's Wear. 1,000 Decorated Plates, 10c. 1,000 Decorated Plates, 25c. 1,000 Cup and Saucers, 10c.

31106**S**.

Special.

We sell them at almost give-away prices this week. This will give you un idea. Ladies' French kid button Boots, all styles, worth \$5 and \$6, to go at Lad es' hand-welt Dongola kid but-Boots, all styles, worth \$4, \$2.87 Sens' hand-welt congress and bal Shoes, all styles of toe and fast, orth \$3.50 to \$4.50, at \$2.78. Gents' calf Shoes in bals and con-gress, cheap at \$2.75 and \$3, we sell at \$1.98.

Linens.

Specials

Ten pieces 72-inch bleached satin Table Damask, \$1.50 grade, special at Sic a yard. Eighteen pieces 68 inch turkey red table Damask, oil boiled, worth 75c and 85c, special at 49c a yard.

Garpets.

They Are Too Late.

Over 100 rolls of carpets received last week that should have been here more than two months ago. This delay, of course, forces us to put these goods on the market at greatly reduced prices. If you need a carpet, don't miss this opportunity of a genuine bargain.

uine bargain.

Moquett Carpets made and laid,
\$1.19 a yard, worth \$1.50.

Body Brussel Carpet only 98c a

Tapestry Brussels at 55c a yard. Best Tapestry Brussels only 75c a Best all-wool Ingram Carpets made ad laid at 65c a yard.

All-wool filling Carpets at 55c a

Half-wool filling carpet only 40c a White and Gray Fur Rug, full size,

White and Gray Fur Rug, full size, this week at \$2.25 each.

Smyrna Rugs worth \$4.50 reduced to \$2.75 each.

Smyrna Rugs that were \$3.50, this week only \$2.25 each.

200 pair fine lace curtains, 54 inches wide and three and a half yards long, worth \$2.50 a pair, for three days, only \$1.19 a pair.

300 Hassock for Christmas, worth \$1, they go this week at 50c each.

Gents' Furnishing ₹ Underwear Dep't

Men's heavy camel's hair Shirts and Drawers, worth \$2 per suit, at 47c garment. 47c garment.

Men's fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, regular price \$1.75 per suit, at 48c

Men's extra fine natural wool Shirts Men's extra line natural wool Shirts and Drawers, have never sold under \$3 per suit, at 62 1-2c garment. Men's genuine cashmere, all wool, Shirts and Drawers, worth at all times \$4 per suit, at 96c garment. Men's imported worsted Shirts and

Drawers, the best value ever shown south, worth \$6 per suit, at \$2.90 per

soith, worth so per suit, at \$2.50 ger suit.

Men's medium weight, all lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$3.50 per suit, at 90c per garment.

300 dozen men's silk teck Scarfs, satin lined just-received for holiday trade, bought in a job and worth 50c and 75c, at 15c each.

Men's fancy embroidered Night Shirts only 50c that are worth 75c.

Men's four-ply 1900 linen Cuffs, 12 1-2c pair, worth 40c.

Men's full dress, embroidered bosom Shirts, worth \$2, at 89c each.

Men's colored percale Shirts, three collars, one pair cuffs each shirt, worth \$2,50, at \$1.23.

Ladies' Knit Underwear.

Special. 200 dozen ladies' heavy Swiss rib-bed Vests, have been a big seller with us at 75c. We offer tomorrow at 33 1-3c each. Ladies' fine lamb's wool and natu-ral color vests, worth \$1.50 every-where, with us tomorrow 75c each.

Gounterpanes.

One case Marseilles Counterpanes, worth \$3, tomorrow \$1.75 each.

Towels.

Specials.

100 dozen Turkish bath Towels, ex-tra large size, at 12 1-2c each. 73 dozen 20x40 double huck Towels, all linen, at 15c each.

Table Sets.

We offer tomorrow 47 bleached ta-ble setts, consisting of one Sx12 cloth and one dozen mapkins, were \$5.50, for tomorrow \$2.75 a set.

Horse Blankets.

300 large size horse Blankets, leather fastenings, at \$1 each.

Comforts.

Ten bales large bed Comforts, worth \$1.50, special at 98c each. Bg lot of Eiderdown Comforts at \$3.50 \$5, \$7.50 and \$10, worth per

Domestic.

Special.

1,200 yards unbleached Canton Flannel, short lengths, worth 12 1-2c, Monday limited quantity at 5c yard. Two cases yard wide bleached Do-estic at 5c a yard.

Flannels

Specials. 500 yards gray skirting Flannels, well worth 35c, special at 23c a yard.
39 pieces opera Flannels, assorted styles, cheap at 50c, special at 35c.

Blan kets

Special.

150 pairs, all wool, gray Blankets, worth \$4, at only \$2.48 a pair.
49 pairs all wool red blankets, \$7.50 value, at \$4.39 a pair.
97 pairs genuine California extra targe size Blankets, always worth \$15, your choice at \$9.87 a par.

Galigoes

Special.

11,000 yards turkey red, black figured calleges, 7c is the price everywhere. Monday your choice at 5c. 5.000 yards standard dress calicoes, short ends and lengths of 10 to 20 yavis, 3 1-2c a yard.
500 calico robes of 10 yards in pattern, put up in nice package, select designs, 59c a pattern.

Satines

3.000 yards dre sa Satines, worth 12 1-2c, sold tomorrow at 7 1-2c a

Gloves

190 dozen Ladies' four-button Pique Gloves, large pearl buttons, \$1.50 value, with us now at 98c a pair. 110 dozen gents, dressed kid Gloves only \$1 a pair. Full line woolen Gloves and Mit-

Handkerchiefs

500 dozen ladies' hemst tched ini-ial Handkerchiefs, 5c each. 100 dozen gents' colored border genstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, special at 10c each.

Books

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in cloth, 83c; bound in sheep, \$1.19.

Embroideries

Special.

One lot of about 5,000 yards fine Cambric, Nainsook and Mull Em-broideries, worth 10c to 25c a yard, we offer at 7 1-2c a yard.

Laces

Job lot of 10,000 yards fine linen faces worth 15c to 25c, Monday 10c a yard.

Job lot 5,000 yards exquisite fine linen faces, all styles, worth from 25c to 48c a yard, special at 19c a yard.

Fur Boas

200 fine fur Boas, animal heads, bought from bankrupt stock, worth \$4 and \$5, spec at at \$1.29 each.

Hosiery

Special.

215 dozen ladies' Hermsdorf dye, fast black Hose, high spliced neel and double toe, 40 gauge, best Eguytian cetton, warranted equal to any 40c stocking in Amecia, Monday we give them at 25c a pair.

150 dozen Men's fine balbriggan half hose, easily worth 25c, special at double toe, 40 gauge, best Egyptian half hose, easily worth 25c, special at

Umbrellas

Special. '500 26-inch serge Gloria and Helve-

ta Umbrelias, natural and fancy handles, worth \$1.50 for Monday, 89c

Monday an expert aatist will have possession of our front show window and will make the most elegant oil paintings at the rate of ten each hour, which will be given away free with every purchase amounting to one dollar and over at

our store.

INVITES YOU!

He has provided for your inspection at

THE MOST BEWILDERING ARRAY OF

Christmas Gifts

ever gathered under one roof in Atlanta. Our immense store is filled with Holiday Novelties. We suggest below a few suitable presents we must unload before stock taking.

BANKRUPT STOCKS will not be sold within 25 per cent of the Prices we offer the rest of this A Chamber Suit,

A Lady's Desk, A Gentleman's Smok-A Turkish Rug, A Parlot Suit, ing Chair, A Marble Bust, A Music Rack, A Dressing Case, An Onyx Pedestal, A Parlor Table,

A Leather Couch, A Lady's Rocker,; A Brass Table, A Parlor Lamp, A Gilt Chair: A Chiffonier,

A Book Case,

A Japanese Screen, A Pair of Portieres, An Onyx Clock, A Sideboard, A Folding Bed, A Banquet | amp.

An Easy Chair, A Pair Lace Curtains, An After Linner Cof-A Pair Vases, fee Set, A Hall Tree, A Piece of Cut Glass, A Piano Lamp, A Lamp Shade. A 5 O'clock Tea Set, A Handsome Cabinet, A Carpet,

RICH ART POTTERY.

Modern and Antique designs in Doulton, Hungarian, Crown, Derby, Crown Melino, Austrian, Royal Worcester, Colonial, Royal Hunga rian, Limoges, and many others of the world's greatest kilns.

DOLLS. Bought in immense quantities at great sacrifice and will be sold at

the price toy houses pay for them. Making Fur Fly.

Fur Trimmings, Fur Capes, Fur Muffs and Boas. Gloves. Fur Capes that were \$11.50 will

be \$5 each now. Handkerchiefs, Fur Muffs that were \$2.50 will be \$1 each now.

Fur Muffs that were \$5 will be Furs, \$2 each now. Fur Boas that were \$5 will be \$3 Dress Goods, Corsets,

Still Cutting

into money at once.

Cloaks, Capes.

Cloaks at \$2 marked down from \$6.

down less than cost. Children's Suspenders,

each now.

Hosiery

Skirts, Underwear. Dress Goods at 50c on the dollar;

Collars, Cuffs,

Union Suits,

Fans,

Aprons,

Silk Ribbons, Perfumeries,

Stationery,

Jewelry, Art Goods.

Cushions,



to turn our stock into Cash.

marked down from \$15. Smoking Jackets. Don't try to make one, they

for less than it would cost you to make it. See the following prices: Mufflers, READ THIS.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were \$7 at \$4. Silk Quilted Jackets that were \$9 at \$5.50. Silk Quilted Jackets that were

\$15 at \$9.50.

We have a far too heavy stock of Notions,

Cutlery,

Cloaks, Silks,

Blankets,

Prices in our Dress Goods and Silk Comfortables, Departments—getting ready to take stock. We are selling all kinds of Lap Robes,

we are compelled to turn our stock Rugs, Umbrellas,

The usual January slaughter in the Cloak department is being made this month on account of the Ties. mild winter. Everything is marked

Ladies' Jackets at \$6, marked down from \$10. Ladies' Capes at \$10,

Night Shirts,

Half Hose, won't have the shape, fit or finish and we will give you better designs

Underwear.



FURNITURE

Velvet Jackets that were \$17.50

MUST AND WILL GO IF PRICES COUNT. Only new fresh goods from the cheapest to the best. Oak Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces for \$12.50. Book Cases reduced to \$5. Dining Room Chairs reduced to 75c. Rockers reduced to \$1.25. New Willow Rockers marked \$2.50. New Willow Arm Rockers marked \$3. 500 newest design Rockers, upholstered in finest silk brocatelle, silk plush or corduroy, well worth \$6 each at \$3.50 each. The same with arms and worth \$8.50 at \$5.

get the pick of the whole line. Any goods selected can be laid aside until C'ristmas Eve. Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom, Sitting Room and Office Furniture, Chairs, Divans, Lounges, Book Cases, Secretaries, Roller Top Desks, Turkish Chairs, Office Chairs, less than ever offered. Only 30 days left

Make selections early and save trouble, worry, time and money-

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 Whitehall St., 13, 14, 16 18 & 20 E. Hunter St.

CHARACTERSCAPES.

Jerome K. Jerome Pictures the Eccentric Character

KNOWN AS THE ABSENT-MINDED MAN

Who Forgets Important Appointments and Is Always in Trouble to Everybody
Else's Amusement.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by Jerome K. Jerome.) You ask him to dine with you on Thursday to meet a few people who are anxious to know him "Now don't make a muddle of it," you

say, recollectful of former mishaps; "and come on the Wednesday."

He laughs good naturedly as he hunts

through the room for his diary.

"Shan't be able to come Wednesday,"
he says: "shall be at the Mansion house, sketching dresses, and on Friday I start for Scotland so as to be at the opening of the exhibition on Saturday: it's bound to be all right this time. Where the deuce is that diary? Never mind. I'll make a note of it on this, you can see me do it."

"I NEVER THOUGHT IT WOULD RAIN."

You stand over him while he writes the

appointment down on foolscap, and watch him pin it over his desk. Then you come

"I do hope he'll turn up," you say to

"Are you sure you made it clear to him?"

your wife on the Thursday evening, while

she replies suspiciously; and you instinctively feel that whatever happens she is go-

ing to blame you for it. Eight o'clock arrives, and, with it, the

other guests. At half past 8 your wife is beckoned mysteriously out of the room where the partor maid informs her that the cook has expressed a determination,

in case of further delay, to wash her hands, figuratively speaking, of the whole affair.

Your wife, returning, suggests that, if the dinner is to be eaten at all, it had better

be begun. She evidently considers that in

pretending to expect him you have merely

been playing a part, and that it would have been manifer and more straightfor-ward for you to have admitted at the be-

inning that you had forgotten to invite

During the soup and the fish you re-count anecdetes of his unpunctuality. By the time the entree arrives, the empty chair has begun to cast a gloom over the

chair has begun to cast a gloom over the damer, and, with the joint, the conversation drifts into talk about dead relatives. On Frichy, at a quarter past S, he dashes up to the door and rings violently. Hearing his voice in the hall, you go to meet him. "Sorry I'm late," he sings out cheerily, "fool of a cabman took me to Aifred place instead of—"
"Well, what do you want, now you are

ome?" you interrupt, feeling anything but enally inclined toward him. He is an old jend so you can be rude to him. He laughs and slaps you on the shoul-

der. "Why, my dinner, my dear boy, I'm

starving."
"Oh." you grunt in reply. "Well, you go and get it somewhere else then. You're not going to have it here."
"What the devil do you mean?" he says;

"you asked me to dinner."
"I did nothing of the kind," you te'l him,
"I asked you to dinner on Thursday, not on

Friday."

He stares at you incredulously.
"How did I get Friday fixed in my mind?" he asks inquiringly.
"Because yours is the sort of mind that would get Friday firmly fixed into it, when Thursden in the day." You can be a sound in the sort of th

"Because yours is the sort of mind that would get Friday firmly fixed into it, when Thursday was the day," you explain.
"I thought you had to be on to Edinburgh tonight," you add.
"Great Scott," he cries; "so I have," and without another word, he dashes out, and you hear him rushing down the road shouring for the cab he has just dismissed.

missed.

As you return to your study you reflect that he will have to travel all the way to Scotland in evening dress, and will have to send out the hotel porter in the morning to buy him a suit of ready-made clothes are dressed are glad.

Matters work out still more awkwardly

Matters work out still more awkwardly when it is he who is the host. I remember being with him on his houseboat one day. It was a little afted 12 o'clock, and we were sitting on the edge of the boat, dangling our feet in the river—the spot was a lonely one half way between Wallingford and Day's lock. Suddenly, round the bend, appeared two skiffs ench one containing six elaborately dressed persons. As soon as they caught sight of us they began waving handkerchiefs and parasols.

"Hullo," I said, "here's some people hailing you."

"Oh, they all do that about here." he

answered without looking up; "some bean-feast from Abingdon, I expect.

The boat drew nearer. When about 200 yards off, an elderly gentleman raised him-self upon the prow of the leading one and

shouted to us.

McQuae heard his voice and gave a start

that all but pitched him into the water.
"Good God," she cried; "I'd forgotten all

"About it."
"About what?" I asked.
"Why, it's the Palmers and the Grahams and the Hendersons. I've asked them all over to lunch, and there's not a bressed thing on board but two mutton chops and a pound of potatoes, and I've given the boy a holiday.

Another day I was lunching with him at

Another day I was lunching with him at

the Junior Hogarth, when a man named Hallyard, a mutual friend, strolled across

to us.
"What are you fellows going to do this afternoon," he asked, senting himself on the opposite side of the table.
"I'm going to stop here and write letters,"

I answered.
"Come with me if you ant omething

away contented.

to do," said McQuae; "I'm going to drive Leena down to Richmond." ("Leena" was the young lady he recollected being engaged to. It transpired afterwards that he was engaged to three girls at the time. The other two he had forgotten all adout.) "It's a roomy seat at the back."

"Oh, all right," said Hallyard, and they went away together in a hansom.

went away together in a hansom.

An hour and a half later Hallyard walked An hour and a hair later Hanyard wanted into the smoking room looking depressed and worn, and flung himself into a chair.
"I thought you were going to Richmond with McQuae," I said.
"So did I." he answered.
"Had an accident?" I asked.
"Yes." He was decidely curt in his re-

plics.

"Cart upset?" I continued.

"No-only me."
His grammar and his nerves seemed thoroughly shaken.
I waited for an explanation, and after a while he gave it.

while he gave it.
"We got to Putney," he said, "with just "We got to Putney." he said, "with just an occasional run into a tram car, and were going up the hill, when suddenly he turned a corner. You know his style at a corner—over the curb, across the road and into the opposite lamppost. Of course, as a rule, one is prepared for it, but I never reckoned on his turning up there, and the first thing I recollect is finding myself in the middle of the street with a dozen foolsgrinning at me. grinning at me.

grinning at me.

"It takes a man a few minutes in such a case to think where he is and what has happened and, when I got up, they were some distance away. I ran after them for a quarter of a mile, shouting at the top of my voice, and accompanied by a

mob of boys, and yelling like hell on a bank holiday. But one might as well have tried to hall the dead, so I took the bots back.

ons back.

"They might have guessed what had happened," he added, "by the shifting of the cart, if they had any sense. I'm not a light-weight."

He complained of soreness, and said he would go home. I suggested a cab, but he replied that he would rather walk. I met McQuae in the evening at the Saint James theater. It was a first night, and he was taking sketches for The

saint James theater. It was a first fight, and he was taking sketches for The Graphic. The moment he saw me he made his way across to me.

"The very man I wanted to see," he said; "did I take Hallyard with me in the cast to Richard with the cast to t

sind; and I take Hallyard with me in the cart to Richmond this afternoon?"
"You did," I replied.
"So Leena says," he answered, greatly bewildered; "but I'll swear he wasn't there when we got to the Queen's hotel."
"It's all right," I said, "you dropped him at Putney."

at Putney."
"Dropped him at Putney!" he repeated.

"Twe no recollection of doing so."
"He has," I answered. "You ask him about it; he's full of it."

Everybody said the never would get married—that it was absurd to suppose he would ever remember the day, the church and the girl, all in one morning—that, if he did get us far as the altar, he would forget what he had come for, and would give the bride away to his own best man. Hallyard had an idea that he was already married, but that the fact had slipped his memory. I myself felt sure that if he did marry he would forget all about it next day.

about it next day.

But everybody was wrong. By some miraculous means the ceremony got itself accomplished so that if Hallyard's idea be

miraculous means the ceremony got itself accomplished so that if Hallyard's idea be correct (as to which there is every possibility), there will be trouble. As for my own fears, I dismissed them the moment I saw the lady. She was a charming, cheerful little woman, but did not look the type that would let him forget all about it.

I had not seen him since his marrage, which had happened in the spring. Working my way back from Scotland by easy stages, I stopped for a few days at Scarboro. After rable d'hote, I put on my mackintosh, and went out for a walk. It was raining hand, but after a month in Scotland one does not notice English weather, and I wanted some air. Struggling along the dark beach with my head against the wind, I stumbled over a crouching figure that was seeking to shelter itself a bittle from the storm under the lea of the Spa wall.

I expected it to swear at me but it coom.

see you.

At the sound of my voice it started to its feet. "Is that you, old man?" it cried.

"McQuae." I exclaimed.

"By Jove." he said, "I was never so flad to see a man in all my life before."

And he nearly shook my hand off.

"But what in thunder." said I. "are you doing here? Why, you're drenched to the skin." He was dressed in flannels and a tennis coat.

"Yes." he answered: "I never thought it would rain. It was a lovely morning."

I began to fear he had overworked himself into a brain fever.

riogan to lear ne had overworked himself into a brain fever.
"Why don't you go home?" I asked.
"I can't" he replied. "I don't know where I live. I've forgotten the address."
"For heaven's sake," he said; "take me

and give me something to eat.

somewhere and give me something to eat. I'm literally starving."

"Haven't you any money?" I asked him as we turned toward the hotel.

"Not a sou," he answered. "We got in here from York, the wife and I, about 11 o'clock. We left our things at the station, and started to hunt for apartments. As soon as we were fixed, I changed my clothes and came out for a walk, telling Maud I should be back at 1 to lunch. Lake a fool I never took the address; and never noticed the way I was going.

"It's an awful business," he continued; "I don't see how I am ever going to find

the way I was going.

"It's an awful business," he continued;
"I don't see how I am ever going to find her. I hoped she might stroll down to the Spa in the evening, and I've been hanging about the gates ever since 6 o'c.ck. I hadn't the three pence to go in."

"But you have no notion of the sort of street, or the kind of house it was?" I inquared.

"Not a ghost," he repfied; "I left it all to Maud, and didn't trouble."

"Have you tried any of the lodging houses?" I asked.

"Tried!" he exclaimed bitterly; "I've been knocking at doors and asking if Mrs. McQuae lives there steadily all the afternoon, and they sham the door in my face mostly without answering. I told a policeman; I thought perhaps he might suggest something. But the idiot only burst out laughing, and that made me so mad that I gave him a black eye and had to cut. I expect they're on the lookout for me now."

"I went into a restaurant," he continued, gloomily, "and tried to get them to trust me for a steak. But the proprietress said she'd heard that tale before and ordered me out before all the other customers. I think I'd have drowned myself if you hadn't turned up."

"After a change of clothes and some sup-

After a change of clothes and some supper he discussed the case more calmly, but it was really a serious affair. They had shut up their flat and his wife's relatives were traveling abroad. There was no one to whom he could send a letter to be forwarded; there was no one with whom she would be likely to communicate. Their chance of meeting again in this world appeared remote.

Nor did it seem to me—fond as he was of his wife, and anxious as he undoubtedly was to recover her—that he looked forward to the acual meeting, should it ever arrive, with any too pleasureable anticipation. "She will think it strange," he murmured reflectively, sitting on the edge of the bed and thoughtfully pulling off his socks. "She is sure to think it strange."

The following day, which was Wednesday, we went to a solicitor and laid the case before him, and he instituted inquiries among all the lodging house keepers in Scarboro, with the result that on Thursday afternoon McQuae was restored (after the manner of an Adelphi hero in the last act) to his home and wife. turned up."

After a change of clothes and some sup-

I asked him the next time I met him what she had said:
"Oh, much what I expected," he replied.
But he never told me what he had expected.

PRANKS OF PLANCHETTE.

Interest in the Device Revived-The Machine

Interest in the Device Revived—The Machine

Told the Truth

Planchette is old, so old that it is almost new again. Early in the fifties the weird little contrivance was invented and tea years later nearly the whole civilized world was teeming with a recital of its wonders. The most uncanny tales were related of the marvelous doings of the instrument and for a time the greatest scientific minds of the world were interested in its queer pranks. Such men as Tyndall and Faraday were drawn into controversies pro and day were drawn into controversies pro and con over the merits of this occult agency. Exhaustive essays were written and learned lectures delivered to prove that planchette was a fraud and to prove that planchette's powers were supernatural. But it all ended where it began. Planchette had its little day and then died But it all ended where it began. Planchette had its little day and then died a natural death. Great numbers of men and women are bent on solving the mysteries that still cling to this little contrivance. And it is all because of that irrepressible desire of man to penetrate the mysteries of the future.

Never was a wonderful device more single contrived. There is first a beart shape.

Never was a wonderful device more sing ply contrived. There is first a heart-shaped cedar board. Pendant from the points of the angle are little legs of metal or wooden castors. At the end of the board is an apperture for the insertion of a lead pencil. Those who sit to planchette for communications from this world or the next place a hand each on the surface of the board, then wait till the "spirit moves."

Crubmen astonesica by A. Anties.
Ordinarily planchette will write out what

Ordinarily planchette will write out what it has to say if time be given it, but the quicker way is to write the alphabet and the sample negative and affirmative on a the sample negative and amendative on a large sheet of white paper and let the planchette spell out its messages by pointing to the letters.

It was this method that was pursued by a party of well known clubmen, who have a storying the effort evaluation.

began as skeptics the other evening and went home at daybreak firmly convinced that there were at least many things that they had litte dreamed of in their philosphy.

they had little dreamed of in their philosphy. Only two members of the party placed their hands on the instrument at one time. The others looked on and scoffed. "We were all unbelievers waen we sat down to that table," said the member of the party, who told the story to a San Francisco Call reporter. "For awhile, planchette refused to move, and we were almost on the point of giving it up for the night, when without an instant's warning the instrument gave a sudden jerk and almost flew from under the fingers of Jones and Smith.

and Smith. Both the men turned pale at this, and "Both the men turned pale at this, and in order to rally themselves they accused each other of having moved the planchette. On their honor both men denied this, but since neither had believed his own accusation, the denials were useless.

"I think it was a wife or sister of Jones who came first. I have forgotten the name of the spirit or influence or whatever, it

who came hist. I have forgotten the name of the spirit or influence, or whatever it was, that purported to move the instrument, but the information it imparted can be easily verticed or disproved when the next news from Samoa arrives.

"It spelled out 'Apia' first, very clearly and unbesitating." Then it want on the

"It spelled out 'Apias first, very clearly and unhesitatingly. Then it went on to say that a terrible hurricane would sweep over the Samoan islands on a certain date and that two vessels would be lost in the storm. And touching this event it would say no more, though we plied it with queries for a long time.

"Another influence came. I remember the name, but shall not give it.

Spa wall.

I expected it to swear at me, but it seemed too broken spirited to mind anything
"I beg your pardon," I said; "I did not "Another influence came. I remember the name, but shall not give it.
"Dead or living? asked Smith.
"Living, came the answer, but Smith knew this already, for the name it gave was the name of his sweetheart.
"What have you to tell me? queried Smith, and then he wished he had not, for the answer that came distressed him sarely. sorely.
"I will not marry you,' it spealed out

with painful accuracy.

"Why not? was the natural question that followed when Smith had recovered his presence of mind and had de-"'Because I like D- better,' came the

"Then two men glared at each other for a moment, for D— sat at the opposite end of the table waiting his turn to try plan-

of the table waiting his turn to try planchette.

"Now if it were not already notorious that D— had been a little soft on Smith's sweetheart of late we would have passed over this little incident as one of the vagaries of planchette. But Smith couldn't take it in this light, he was crushed, and invited D— to take his place. I needn't bell you that D— declined the invitation, but I would stake a small sum that D— has his hands on the planchette this moment.

The . chine told the Trut .. "I took Smith's place at the planchette and presently the thing began to move again. This time it discarded the use of

and presently the thing began to move again. This time it discarded the use of the alphabet and gave its message in writing.

"Now, I am not going to place any reliance on this thing til? I see how it turns out, but the message that came to me is important if it is true.

"I have an enemy, it wrote.

"Are you going to thrash him? asked Jones, who likes to be facetious when there is the least call for it.

"No," said planchette. Then, after a pause, it carefully wrote out: I am going to harm him. He is my enemy and I will be revenged."

"Well, all this meant nothing without a name, and no name had been given it.

Again I asked for the name and it not

only wrote out the name of the man who happens to be smarting under a very just punishment that I inflicted upon him, but wrote it in his own handwriting.

"You should have seen some of the faces of the men who sat about that table when they recognized the handwriting. One of the men who had laughed loudest and scoffed the most when we first sat down found it necessary to go outside for fresh air. There was no more laughter that evening.

Then it came into my head to ask plan-"Then it came into my head to ask planchette something about itself, but before we put the questions both Jones and myself were blindfolded. This precaution is unnecessary, for it is simply impossible to move planchette, as it does more without exerting a physical force than would be readily detected. However, we did this more to convince ourselves than others.

"Are you inspired? I asked.

"Yes, came the answer.

"By a good power?

"The instrument fairly flew to the word.

"The instrument fairly flew to the word "By the devil? said Jones.

"The devil," it spelled out without the least hesitation.

"Who are you? I inquired.

"An agent of the devil," replied planchette, and this time in writing.

"And after that there was not a man in the room brave enough to put his hand on that instrument."

NO IDEA OF FEMALE VIRTUE.

Ex-Queen Lil's People H. ve Some Notorlous-ly Weak Points.

Washington, November 26.—A naval officer formerly and for some time stationed at Honolulu said today. "The eight islands of the Sandwich group if some time stationed at Honolulu said today." Washington, November 26.—A naval officer formerly and for some time stationed at Honolulu said today. "The eight islands of the Sandwich group if squared and made soild would be about eighty-live miles north and south, east and west. It is a mild climate, funning from 50 degrees to 90 degrees. The natives are a happy, list-test, honest, lazy people. They are hospitable to the degree of becoming a musane. If a stranger visits the interior the natives turn out and serenade him with four-string guilars. They keep it up all night and for several awful successive nights at it is a fearful thing—a Kanaka serenade. There are about one hundred thousand people on the islands. One hundred and fifteen vears ago, when Capcain Cook landed to be clabbed to death and to become subsequently "long-pig" and the central dish to a Hawailan dinner, it is said there were four hundred thousand people on these Islands. Since that day when Sandwich first circles sat down to the baked Captain Cook there has been a great falling off in the census. One meet not lay it to Cook, however. The natives are a copper colored, well-built lot, with straight, black, siky hair. Their features are more the the negro than the Indian. They are not abundantly endowed with intelligence. They are strong at heither a bargain nor a piracy. A century from now these people will all have disappeared. They practice abortion, and buildie scatiment—Hankaka—encourages it. Their sorcerers or doctors are all licensed to practice "intive medicine." That is the island idlom for abortion, which is the 'doctor's' so e practice. Queen Lil, from an American or civilized point of view, is utterly immoral. Her armours are as promiscuous as a pile of leaves—her morals as light and as easily blown about.

Queen Lil, however, is only a sample of the Kanaka female. The Kanakas have no word for what Europeans would call "female virtue." It never existed with them and therefore never was named. The gueen's favor-te was a young blacksmith named Wilson. He was uneducated, what we w

ian.
All rule is alike to him. He couldn't turn

All rule is alike to him. He couldn't turn hand or head to restore Queen Lil. Nor yet to overthrow her once she's in. It cuts no figure with him. So he can eat, and sleep, and sing, and dance, the scepter does not burden his thoughts. And, as I said, all this revolution and overthrow of Queen Lil and all this present hubbub about putting her back is nothing but a money-making contest-as-much like a game at cards as anything-between the foreign residents at the islands. The natives are not even in the galleries looking on, let alone in the fight proper.

THE WORK OF A MIGHTY BLAST. Nearly 200,000 Tons of Rock Loosened by Single Explosion.

From The London Telegraph.

For many years a huge mass of rock, technically known as a "dike," a legacy from previous workers, has frowned over one of the Great Dinerwic quarries, the property of Mr. Assenton Smith, and has been a growing menace to the safety of the men employed in the galleries below, which ma series of terraces rise almost from the edge of the lake far up the steep breast of the mountain. The Hon. W. W. V. V. an, who manages the quarries for Mr. Assenton Smith, decided to remove the dike, and during the last three months preparations for its destruction have been parations for its destruction have been

dike, and during the last three months preparations for its destruction have been in active progress.

From three longitudinal tunnels in the solid rock ten chambers, each eleven feet by four feet, were made and charged with gelatine dynamite. Each bag of this explosive was placed in position by Mr. Vivian himself. Everything having been satisfactorily arranged, Mrs. Assenton Smith was requested to fire the twenty-minutes' time fuse leading to the mass of some two and a half tons of gelatine dynamite safely packed in the entrails of the rock, a request to which she readily acceded. The hour was fixed for 1 o'clock Saturday, and shortly before the time thousands of people from Llanberis and adjacent villages—Bangor, Carnarvon, and other towns—took up advantageous positions in the neighborhood.

Punctually at the appointed time, Mrs. Assenton Smith fixed the time fuse, and at 1:20 o'clock 'the earth for a mile round was shaken as if by an earthquake. At the next instant the face of the tremendous dike, which towered gloomily upward, and on either side of which the rain-covered

was shaken as if by an earthquake. At the next instant the face of the tremendous dike, which towered gloomily upward, and on either side of which the rain-covered rock glistened in a passing burst of sunshine, began to quiver ominously and the loose earth in its crevices clattered down its smooth face like an avalanche. Next, from different parts of the rock came sputtering bursts of smokeland then enormous blocks detached themselves from the mountainous mass of rock, toppied slowly forward, and finally crashed into the abyst below with deafening uproar, which, mingling with the thunders of the exploding dynamic, now freed from its rocky prison, reverberated grandly among the mountains that towered ruggedly into the cloud-darkened sky. Again and again was the downfall of the huge masses of rock repeated till 180,000 tons lay like "tumbled fragments of the hills" far below. A dense white smoke, the deadly afterdamp, clung for a while around the scene of the explosion, and, when cleared away, in the place of the dike there was a great gap, in which glistened here and there pinnacles of splintered rocks.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Istheonly known principle

that will destroy the microbe in the blood without injury to the system. By removing the one cause it cures all human Diseases! The William Radam Microbe Killer Co. 7 Laight St., New York City.

Agency for Atlanta JACOBS' PHARMAC'

Oil and Sand-Finished Pressed Brick

Lint & Lovelace Commission Co.



Mr. George Smith Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicing except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bettle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

The President's Duties.

Hood's Sarsa- Cures in good condition. I advise all to take Heod's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall."

GEORGE SMITH, Wvalde, Texas. Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache,

The Tendency of Many People to Procrastinate.

A Habit That Is Prone to Lead to Life-Long Difficulty.

crastination. We are continually putting off until another time things that ought to be done at once. This fault grows on people and finally becomes second nature, valuable time is thus lost, and it is only some startling oc-gurrence, some strinking example of the foliy of procrast nation that leads one to reform

n this respect.

Bad as is the effect of this evil habit upon the one who practices it, it is tenfold worse for the innocent sufferers through another's

for the inhocent suherers through another's fault. With them there is too often no reparation, and the good once lost through procrastination can never be regained.

Take, for instance, persons who are suffering from desease, especially those forms of delicate diseases peculiar to men and women and are private in their nature. Such diseases, if not attended to all once often cause nations. and are private in their nature. Such diseases, if not attended to at once, often cause untold misery; if taken at once, and treated by expert and skilifui specialists, all danger, worry and groubs is generably avoided. Dr. Hathaway & Co., the eminent specialists of this city, are considered to be the leading and most successful in the treatment and cure of all such diseases. If you place your case nto their hands you can rest assured of sa isfactory results and an honest opinion given of your trouble.

Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.



SPECIALTIES-Syphalis, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele. Varicoceie, Psorias.s. Moles, Barth Marks Superfluous Hair,

Hair, I maa, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women. Consultation and examination free and con-

ndential.

Cail on or address Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 22 1-2 S. Broad st., Rooms 34 and 35, Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks—No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., P.cayune, Lock

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy,
has without doubt treated and cured more cases than
ny living Physician; his success is astonishing. We
have beard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable wo any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

SATZKY, The Tailor,

9 Alabama Street. Between Whitehall and Broad.

Stylish Goods Always on Hand.

Several dealers are sell-

ing whisky in secondhand "Purity" Bottles for "Purity" Rye. Others pretend to sell our "Purity" under other brands. The genuine Roses 'Purity' Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, 12 Marietta e World."

AN OPEN LETTER To Tidwell & Pope, the Large

Grocery Dealers. IT WILL INTEREST EVERYBODY.

Messrs. Tidwell & Pope, Arlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: With much pleasure do we state that your Solitaire is our highest patent floir and of the same grade and quanty of our Richiand Lily patent, and therefore is entitled to the same distinction of being awarded with the highest medal and the bine riobon at the Coumblan words fair. Very respectfully, OHARLES TIEDEMANN MILLING CO.

Louis F. Fischer, Manager.

Highest Grade Flour, Charles Tiedeman Milling co., of O'rahou. Ill.

From The western Trane Joannal.

Consacring the widesproad adulteration of food products, it is a pressure indeed to be able to bestow missinced prace upon these goods, and to commend them to the trade and public as being throughly pure and high grade in all respects. As in all cases affecting the food supply a crucial investigation was made in conformity with our usual methods and the result that occar eminently creditable to this product, for its party is established beyond question by severest test of a chemical laboratory unusually west equipped, and moreover our tosk kitchen demonstrates its highest excellence in all established beyond question by severest test of a chemical laboratory unusually west equipped, and moreover our tosk kitchen demonstrates its highest excellence in all established beyond question by severest test of a chemical laboratory unusually west employed, and moreover our tosk kitchen demonstrates its highest excellence in all established beyond the series of the demonstrates and moreover our test kitchen demonstrates the highest excellence in all established beyond the series products and the public which seeks profection from adulterated and dangerous food products.

Possessing unexcelled facilities for arriving

to handle pure goods and the public when seeks protection from adulterated and dangerous food products.

Possessing unexcelled facilities for arriving at the truth, we test everything that is advertised, reporting just what we find. In this case the result shows that better or purer goods are not to be found, a the market. They are such as the honest retailer can handle and recommend to his trade with perfect confidence in their superior worth and the public can use with entire safety and satisfaction. They are absolutely pure beyond adverse criticism.

The Vote Has Been Taken and the Flour Selected. A Few Remarks in Regard to It SOLITAIRE.

The flowers of speech; the flowers of song, Are strewn on life's highway along. But the sweetest flour of earth or air Is Tidwell,& Pope's Solitaire.

The flowers which scent the morning gale; The flowers which bloom but never fail; None in their gory can compare With Tidwell & Pope's Solitaire.

The Alpine flower which Bathes in snow; The valley flower whose crystals glow, With verdure sich and fragrance fair, Cannot compete with Solitaire.

The flowers which on the highland bloom; The flowers which deck the loved one's tot Al; waste their sweets on desert air But Tidwell & Pope's sweet Solitaire. Among the flowery vives of France, Or Italia's bowers of fam-d romance; We have sought in vain with ardent care For one as sweet as Solitaire.

In morning glow or evening pride;
In palor vase or home-walk side;
There are none we know which will compare
With Tidwell & Pope's gay Solitaire.
And when the flowers from those we love
Come with affection's test to prove;
Our love to seal with lady fair—
They pale beside our Solitaire.

So when the cook wants flour at home No ne of through foreign lands to roam; Go the like Bee through summer air For Tidwell & Pope's nice Solitaire. Peace then will reign in dining room, The bread will send its rich perfume Wife's (palate pleased) will fil the air With songs of praise for Solitaire.

This flour can be bought of all the retail grocers in Atlanta, Ga., and West End and towns tributary to Atlanta. Respectfully, TIDWELL & POPE.

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited.

W.H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated, 13 East Alabama Street.

DARWIN G. JONES. No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

WANTED.

LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, touther and distribution policies speciatics. ANDERSON & JOHNSTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

UNITED STATES Mutual Accident Association

320 and 322 Broadway, New York CHAS. B. PEET, JAS. R. PITCHER, President. Sec'y and Gen'l Man'gr.

IAMES T. PRINCE, State Agent, Georgia and South Carolina.

409 Equitable Building, ATLANTA, GA. -Liberal contracts made with Live Agents.

Now Order and Plant As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, crismental and flowering trees, fruit trees, roses, etc. The best and cheapest, can be had from

W. D. BEATIE,

508 Equitable Building.

Trammell House, JAS. F. TURRENTINE, Proprietor.

OPELIKA, ALABAMA.

The Best Located Hotel in the City.

Newly Renovated, Under New Managemen oct18—2m wed sun -OFFICEOF-

A. HOLZMAN, JEWELERand DIAMOND SETTER

47; Whitehall Sireet, (p-stairs).

Extracts NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity-Vanilla Of great strength-



WALL STREET'S VIEW

Bankers Discuss the Prevailing Hard Times in This Country.

GEORGE GOULD FOR AN INCOME TAX

John H. Inman Says Money Will Be Easy for Two Years.

W. P. ST. JOHN PREDICTS FREE COINAGE

The Nova Scotia Coal Said to Be Inferior in Quality and Not Really & Com petitor of Alabama.

New York, December 2 .- (Special.)-It has been a month since the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed and still that prosperity predicted by New York bankers when the United States should adopt a single gold standard has not materialized.

From the day silver was ruled out as a money metal stocks, cotton and wheat have been going down. There have been occasional flurries, but the tendency has been gradually downward and the complete elimination of silver has caused a decline in the price of practically everything. The average New York banker and broker declares the depression to be due to the delay of the senate, but as a matter of fact, there are many more financiers here who regret this act than will publicly admit it. They realize now that the punic of the summer was due to other causes. They placed it upon the Sherman bill because by elimicat-ing the further use of silver as a money metal the currency of the country would be retained where it is and money would

The truth is, the financiers of Wall street do not see outside of their own surroundings. They think the government should run to suit them; that because they control the mass of money of the country they should control the country.

New York Flooded with Money. But that is neither here for there, so to speak. Money is more plentiful in New York now than it has ever been. It can be had on call at 1 per cent and on good collateral it can be had for twelve months at 4 per cent. The bank raults are choked full of it. Yet confidence has not been restored by any means. The banks not lending money except on the very best of collateral.

A Free Coinage Banker. I was talking with Mr. W. P. St. John, the president of the Mercantile National bank. Mr. St. John is the only New York bank president who is an advented of the free coinage of silver. He vocate of the free coinage of silver. He believes silver and gold to be the money metals of the constitution and he believes the free coinage of silver will come in time. He thinks the free coinage men should continue the fight at the next session of congress. Still just at this time he refuses to be interviewed on the subject. Bank Tyrants.

The truth is, an advocate of free coinage is not very popular in New York commercial and banking circles just now. Indeed, the advocates of the same are so unpopular that the president of one of the greatest banks in New York only recently instructed his cashier never to lend another cent of money to a prominent southern business man who is part owner in a newspaper that advocates the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the state bank tax, simply because the gentleman in question personally endorses the attitude of the newspaper in which he owns stock. This bank president declared to his cashier and boasted of it in the Lawyers' Club lunch room that this southerner could not borrow money from his bank on government bonds. Thus you can see how dan-gerous it is for a New York business man to speak his mind on financial matters should he happen to differ with the aver-

Mr. St. John is in favor of the free coinage of silve,r though he is opposed to state banks of issue. He belives in coin money and money bearing the stamp of the government.

A Wall Street View.

I was talking with another Wall street banker and broker today about an income tax. He was free to say that he did not believe congress would pass an income tax of any kind. Should the attempt be made he believed the great financial interests of the country would have such an influence

upon congress as to prevent it.

When I asked him what he thought of a government tax upon the net incomes of

corporations, he responded:
"Now, don't you know that is bosh. The committee may report such a bili, but con-gress will never pass it. The pressure gress will never pass it. The pressure which will be brought to bear against it by the corporations will prevent the passage of such a bill. That idea may be accepted by the house and adopted, but don't you know the senate would never do it?"
"Then how would you raise the revenue?" I asked.

"Increase the whisky tax. There are very few who protest against that. Double it if necessary. Or increase the tax on beer. Congress can find some means. You may rest assured the interests involved will never submit to the interests involved will never submit to the adoption of an income

That is about as intelligent an argument as one can hear here against an income tax.

As to an individual income tax, they say it will simply build up a nation of perjurers.

Another Says Tax Shares. Another banker with whom I talked today said he was opposed to an income tax, but he would not oppose a tax on shares of stock of all descriptions in chartered corporations. He believed that to be the most equitable system the government could adopt to meet the expected deficiency. adopt to meet the expected deficiency in the revenues. It would extend into every section of the country and the tax would be tion of the country and the tax would be so small as to meet with but little protest. It would likewise be easily collectable. The government could collect it from the corporations themselves and the corpora-tions in turn could deduct the small amount from the dividends of the stockholders. It from the dividends of the stockholders. It could be collected in the same manner as states collect taxes from corporations.

George Go a rayers at In om Tax.

There are, however, several very wealthy men in New York who are not opposed to an income tax. Among them is George Gould, who has inherited and who is hand-

ling the interests of his father.

Mr. Gould is not in New York now. He is down in North Carolina hunting, but he is an avowed advocate of an income tax.

In discussing the financial situation with me today, and in response to a query as to what he thought congress should do on the financial question, Mr. John H. Inman said:

inancial question, Mr. John H. Inman said:
"I hope congress will let us rest a year on the financial question and see what is best to be done. There will be an abundance of money for the next i to years. The treasury is \$50,000,000 poorer, and all that money is in the country in circulation. The south is getting all the money it wants. south is getting all the money it wants.

Southern banks are in good condition. They "But why the low price of cotton?"

asked.

"Cotton is low," he responded, "because a great many people think the crop large. There is much talk to the effect that the crop will be 7,700,000 bales. I don't believe it will be that large. If it should develop to be not more than 7,250,000 then

the price will go up.
"Of course, the financial depression has something to do with it," he added. "But there is no great financial depression. There is still a want of confidence, but that is disappearing daily. I think we are going to have easy money for two years."

Then branching off a little, Mr. Inman

said: "You know the merchants all over the country are carrying very small stocks of goods now, but they have plenty of money in the banks. When they go in to replenish their stocks we shall have greater

railroad traffic and better times."

In speaking of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state banks Mr. Inman said: "I see no special objection to that, but I think it would be better for congress to let the financial question entirely alone for two years."
"Would the bankers of New York fight

the repeal of that tax?" I asked.
"I don't think so. They would make no aggressive fight against it."

In speaking further about financial matters and the policy of the administration Mr. Inman expressed the opinion that the country was not satisfied and he feared the result next time.

That Nova Scotla Coal.

Though Mr. Inman is a large holder in southern iron and coal stocks he is making no protests against the free iron ore and coal schedules in the new tariff bill. In speaking of the Nova Scotia coal of which so much has been written recently, says it is of a very inferior quality and he does not anticipate any bad effect upon the Alabama and Tennessee product by admitting it free of duty. It might hurt the sale of Birmingham cone just a little in Savan-nah, Charleston and other southern ports, but the injury, he thought, would be almost infinitessimal. To prove this he cited the fact that last year the United States exported exceeding a million tons more of coal than was imported.

New York on the Tariff.

Of course one hears all kinds of opinions n New York about the new tariff bill Almost every man you find, whether he be democrat or republican, is interested in something in the tariff bill and naturally he is kicking against a reduction. Of all the kickers, however, the sugar trust men are the most vigorous. The report of the tariff bill knocked the price of sugar trust stock down about ten points. That was caused by the reduction of duty on refined sugar from one-half a cent to a quarter of a cent a pound. The sugar trust people did not expect this. They made very large contributions to the democratic campaign fund last year and perhaps expected that to protect them. But it didn't. They like-wise made an equal contribution to the republican campaign fund. These trust people waned to be protected either the political cat jumped. As soon as the bill was reported showing a cut in the sugar duty the insiders of the trust sold heavily. When the stock went way down they purchased again and now one hears them all about Wall street declaring that the sugar schedule will never get through in its present shape.

Can the Trust Do This?

A broker who deals turgely in this stock told me that he bought heavily when the stock was at its lowest point. I asked him why he did that. He replied:

"I have no idea the proposed cut in sugar will become a law. The sugar trust is too powerful to allow it. They could easily afford to spend a quarter of a million dollars to prevent it, and they will do that very thing. Wait until it is before congress for discussion and you will find the most powerful lobby there you have ever seen in Washington working to prevent this reduction. Personally, I would like to see the sugar trust downed. It is the greatest monopoly this country has ever known, but it will not be. It is too powerful. Believing this I have bought stock and I expect to make quite a neat

Of course this man was not talking for publication, but his views as expressed above are representative of the views of the great mass of financiers, or alleged financiers, on Wall street. They claim the credit of causing the repeal of the pur-chasing clause of the Sherman law and have an idea that congress can be con-

trolled from that end of the line. That remains to be seen, however, The indications now are that notwithstanding the protestations from New York congress will pass the sugar schedule just as it is now arranged and will adopt an income tax of some kind, either on corporations or in-

dividuals. That Ten Per Cent Tax.

It is generally believed over here that Mr. Cleveland is going to recommend the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks in his message next week. I have heard this from several men who pretead to know, though in Washington no one seems to know just what he is going to do about the 10 per cent tax. If he recommends its repeal congress will repeat it, but in the event that he speaks out against it or ignores it in his message many fear anignores it in the platform will be over-turned, for as congress is lively, without the support of the administration for this measure, it is very doubtful if it can be forced through congress. E. W. B.

A FOREST EPISODE.

Did you think so demure a personage as Miss Mockingbird would play such a trick? Let me tell you about it. I sat on a stone in the woods reading. It was very quiet there. I love to read in shadowy places, lonely and sweet, where the tender glow is a light that

seems not of moon or sun.

I sat there in serene enjoyment of my book, when, lo! a bird note quivered from the foliage above me. It was a plaintive repeated murmur, scarcely audible at first, "Some hurt or wounded beauty," I thought, peering up cautiously through the leafy by-

The President Has Been Busy with His Annual Communication.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN COPIES IN ADVANCE

Some of Them Have Been Successful-On Syndicate Paid \$1,500 for a Copy of the Message of 1881.

Washington, December 2.-Each year when congress comes together, the senate and house go through the form of appointing a committee to notify the president that congress is in session and ready to transact business. The president knows this quite as well as they—personally; but officially he does not know it until the two senators and the three members of the house appear in his office and smilingly advise bim of the fact.

The journey of this notification cammittee is made in great state. Two carriages are summoned by the sergeant-at-arms, and he accompanies the committee to the white house. When the committee returns the chairman on the part of the senate and the chairman on the part of the hous notify those bodies respectively that the president will communicate with congress in writing in a short time. Congress knows this quite as well as the president knows in writing in a short time. Congress about this quite as well as the president knows about congress. It is a constitutional duty of the president "from time to time to give to the congress anormation of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and it has been the invariable custom of the president to make one communication to congress at the opening of its session. Accordingly either on the first day of the session (it comes on December 4th this year) of on the second day, Mr. Pruden, who has discharged the duties of assistant private secretary at the white house for nearly a quarter of a century, will appear at the door of the senate chamber, bearing a big official envelope. Mr. Pruden comes to the capitol in the white house carriage—not the president's victoria, with its spanking team and its jingling silver-mounted English harness; but a little one-horse affair which is used for executive business.

When Captain Bassett is Dramatic.

When Captain Bassett is Dramatic. Every one in Washington knows Mr.
Pruden and knows when the little carriage
is seen on Pennsylvania avenue on its
way to the capitol just after congress has
met that the assistant values congress has way to the capitol just after congress has met that the assistant private secretary is the bearer of the president's annual mesage. The senators, too, know Mr. Pruden's mission as soon as he appears in the doorway. The venerable Captain Bassett, acting assistant doorkeeper, has known of Mr. Pruden's coming in advance. He would not miss the dramatic effect which he throws around the reception of the annual message for half a year's salary. He marches up the center aisle, his long tailed black coat hanging precisely from his shoulders, his shining yellow hair curving gracefully over his neck, each hair exhis shoulders, his shining yellow hair curving gracefully over his neck, each hair exactly in place. He gives Mr. Pruden a formal greeting. This is not official. Then he arranges himself beside Mr. Pruden in the center aisle, facing the vice president's chair. If a senator is speaking, the vice president watches for the end of a paragraph and says: "The senator will suspend while the chair receives a message from the president of the United States."

Captain Bassett closed up like a jack-Captain Bassett closed up like a jack-knife. Then he straightens out again and says hoarsely: "Mr. President, (for Mr. Stevenson, while he is vice president of the United States, is president of the Benate). The vice president of the Benate). The vice president of the United States has instructed me to deliver to the senate a message in writing."

Then Captain Bassett takes the official envelope from Mr. Pruden and carries it

envelope from Mr. Pruden and carries it to the vice president's desk. There it is opened, the message is taken out and the vice president passes it to the secretary of the senate. The message is always written on long heets of heavy white paper. It is never stype-written. But is accompanied by a copy either type-written or printed, from which the secretary reads. Business is suspended as soon as possible after the message has been received, and the vice president formally lays it. and the vice president formally lays it before the senate and it is formally re-ceived by the speaker, laid before the house and read.

Furnished to the Press Early.

Furnished to the Press Early.

If the president follows the rule of his predecessors in the distribution of his message for publication it will not be long after noon of December 4th or 5th when the newspapers containing the message in full will be for sale all over the country. In fact, west of Pittsburg they should be on sale before noon, for 12 o'clock in Washington is not more than 11 o'clock west of Pittsburg. President Harrison's messages were put into type at the government printing office and copies were taken to New York by a white house messenger twenty-four hours before the message was to be delivered to congress. In New York the messenger met the representatives of the press associations and the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Western Union Telegraph Company. The Western Union company carried the president's message free over its wires to every city in the United States where there was a paper receiving telegraphic dispatches. It was sent between the hour when the press associations had sent "good night" to their papers and daybreak. It was handled on a dozen wires between the large cities, each operator handling a certain number of pages. In the receiving offices jt was held-under pledge and at 8 o'clock in the morning was delivered to afternoon papers, with strict injunctions not to publish until it had been delivered to congress. It would be extremely discourteous to congress if the president gave his annual message to the public before it had gone to the senate and house. The signal for the gelease of the message is given usually from the gallery of the senate. As soon as the first word of the message, the signal is given to the telegraph operators in the corridors, and they send dispatches over the country telling the newspaper publishers that they may "release the president's message." Usually, these papers have the message in type and the presses ready; and two minutes after the release is received they are grinding out extras.

President Cleveland did not have his last. If the president follows the rule of his

the Last One Was short. President Cleveland did not have his last message printed, and he did not send it out in advance. This was the massage sent to congress at its special session. The message was so brief that it was not necessary to handle it in advance. It was given to the Press Association only a short time before it was delivered to congress. The wires were cleared and it went out to the country in ample time. The message that the president sends to a regular session

out in advance. "This was the message ways." It was the message ways been the congress at its special session. The message ways on the fath it was not necessary in murmured in a rush of sudden pity and utter tenderness. Ere I-could execute further my intention of finding the bird the volume of love swelled and floated through that dim little forest ake a chord of radian music. "Whippfoorwill," "Whippoorwill," over and over again. I was never so surprised. A whippoorwill, a shy wild creature of the deepest woods right over my head. A minstrel of the night come to cheer my daytime loneliness! I must see this feathered samaritan. I must see this feathered samaritan. I must see and thank in my heart at least this hooded friar of the night. So, with much precaution and many noiseless steps, I changed my point of vantage till I could survey the topmost branches of all the trees near by.

"Whippoorwill," "whippoorwill," it came again; this time with a metallic minor tone that jarred upon the quickness of my ear. A horrible suspicion took possession of me. Gathering a handful of pebbles I tossed them into a thick, leafy spot about half way mp a small dogwood tree. Out flew—prank. She floated off on airy wing, fluttening her saucy tail as she disappeared over a chump of willows in the bottom. "Go!" I cried. "Begone, you saucy jade, and sing your false notes into the ears of some city belle—I was raised in the woods."

MIL RED BERYL BROWN.

never got his money from the Chicago pa-Mr. Hayes Was Obliging.

never got his money from the Chicago paper.

Mr. Hayes Was Obliging.

In some way another Chicago paper got an inking of what was going on and instructed its New York correspondent to look out for the early edition of the New York paper to which the story had been sold. The city edition of the Chicago paper was held back. The difference of an hour's time between New York and Chicago favored the plan. The most important Atures of the message were hastily cut out of the New York paper and telegraphed over half a dozen wires to Chicago. As a result, the Chicago paper printed the chief features of the message at the same time that its rival printed the message in full. The paper which had agreed to pay \$500 for the message refused to carry out the contract, claiming that the simultaneous publication in another Chicago paper had released it from its obligation. Suit was brought, but by some neglect of the attorneys, was allowed to go by default. So the correspondent never recovered. I think that it was on this occasion that the correspondent of another Chicago paper went to President Hayes and asked him for a synopsis of the message. He told the president that the other Chicago papers would have it and he did not want to be "scooped." The president, very obliging, went over the chief features of his message and saved the correspondent's reputation with his paper.

It is not every president who would be as obliging as Mr. Hayes. But there is more than one way of obtaining information about a president's message. Before the last election there was great curiosity about the attitude of Mr. Harrison on the force bill. His message to congress was anxiously looked for. Two days before it was delivered I called on a member of Mr. Harrison's cabinet on some business and in the course of conversation he said that the president had read his message to a cabinet meeting the day'before and had made some modifications at the suggestion of members of the cabinet. In the most casual way I asked him what the president would say on One Man's Secret.

some channel and get into the papers.

One Man's Secret.

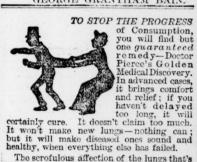
To protect the message when it is at the government printing office the entire responsibility as a whole is put on one man. The manuscript is cut up into "takes" of a few lines each and is so distributed that most of the printers do not know what they are setting. The type is assembled by one man, put in the forms and locked in the vault. Only this man has the combination to the vault. A young man who had graduated from the government printing office into newspaper work, and who had rather crude ideas of enterprise in journalism, /was credited some years ago of having attempted to get the custodian of the vault intoxicated and to steal a proof of the message. As he did not get the message, possibly this story is to be classed with the story that was told of another Washington correspondent some years ago. It is said that this correspondent wore a pair of white duck trousers to the printing office and when the foreman was not looking sat down on a form of type, of which he was very anxious to obtain a proof. This is one of the stock stories of Newspaper Row.

President Cleve, and is doing most of the manual labor of preparing his message with his own hand. He sits in the library of the white house with the reports of his cabinet officers before him, and accasionally makes a memorandum of some particular piece of information which he wants from one of the departments. Each of the cabinet officers has been taken into consultation about the features of the message, will start out with a review of our diplomatic relations and work down

consultation about the features of the message which chiefly concern him. Doubtless, this message, like most of its predecessors, will start out with a review of our diplomatic relations and work down through the departments to the secretary of agriculture. The greatest space will be given to the currency question.

There has been only one instance of a message which did not treat of questions affecting all the departments. The single exception was the message of President Cleve'and on the tariff—sometimes known as his "free trade" message. This was so remarkable a departure from custom that if produced quite a sensation. Some days before the message was given to the country, a public man who was in the confidence of the president went to the white house by invitation. When he came away he said to a newspaper correspondent: "Would it he pather sixyular if the away he said to a newspaper correspondent: "Would it be rather singular if the president should confing his remarks to one subject in his coming message—say the tariff?" The newspaper man went to the correspondent of a paper, which was known correspondent of a paper which was known as the chief organ of the president and confidently announced that the president would speak of nothing but the tariff in his coming message. This statement scemed so improbable that the correspondent refused to believe it, and declined to send it to his paper. This was only one of the many surprises to which President Cleveland has treated the country. It is rapidly learning not to be astonished.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



healthy, when everything else has failed.

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's caused Consumption, like every other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and disorder, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. In all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh—or \$500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.



At manufacturer's price. It has received the highest award at the WORLD'S FAIR, and we offer it

\$100.00

KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO-

W'th stool, scarf, book, and free of freight for the minimum amount consistent with BEST WORKMANSHIP, the best PIANO. Come and see it, or write for catalogue. PHILLIPS & CREW CO-

Largest Warerooms South. Largest Stock, ATLANTA, GA. South. \$92,000 Capital Stock. Oldest House Mention this paper when writin

Liquors, Brandies, WINES. GINS, BEERS .

and other articles usually kept in first-class liquor store.

We are distillers of the wellknown "Stone Mountain" Corn Whisky. Special attention is in-vited to this Whisky, as it is con-ceded to be the best Corn Whisky made in America. Give us a trial order for it, or any other goods you may desire.

TELEPHONE 48.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co. 7-13 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LAUNDRY PRICES REDUCED

ON AND AFTER DEC. 1, 1893, The Excelsior Steam Laundry, (Atlanta's Leading Laundry)

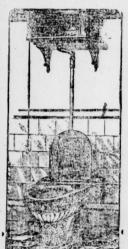
Will Reduce their Prices, in order to conform to other large cities, and Atlanta, as follows:





WE GLEAN GENTS' SUITS FOR \$1.50 A SUIT Remember the place, and give us your laundry

53 Decatur Street. Telephone 42. W. E. HANYE, Manager.



Gas Fitting HEATING. Our Specialties-Estimates Furnished We also manufacture all GALVANIZED IRON Cornices, Finials and Window Caps. Get our prices before you buy

wingate & Mell,

82 and 84 N. Broad St., A tlanta.Ga.

WORLD'S FAIR: The Singer Manufacturing Co.

54 First Awards

Being the largest number of awards obtained by any exhibitor, and more than double the number received by all the other Sewing Machine Companies.

. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

"All over the World."

THE FINAL PROBLEM

The Last Episode in the Life of Sherlock Holmes.

BY A CONAN DOYLE Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,"
"The Refugees," Etc.

It is with a heavy heart that I take up my pen to write these the last words in which shall ever record the singular gifts by which my friend, Mr. Sherlock I es, was distinguished. In an incohereis d, as I deeply feel, an entirely inadequate fashion, I have endeavored to give some account of my strange experiences in his company from the chance which first brought us together at the period of the study in scarlet up to the time of his interference in the matter of the naval treatyan interference which had the unquestion able effect of preventing a serious interna-tional complication. It was my inten-tion to have stopped there and to have said nothing of that event which has created a void in my life which the lapse of two years has done little to fill. My hand has been forced, however, by the recent leters in which Colonel James Moriarty defends the memory of his brother and I have no choice but to lay the facts before the public exactly as they occurred. I alone know the absolute truth of the matter, and I am satisfied that the time has come when no good purpose is to be served by its suppression. As far as I know there have been only three accounts in the public press; that in The Journal de Geneve upon May 6, 1891; the Reuter's dispatch in the English papers upon May 7, and finally the recent letters to which I have alluded. Of these the first and second were extremely condensed, while the last is, as I shall how show, an absolut perversion of the facts. It lies with me to tell for the first time what really took place between Professor Moriarty and Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

It may be remembered that after my marriage and my subsequent start in private practice the very intimate relations which had existed between Holmes and myself became to some extent modified. He still came to me from time to time when he desired a companion in his investigations but these occasions became more and more seldom until I find that in the year 1890 there were only three cases of which I retain any record. During the winter of that year and the early spring of 1891 I saw in the papers that he had been engaged by the French government upon a matter of supreme importance, and I received two notes from Holmes, dated from Narbonne and from Nimes, from which I gathered that his stay in France was likely to be a long one. It was with some surprise, therefore, that I saw him walk into my consulting room upon the evening of the 24th of April. It struck me that he was looking even naler and thinger than the surprise, therefore, that I saw him walk into my consulting room upon the evening of the 24th of April. It struck me that he was looking void in my life which the lapse of two years has done little to fill. My hand has

fore, that I saw him walk into my consulting room upon the evening of the 24th of April. It struck me that he was looking even paler and thinner than usual.

"Yes, I have been using myself up rather too freely," he remarked in answer to my look rather than to my words. "I have been a little pressed of late. Have you any objection to my closing your shutters?"

The only light in the room came from the lamp on the table, at which I had been reading. Holmes edged his way around the wall, and flinging the shutters together, he bolted them securely.

the wall, and flinging the shutters together, he bolted them securely.
"You are afraid of something?" I asked.
"Well, I am."
"Of what?"
"Of air guns."
"My dear Holmes, what do you mean?"
"I think that you know me well enough, Watson, to understand that I am by no means a nervous man. At the same time it is stupidity rather than courage to refuse to recognize danger when it is close upon you. Might I trouble you for a match?" He drew in the smoke of his cigarette as if the soothing influence was grateful to him.

as if the soothing influence was grateful to him.

"I must apologize for calling so late," he said, "and I must further beg you to be so unconventional as to allow me to leave your house presently by scrambling over your back garden wall."

"But what does it all mean?" I asked. He held out his hand, and I saw in the light of the lamp that two of his knuckles were burst and bleeding.

"It's not an airy nothing, you see," said he, smiling. "On the contrary, it is solid enough for a man to break his hand over. Is Mrs. Watson in?"

"She is away upon a visit."

"She is away upon a visit."
"Iudeed! You are alone?"

"Then it makes it the easier for me to propose that you should come away with me for a week onto the continent." "Where?"

"Where?"

"Oh, anywhere it is all the same to me."

There was something very strange in all this. It was not Holmess nature to take an aimless holiday, and something about his pale, worn face told me that his nerves were at their highest tension. He saw the question in my eyes, and, putting his finger tips together and this elbows upon his knees, he explained the situation.

"You have grobably neves heard of Professor Moriariy?" said he.
"Never."

"Ay, there's the genius and the wonder of the thing!" he cried. "The man percades London and no one has heard of him. That's what puts him on the pinnacle in the records of crime. I tell you, Watson, in 'all seriousness, that I could beat that man if I could free society of him, I should feel that my own career had reached its summit and I should be prepared to turn to some more placid line of life. "Oh, anywhere it is all the same to me.

pared to turn to some more placid line of life. Between ourselves, the recent cases in which I have been of assistance to the royal family of Scandinavia and to the French republic have left me in such a position that I could continue to live in the quiet fashion which is most congenial to me and to concentrate my attention upon my chemical researches. But I could not rest, Watson. I could not sit quiet in my chair if I thought that such a man as Professor Moriarty were walking the streets of London unchallenged."

"What has he done, then?"

"His career has been an extraordinary one. He is a man of good birth and excellent education, endowed by nature with a phenomenal mathematical faculty. At the age of twenty-one he wrote a treatise quiet fashion which is most congenial to me

cellent education, endowed by nature with a phenomenal mathematical faculty. At the age of twenty-one he wrote a treatise upon the binomial theorem which has had a European vogue. On the strength of it he won the mathematical chair at one of our smaller universities and had, to all appearances, a most brilliant career before him. But the man had hereditary tendencies of the most diabolical kind. A criminal strain ran in his blood, which, instead of being modified, was increased and rendered infinitely more dangerous by his extraordinary mental powers. Dark rumors gathered around him in the university town and eventually he was compelled to resign his chair and to come down to London, where he set up as an army coach. So much is known to the world, but what I am telling you now is what I have myself discoved.

"As you are aware, Watson, there is no one who knows the higher criminal world of London as well as I do. For some years past I have continually been conscious of some power behind the malefactor—some deep organizing power which forever stands in the way of the law, and throws its shield over the wrong-doer. Again and again in cases of the most varying sorts, forgery cases, robberies, murders, I have felt the presence of this force, and I have deduced its action in many of those undiscovered crimes in which I have not been personally consulted. For years I have endeavored to break through the veil which shrouded it, and at last the time came when I seized my thread and followed it until it led me, after a thousand running windings, to ex-Professor Moriarty, of mathematical celebrity.

"He is the Napoleon of crime, Watson. He is the organizer of half that is evil and of nearly all that is undetected in this great city. He is the sumoinless, like a spider in thousand radiations, and he knows wall

every quiver of each of them. He does little himself. He only plans. Is there a crime to be done—a paper to be abstracted, we will say, a house to be rified, a man to be removed—the word is passed to the professor, the matter is organized and carried out. The agent may be caught. In that case money is found for his ball or his defense. But the central power which uses the agent is never caught—never so much as suspected. This was the organization which I deduced, Watson, and which I devoted my whole energy to exposing and breaking up.

"But the professor was fenced around with safeguards so cunningly devised that, do what I would it accept in the professor was fenced around with safeguards so cunningly devised that,

I devoted my whole energy to exposing and breaking up.
"But the professor was fenced around with safeguards so cunningly devised that, do what I would, it seemed impossible to get evidence which could convict in a court of law. You know my powers, my dear Watson, and yet at the end of three months I was forced to confess that I had at last met an antagonist who was my intellectual equal. My horror at his crimes was lost in my admiration of his skill. But at last he made a trip—only a little, little trip—but it was more than he could afford when I was so close upon him. I had my chance, and now, starting from that point, I have woven my net round him until it is all ready to close. In three days—that is to say, on Monday next—matters will be ripe, and the professor, with all the principal members of his gang, will be in the hands of the police. Then will come the greatest criminal trial of the century, the cearing up of over forty mysteries, and the rope for all of them—but, if we move at all prematurely, you understand, they may slip out of our hands, even at the last moment.

"Now, if I could have done this without the knowledge of Professor Moriarty, all would have been well. But he was up, will of them headed him off. I tell you, my friend, that if a detailed account of that silent contest could be written, it would take its place as the most brilliant bit of thrust-and-parry work in the history of detection. Never have I risen to such a height, and never have I been so hard pressed by an opponent. He cut deep, and yet I just undercut him. This morning the last steps were taken, and three days only were wanted to complete the business. I was sitting in my room, thinking the mat-

last steps were taken, and three days only were wanted to complete the business. I was sitting in my room, thinking the matter over, when the door opened and Professor Motharty stood before me.

"My nerves are fairly proof, Watson, but I must confess to a start when I saw the very man who had been so much in my thoughts standing there on my threshold. His appearance was quite familiar to me. He is extremely tall and thin, his forehead domes out in a white curve, and his two eyes are deeply sunken in his head. He is clean shaven, pale and ascetic looking, retaining something of the professor in is clean shaven, pale and ascetic looking, retaining something of the professor in his features. His shoulders are rounded from much study, and his face protrudes forward and is forever slowly oscillating from side to side in a curiously reptilian fashion. He peered at me with great curiosity in his puckered eyes.

"You have less frontal development than I should have expected, said he at last. 'It is a dangerous habit to finger loaded firearms in the pocket of one's dressing gown.'

loaded firearms in the pocket of one's dressing gown."

"The fact is, that upon his entrance I had instantly recognized the exfreme personal danger in which I lay. The only conceivable escape for him lay in silencing my tongue. In an instant I had slipped the revolver from the drawer into my pocket, and was covering him through the cloth. At his remark I drew the weapon out and laid it, cocked, upon the table. He still smiled and blinked, but there was something about his eyes which made me

He still smiled and blinked, but there was something about his eyes which made me feel very glad that I had it there.

""A'You evidenty don't know me, said he,
""On the contrary, I answered, 'I think it is fairly evident that I do. Pray take a chair. I can spare you five minutes if you have anything to say.

""All that I have to say has already crossed your mind, said he.
""Then possibly my answer has crossed yours, I replied.
"You stand fast?"
"Absolutely."
"He clapped his hand into his pocket, and I raised the pisto? from the table. But he merely drew out a memorandum book in which he had scribbled some dates.
"You crossed my path on the 4th of January, he said; on the 23d you incommoded me; by the middle of February I was seriously inconvenienced by you; at the end of March I was absolutely hampered in my plans, and now, at the close

a man of your intelligence will see that there can be but one outcome to this affair. It is necessary that you should withdraw. You have worked things in such a fashion that we have only one resource left. It has been an intellectual treat to me to see the way in which you have grappled with this affair, and I say unaffectedly that it would affair and I say unaffectedly that it would affair, and I say unaffectedly that it would be a grief to me to be forced to take any extereme measure. You smile, sir, but I assure you that it really would. "Danger is part of my trade," I remark-

"'Danger is part of my trade,' I remarked.
"This is not danger,' said he. 'It is inevalable destruction. You stand in the way not merely of an individual, but of a mighty organization, the full extent of which you, with all your eleverness, have been unable to realize. You must stand clear, Mr. Homles, or be trodden under foot."

foot.' and afraid,' said I, rising, 'that in

"I am afraid, said I, rising, that in the pleasure of this conversation I am neglecting business of importance which awaits me clsewhere.
"He rose and looked at me in silence, shaking his head sadly.
"Well, well, said he at last, it seems a pity, but I have done what I could. I know every move of your game. You can do nothing before Monday. It has been a duel between you and me, Mr. Holmes. You hope to place me in the dock. I tell you that I will never stand in the dock. You never beat me. I well you that you will never beat me. If you are clever enough to bring destruction upon me, rest assured to bring destruction upon me, rest assured that I will do as much for you.

"You have paid me several compliments, Mr. Moriarty,' said I. 'Let me pay you one in return when I say that if I were assured of the former eventuality I would, in the interests of the public, cheerfully account the latter.'

in the interests of the public, encertain a cept the latter.'
"I can promise you the one, but not the other,' he snarled; and he turned his rounded back upon me and went peering and blinking out of the room.

"That was my singular interview with Professor Moriarty. I confess that it left an unpleasant effect upon my mind. His soft, precise fashion of speech leaves a conviction of sincerity which a mere bully would not produce. Of course you will say, why not take police precautions against would not produce. Of course you will say, why not take police precautions against him? The reason is that I am well convinced that it is from his agents that the blow would fall. I have the best of proofs that it is the property of the proofs that the property of the proofs that the proofs the proofs that the proofs the proofs the proofs that the proofs the proofs that the proofs the proofs that the proofs the proofs the proofs the proofs that the proofs the pr

blow would fall. I have the best of proofs that it would be so."
"You have already been assaulted?"
"My dear Watson, Professor Moriarty is not a man who lets the grass grow under his feet. I went out about midday to transact some business in Oxford street. As I passed the corner which leads from Bentinck street onto the Wellbeck street crossing, a two-horse van, furiously driven, whizzed round, and was on me like a flash. I sprang to the footpath and saved myself ing, a two-horse van, furiously driven, whizzed round, and was on me like a flash. I sprang to the footpath and saved myself by the fraction of a second. The van dashed round by Marylebone lane and was gone in an instant. I kept to the pavement after that, Watson, but as I waked down Vere street a brick fell from the roof of one of the houses and was shattered to fragments at my feet. I called the police and had the place examined. There were slates and bricks piled upon the roof preparatory to some repairs, and they would have me believe that the wind had toppled over one of these. Of course I knew better, but I could prove nothing. I took a cab after that and reached my brother's rooms in Pall Mall, where I spent the day. Now, I have come around to you, and on my way I was attacked by a rough with a bludgeon. I knocked him down, and the police have him in custody, but I can tell you, with the most absolute confidence, that no possible connection will ever be traced between the gentleman upon whose

front teeth I have barked my knuckles and the retiring mathematical coach, who is, I dare say, working out problems upon a blackboard ten miles away. You will not wonder, Watson, that my first act on entering your rooms was to close your shutters, and that I have been compelled to ask your permission to leave the house by some less conspicuous exit than the front door."

I had often admired my friend's courage, but never more than now, as he sat quietw. but never more than now, as he sat quietz, checking off a series of incidents which must have combined to make up a day of

must have combined to make up a day of horror.

"You will spend the night here," I said.

"No, my friend, you might find me a dangerous guest. I have my plans laid, and all will be well. Matters have gone so far now that they can move without my help as far as the arrest goes, though my presence is necessary for a conviction. It is obvious, therefore, that I cannot do better than get away for the few days which remain before the police are at liberty to act. It would be a great pleasure to me, therefore, if you could come onto the continent with me."

"The practice is quiet," said I, "and I have an accommodating neighbor. I should be glad to come."

"And to start tomorrow morning?"

"And to start tomorrow morning?"

"If necessary."

"Oh, yes, it is most necessary. Then these are your instructions, and I beg, my dear Watson, that you will obey them to the letter, for you are now playing a double-handed game with me against the cleverest rogue and the most powerful syndicate of griminals in Europe. Now listen. You will despatch any lugrage you intend to take by a trusty messenger, unaddressed, to Victoria tonight. In the morning you will send for a hansom, desiring your man to take neither the first nor

net. On Monday we should have them all.
No, an arrest is inadmissible."
"What then?"
"What then?"
"What then?"
"And then?"
"Well, then, we must make a cross-country journey to Newhaven, and so over to Dieppe.
Moriarity will again do what I should do. He will get on 40 Paris, mark down our lugrage, and wait for two days at the depot. In the meantime we shall treat ourselves to a couple of carpet bags, encourage the manufactures of the countries through which we travel, and make our way at our leisure into Switzerland, via Luxembourg and Basle."

I am too old a traveler to allow myself to be serlously inconvenienced by the loss of my luggage, but I confess that I was annoyed at the idea of being forced to dodge and hide before a man whose record was black with unutterable infamiles, It was evident, however, that Holmes understood the situation more clearly than I did. At Canterbury, therefore, we alighted, only to find that we should have to waif an hour before we could get a train to Newhaven.

I was still looking rather rusefully after the rapidly disappearing luggage van which contained my warstrobe, when Holmes pulied my sleeve and pointed up the line.

"Already, you see," said he. Far away, from among the Kentish woods, there rose a thin spray of smoke. A minute hare a carriage and engine could be seen flying along the open curve which leads to the station. We had hardly time to take our place behind a pile of luggage when it passed with a rattie and roar, beating a blast of not air into our faces.

"There he goes," said Holmes, as we watched the carriage swing and rock over the points. "There are limits, you see, to our friend's intelligence. It would have been a coup-de-maitre had he deduced what I would deduce, and acted accordingly."

"And what would he here done had he overtalen us?"

"There cannot be the least doubt that he

would have made a murderous attack upon

would have made a murderous attack upon me. It is, however, a game at which two may play. The question now is, whether we should take a premature lunch here, or run our chance of starving before we reach the beffet at Newhaven."

We made our way to Brussels that night, and spent two days there, though on upon the third day as far as Strasburg. On the Monday morning Holmes had telegraphed to the London police, and in the evening we found a reply waiting for us at our hotel. Holmes tore it open, and then with a bitter curse, hured if into the grate.

"I might have known it!" he groaned. "He has escabed," Mortarty?"

has escabed."
"Moriarty?"
"They have secured the whole gang with the exception of fam. He has given them the sip. Of course, when I had left the country there was no one to cope with him. But I did think that I had put the game in their hands. I think that you had better return to England, Watson."
"Why?"

England, Watson."
"Why?"
"Why?"
"Swhy?"
"Because you will find me a dangerous companion now. This man's occupation is gone. He is lost if he returns to London. If I read this character right, he will devote his whole ebergies to revenging himself upon me. He said as much in our short interview, and I fancy that he meant it. I should certainly recommend you to return to your practice."

It was hardly an appeal to be successful with one who was an old-campaigner as well as an old friend. We sai in the Strasburg saille-a-manger arguing the question for half an hour, but the same night we had resumed our journey and were well on our way to Geneva.

For a charming week we wandered up the valley off the Rhone, and then, brinching off at Leuk, we made our way over the Genmi pass, still deep in snow, and so by way of Interlaken to Meiringen. It was a lovely trip, the dainty greens of the spring below, the virgin white of the winter above; but it was clear to me that never for one instant did Holmes forget the shadow which lay across him. In the homely Apine villages or in the lonely mountain passes I could still tell by his quek-giancing eyes and his sharp scruthy of every face that passed us that he was well

lonely mountain passes I could still tell by his quek-gianelist eves and his sharp scrutiny of every face that passed us that he was well convinced that, walk where we would, we could not walk ourselves clear of the danger which was dogging our footsteps.

Once, I remember, as we passed over the Gemmi, and walked along the border of the melantchely Daubensee, a large rock which had been dislodged from the ridge upon our right chattered down and roared into the lake behind us. In an instant Holmes had raced onto the ridge, and, standing on a lofty plinacle, cranged his neck in every direction. It was in vain that our guide assured him that a fail of stones was a common chance in the springtime at that spot. He said nothing, but he smiled at me with the air of a man who sees the fulfillment of that which he had expected.

and expected And yet, for all his watchfulness, he was never depressed. On the contrary, I can lever recollect having seen him in such experant spirits. Azain and again he recurred to the fact that if he could be assured that so lety was freed from Professor Moriarty he would cheerfully bring his own career to a conclusion.

would cheerfully bring his own career to a concinston.
"I think that I may go so far as to say, watson, that I have not lived wholly in va.n." he remarked. "If my record were closed to night I could still survey it with equanimity. The air of London is the sweeter for my presence. In over a thousand cases, I am not aware that I have ever used my aware were used to look into the problems furnished by nature rather than those more superficial ones for which our artificial state of society is responsible. Your "Memoirs" will draw to me of the most dangerous and capable criminal in Europe."

my career by the capture or the extinction of she most dangerous and capable crimical in Europe."

I shall be brief, and yet exact, in the little which remains for me to tell. It is not a subject on which I would willingly dwell, and yet I am conscious that a duty devolves upon me to omit no detail.

It was upon the 3d of May that we reached the little village of Meiringen, where we put up at the Eaglischer Hot, then kept by Pcter Steller the elder. Our landlord was an intelligent man, and spoke excellent English, having served for three years as waiter at the Grosvenor hotel in London. At his advice, upon the afternoon of the 4th, we set off together, with the intention of crossing the hills, and spending the night at the hamlet of Rosenlaul. We had strict injunctions, however, on no account-to pass the fails of Reichenbach, which are about half way up the hill, without making a small detour to see them.

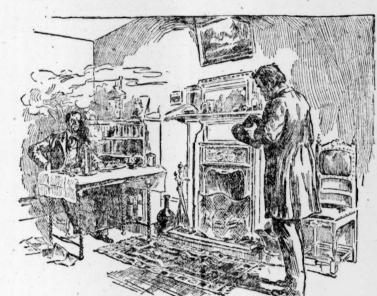
It is indeed a fearful place. The torrent,

It is indeed a fearful place. The torrent, swollen by the melting snows, plunges into a tremendous abyss, from which the spray rolls up like the smoke from a burning house. The shaft into which the river huris itself is an immense chasm, lined by glistening, coal black rock, and narrowing into a creaming, boiling pit of incalculable depth, which brims over, and shoots the stream onward over its jagged ilp. The long sweep of green water, roaring forever down, and the thick flickering curtain of spray hissing forever nyward, turn a man giddy with their constant whirl and clamor. We stood near the edge, peering down at the gleam of the breaking water far below us, against the black rocks, and listening to the half-human shout which came booming up with the spray out of the abyss.

The path has been cut half way round the fall to afford a complete view, but it onder

The path has been cut half way round the fall to afford a complete view, but it ends abruptly, and the traveler has to return as he came. We had turned to do so when we saw a Swiss lad come running along it with a letter in his hand. It bore the mark of the hotel which we had just left, and was addressed to me by the landlord. It appeared that within a very few minutes of our leaving an English lady had arrived who was in the last stage of consumption. She had wintered at Davos Platz, and was journeying now to join her friends at Lucerne, when a sudden hemorrhage had overtaken her. It was thought that she could hardly live a few hours, but it would be a great consolation to her to see an English doctor, and, if I would only return, etc. The good Steiler assured me, in a postscript, that he would himself look upon my compliance as a very great favor, since the lady absolutely refused to see a Swiss physician, and he could not but

taken us?"
"There cannot be the least doubt that he



PROFESSOR MORIARITY STOOD BEFORE ME

the second which may present itself. Into this hansom you will jump, and you will drive to the Strand end of the Lowther arcade, handing the address to the cabman upon a silp of paper, with a request that he will not throw it away. Have your fare ready, and the instant that your cab stops, dash through the arcade, timing yourself to reach the other side at a quarter past 9 o'clock. You will find a small brougham waiting dose to the curb, driven by a fellow in a heavy black clock, tipped at the colar with red. Into this you will step and you will reach victoria in time for the Continental express."

"Where shall I meet you?"

"At the station. The second first-class carriage from the front will be reserved for us."

"The carriage is our rendezvous, then?"

"Yes."

It was in valu that I asked Holmes to rethe second which may present itself. Into

a chair. I can spare you five minutes if you have anything to say.

"'All that I have to say has already crossed your mind, said he.

"Then possibly my answer has crossed yours,' I replied.

"You stand fast?

"Absolutely.

"He clapped his hand into his pocket, and I raised the pisto? from the table. But he merely drew out a memorandum book in which he had scribbled some dates.

"You crossed my path on the 4th of January,' he said; 'on the 23d you incommoded me; by the middle of February I was seriously inconvenienced by you; at the end of March I was absolutely hampered in my plans, and pow, at the close of April, I find myself placed in such a position, through your continual persecution, that I am in positive danger of losing my fiberty. The situation is becoming an impossible one.'

"Had you any suggestion to make? I asked.

"You must drop it, Mr. Holmes,' said he, swaying his face about; 'you really must, you know.'

"After Monday,' said I.

"Tut, tut!' said he. I am quite sure that a man of your intelligence will see that there can be but one outcome to this affair. It is presented the prostion of the left was not rendezvous, there?"

"Yes."

It was in vain that I asked Holmes to remain for the evening. It was evident to me that he though the might bring rouble to the roof that he evening. It was evident to me that he though the might bring rouble to the roof that he was under, and that hat was the motive which inpelled him to go. With a few which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the motive which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the interesting the motive which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the interesting the motive which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the interesting the motive which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the interesting the motive which impelled him to go. With a few hurred words as to our plans for the interesting the motive which ins only seven minutes from the time when we were due to start. In vain I searched among the group's of travelers and leavertakers for the lithe figure of my friend. There was no sign of him. I spent a few minutes in assisting a venerable Italian priest, who was endeavoring to make a porter understand, in the broken English, that his luggage was to be booked through to Paris, Then, having taken another look around, I returned to my carriage, where I found that the porter, in spite of the ticket, had given me my decrepit Italian friend as a traveling companion. It was useless for an to explain to tim that his presence was an intrusion, for my Italian was even more limited than his English; so I shrugged my shoulders resignedly, and continued to look out anxiously for my friend. A chill of fear had come over me as I thought that his absence might mean that some bow had failen during the night. Agreedy the doors had been shut and the whistle blown, when—"My dear Watson." said a voice, "you have not even condescended to say good marning." I turned in incontrollable astonishment. The aged ecclesiastic had turned his face toward the nose draw away from the chin, the lower the sun't eyes regained their fire; the drooping figure expanded. The next the whole as outekly as he had gone. "Good heavens!" Jeried. "How you started me!" "Every pregaution is still necessary." he

"Every precaution is still necessary," he whispered. "I have reason to think that they are hot upon our trail. Ah, there is Moriarty himseif".

himseif!"
The train had aiready begun to move as Holmes spoke. Glancing back. I saw a fall man pushing his way furiously through the crowd, and waving his hand as if he desired to have the train stopped. It was too late, however, for we were rapidly gathering momentum, and an instant later had shot clear of the station.

(With all our property of the station.

of the station.

"With all our precautions you see that we have cut it rather fine." said Holmes laughing. He arose, and throwing off the black cassock and hat which had formed his disguise, he packed them away in a handbag. "Have you seen the morning paper, Watson?"

"You haven't seen about Baker street,

"Raker street?"
"They set fire to our rooms last night. No great harm was done."
"Good heavens, Holmes! This is intolerable."

"Good heavens, Holmes: This sable."
"They must have lost my track completely after their bludgeon man was arrested. Otherwise they could not have imagined that I had returned to my rooms. They have evidently taken the precaution of watching you, however, and that is what has brought Moriarty to Victoria, You could not have made, any slip in coming?"

no in coming?"
"I did exactly what you advised."
"Did you find your brougham?"
"Yes, it was waiting."
"Bid you recognize your coachman?"
"Yo."

"No."
It was my brother Mycroft. It is an advantage to get about in such a case without taking a mercenary into your confidence. But we must blan what we are to do about Moriarty pow."

"As this is an express, and as the boat runs in connection with it. I should think that we had shaken him off very effectively."

"My dear Watson, you evidently did not realize my meaning when I said that this man may be taken as being quite on the same intellectual plane as myself. You do not imagine that if I were the pursuer I should allow myself to be baffled by so slight an obstacle. Why then, should you think so meanly of him?"

"What will he do?"

"What would you do, then?"

"But it must be late."

"One would think that we were the criminals. Let us have him arrested on his arrival."

"It would be to ruin the work of three months. W should get the big fish, but the smaller was dear right and left out of the

"It would be to ruin the work of three months. We should get the big fish, but the smaller work dart right and left out of the

feel that be was incurring a great responsibility.

The appeal was one which could not be ignored, it was impossible to refuse the request of a fellow countrywoman dring in a strange land. Yet I had my scruples about leaving Hokmes, it was finally agraphowever, that he should retain the young Swiss messenger with him as guide and companion, while I returned to Meiringen. My friend would stay some little time at the fail, he said, and would then wask slowly over the hill to Rosenian, where I was to rejoin aim in the evening. As I turned away I saw Hokmes with his back against a rock and his arms folded, gazing down at the rush of the waters. It was the last that I was ever destined a see a him in this world.

When I was near the bottom of the descent I looked back. It was impossible to see the position to see the fall, but I could see the curving path which winds over the shoulder of the hill and leads to it. Along this a man was, I remember, wasking very rapidly. I could see his black figure clearly outlined against the green behind him. I noted him and the energy with which he walked, but he passed from any mind as I hurried on upon my errand.

It may have been a little over an hour before I reached Meiringen. Old Steller standing at the porch of his hotel.

"Well," said I, as I came hurrying up, "I trust that she is no worse."

A look of surprise passed over his face, and at that first quiver of his eyebrows my heart turned to lead in my breast.

"You did not write this?" I said, guiling the letter from my pocket. "There is no sick Englishman who came in after you had gone," the said.

But I waited for none of the landlord's explandations. In a tingle of fear I was already

"But it has the hotel mark upon it!"
"Ha! It must have been written by that tall Englishman who came in after you had gone," he said.

But I waited for none of the landlord's explanations. In a tingle of fear I was already running down the village street, and making for the path which I had so lately descended. It had taken me an hour to come down. For all my efforts two more had passed before I found myself at the fall of Reichenbach once more. There was the path on which Holmes had stood. There was his alpenstock still leaning against the rock by which I had left him. But there was no sign of him and it was in vain that I shouted. My only answer was my own voice, reverberating in a rolling echo from the cliffs around me.

It was the sight of that alpenstock which turned me void and sick. He had not gone to Rosenlaul then. He had remained on that three-foot path, with sheer wall on one side and sheer drop upon the other until his eneiny had overtaken him. The young Swiss had gone, too, He had probably been in the pay of Moriarty, and had left the two men together. And then what had happened? Who was to tell us what had happened then?

I stood for a minute or two to collect myself, for I was dazed with the horror of the thing. Then I began to think of Holmes's own methods, and to try to practice them in reading this tragedy. It was, alas! only too easy to do. During our conversation we had not gone to the end of the path, and the alpenstock marked the spot where we had stood. The blackish soil is kept forever soft by the incessant drift of spray, and a bird would leave its tread upon it. Two lines of footmarks were clearly marked along the further end of the path, both leading away from me. There were none returning. A few yards from the end the soil was all plowed up into a patch of mud and the brambles and ferns which fringed the chasm were torn and bedraggied. I lay upon my face and peered over, with the spray spouting up all around ame. It had darkened sluce I left, and now I could only see here and there t

feel that he was incurring a great responsi-



THE FIGHT ON THE CLIFF.

riarty, who awaits my convenience for the final discussion of those questions which ile between us. He has been giving the a sketch of the methods by which he avoided the Engish police and kept himself informed of our movements. They certainly confirm the very light opinion which I had formed of his ablifites. I am pleased to think that I shall be able to free society from any further effects of his presence, though I fear it is at a cost which may give pain to my friends, and especially, my dear Watson, to you. I have, already explained to you, however, that any case, reached its crists, and that no possible conclusion to it could be more congenial to me than this. Indeed, if I may make a full confession to you, I was quite convinced that the letter from Meiringen was a hoax, and I allowed you to depart on that crrand under the persuasion that some new development of this sort would follow. Tell Inspector Patterson that the papers which he needs to convict the gaug are in pigeonhoic M, done up in a blue chvelope and inscribed Moriarty. I have made every disposition of my property before leaving England and handed it to my brother, Mycroft. Pray give my greetings to Mrs. Watson, and believe me to be, no flear fellow, very sincerely yours.

A few words may suffice to tell the little that remains. An examination by experts leaves little doubt that a personal contest between the two men ended, as it could hardly fall to end in such a situation, in their recing over, locked in each other's arms. Any attempt at recovering the bodies was absolutely hopeless, and there, deep down in that dreadful caldron of swiring water and seething foam, will lie for all time the most dangerous criminal and the foremost champion of the law of their generation. The Swiss youth was never seen again, and there can be no doubt that he was one of the numerous agents whom Moriarry kept in his employ. As to the gang, it will be within the memory of the public how completely the evidence which Holmes had accumulate exposed their organizatio



What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter; The plug of sebum in the centre of the rimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedore. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, Inflammation, pain, swelling and redness,

the plug comes out and the pore is once more

There are thousands of these pores in the face alone, any one of which is liable to become clogged by neglect or disease.

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is

Cuticura Soap.

It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebaceous or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores.

It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and

restores the skin to its original purity.

This is the secret of its wonderful success. For bad complexions, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, sealy and irritated scalps and simple baby blemishe

it is wonderful. It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion. Sale greater than the combined sales of all

other skin and complexion soaps. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Pro

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening



\$150 Wheels for \$50

Brand new high-grade Bicycles with Morgan & Wright tires. Send \$5 and will ship wheel C. O. D. with privilege of examination. For a few days only. Address

W. D. ALEXANDER, 69 N. Pryor Street, Atlanta, Georgia

- THE----CEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA



PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CAR LINE BETWEEN Tampa, Fla., and Nashville, Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, LAKE CITY, MACON AND ATLANTA, MAKING CONNECTION IN UNION DEPOTS AT

MACON, ATLANTA & NASHVILLE NORTH, EAST & WEST.

West India Fast Mail Line Palatka, Fla. and Macon, Ga

ALL POINTS WEST ONLY LINE

Operating Double Daily Solid Trains BETWEEN Palatka Fla., and Macon, Ga.

Local Sleepers on Night Trains. Our Palatka-Macon Night Train Carrids

Tampa-Nashville Sleeper, North-bound, from Lake City, Fla., Making all Connections as above. Passengers from Jacksonville for Macon should take Local Sleeper at Lake City. By doing this they can remain in

Information as to Rates, Schedules Sleeping Car accommodations, etc., cheerfully and promptly furnished on

application to the undersigned. A. C. KNAPP. Traffic Manager, MACON, GA.



IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Thieres Steal Horses and Mules on The Conference Completes the List of Macon's Streets.

THE POLICE UNABLE TO CATCH THEM

A Negro Convicted of Drowning His Wife The Elks Will Hold Sorrow Exercises in Memory of the Departed.

Macon, Ga., December 2.-(Special.)-There is a lot of theives, most likely an organized band, operating in Macon. They are charged with an amazing stock of au-

ious nerve. They are horse and mule theives and operate in the heart of the city in broad daylight. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mills, a well-know farmer from the Rutland dis-trict, rode one of the finest young mules in the state into the city and hitched the suimal near the market, on Poplar street. He went on in town to transact his business. He had hardly got out of sight of

the mule before it was mounted by a negro and rode off. Mr. Mills was much distressed over the loss of his mule, as it was an exceptionally fine one.

He has offered a reward through the papers and secured the assistance of the police, but up to this time nothing has been heard of the mule or thisf.

eard of the mule or thief.

This is the third time this same thing This is the third time this same thing has happened in Macon within about three weeks. One time a double team was taken. The animals were recovered in the two former cases. The theft is supposed to be the work of an organized band of thieves who stand around the markets and public bitching places and watch their chances. Another horse was stoien this afternoon on the open square. It belonged to Jack Roberts, of Jones county. The horse and buggy were recovered, but the thief escaped with Roberts's overcoat and other property.

Sent Up for Life. Will Smith, a negro, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to the pententiary for life in the superior court today. Smith was represented by Messrs, George Jones and Monroe Ogden, two bright young attorneys, and they will move for a new trial. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. Last June, while out fishing, Smith's wife was drowned in a small root at Wise's Last June, while out fishing, Smith's wife was drowned in a small pool at Wise's crossing. It was believed that Smith struck her on the head with some sharp instrument and then shoved her into the water. The fact that Smith said that he could have saved his wife, but could not swim, when it was proven that he was an excellent swimmer, was the strongest evidence against him.

Mr. Gorman's Death. Mr. Andrew Gorman, aged seventy-thre-

Mr. Andrew Gorman, aged severely-three years, died at his residence in South Macon early last night.

Mr. Gorman was a man who was tiked by all who knew him. He had been living in Macon for thirty-five years and no one ever brought aught against his name. He leaves a wife to mourn his death, to whom the heartfelt condolence of the city goes out. Mr. German's remains were interred in Rose Hill 'cemetery this afternoon. He was a pioneer citizen, honest, upright, and enterprising and always a prime mover in in all things pertaining to Macon's welfare.

The Elks' Coremonies.

The Elks' Ceremonies. The lodge of sorrow exercises of the local order of Elks will be held at the Academy of Music tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The occasion will be a very solemn and

The occasion will be a very solemn and beautiful one, being a were The occasion will be a very solemn and beautiful one, being a memorial service held each year on the first Sunday in December by every lodge of Eiks in the United States. The service is for those members of the Macon lodge who have died during the past year and also for the dead from other lodges.

The services will last about an hour and a quarter and will consist of sacred music by Card's full orchestra, who has prepared hamiful new sacred music specially for

by Card's full orchestra, who has prepared beautiful new sacred music specially for this occasion of songs by quartets, of duets and soloes by the best singers in the city, male and female.

Short addresses will be made by Messrs. Marion W. Harris, Minter Wimberly and Roland Ellis. These addresses will be in the nature of eulogies.

The Elks are a thriving order, and especially so in Macon, and they have many friends.

riends. Following is the programme for the oc-

Programme. Sacred Session, Sunday, December 3, 1893.— Academy of Music, 3 o'clock p. m. Dregure-"Raymond"—Amb Thomas—By Card's Orchastra.

ning Ceremonies-By the Lodge "Great Ruler of the universe,
All-seeing and benign.
Look down upon and bless our work,
And be all glory thine."

Prayer-Rev. H. O. Judd, rector St. Paul's Discopal church.
Quartet—"Song of My Soul"—Hall—Misses
McAndrews and Wilcox, Messrs. Airey and
Alsop.
General Eulogy—By Brother Marion W.

General Bulogy—By Brother Marion W. Harris.

Duet—"Breathe Soft and Low"—Petrel—By Miss McAndrews and Mr. McCall.
Selection—"Faust"—Gounod—By Card's orchestra.

Eulogy—"Life and Character of Brother Charles F. Carke"—By Brother Roland Ellis.
Quartet—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought"—
M. sees McAndrews and Wilcox, Messrs. Airey and Alsop.
Solo—"Far O'er the Stars There Is Rest"—Frautz—By Brother W. A. Howson.
Address—"Principles of Our Order"—By Brother Minter Wimberly.

Overture—"America"—Screpreil—By Card's-orchestra.

orchestra.

Duet—By Mrs. Schofield and Miss Hopson.
Closing Ceremonies—Audience joining in the doxology. Benediction—By Rev. J. O. Judd, D. D.

A Woman Blamed for It.

Day's Gap, Ala, December 2.—(Special.)— There was a general row among the negroes at the mines near this place this evening which resulted in the serious wounding of one negro and the accidental shooting of a white man. A woman is said to be the cause of the whole affair.

A Deserved Compliment to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Manchester, Ga., December 2, 1893.-In these latter days many sins and short comings are charged by the people on four railroad corporations.

It is often alleged, and sometimes, doubt

less, with truth, that railroads are inconsiderate of the reasonable wishes and indifferent to the respectful appeals of the people who patronize them, for equitable rates and convenient schedules.

view of the existence of these complaints, whether real or fancied, it is a genuine pleasure for us, the undersigned citizens and residents of Manchester, Ga. to bear our united, unsolicited and cordial testimony to the uniform courtesy and consideration shown us by the management of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad

the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

We feel under special obligations to Colonel E. L. Tyler, the general manager, and Captain John A. Gee, the general passenger agent of the road, for their generous and liberal treatment, and their untiring efforts to do all in their power to accommodate our citizens in the matter of convenient and comfortable transportation at low rates, thus extending invaluable assistance in building up our delightful and rapidly growing town.

We desire to add that, in our opinion, it is this liberal policy of the road towards its patrons, as much as its efficient management, which accounts for its present proseculation.

ment, which accounts for its present pros-

ment, which accounts for its present prosperous condition.

J. M. Walker, J. R. Bailey, Alfredo Barili, B. H. Sasnett, J. B. Hawthorne, C. W. Hawthorne, N. B. Wilkinson, J. J. McClendon. Mrs. L. M. Gordon, Henry W. Thornton, H. J. Thornton, J. E. Appler, Royal Daniel, W. L. Stanton, T. T. Christian, Henry Y. Garrett, J. P. Christian, D. U. Sloan, Sr., David U. Sloan, Jr., I. C. McCrary, B. L. Luck, John Temple Graves, B. L. Willingham and others.

ELDERS ELECTED.

General Conference Delegates.

SMALL SALARIES FOR PREACHERS

Able, Energetic Men Receive Poor Pay for Noble Work-This Will Be a Mem-orable Day in Gainesville.

Gainesville, Ga., December 2.-(Special.) The conference is under many obligations Rev. S. R. Belk, who is making the members enjoy the session by his watchful care. He is on the alert and is abounding in hospitality. He is greatly beloved by his congregation, having had an unusually successful year. His severe spell of sickness has cemented them to him. He is giving the preachers a warm welcome, and with his noble people of Gainesville will never be forgotten.

After the conference prayer meeting and preliminaries this morning, the legal con-ference held a session with Dr. W. D. Anderson in the chair. Treasurer Adams made his report, stating that he had received \$120 from the Murphy bequest, which was given over to the wornout preachers. The usual funds which come from the railroad bonds were lacking, as there have been no dividends. An auditing

Committee was appointed.

Bishop Haygood, resuming the chair, introduced to the conference the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the American Bible So ciety, and gave him a royal welcome.

The following traveling preachers were elected elders: Arthur B. Pope, John S. Askew, R. Frank Eakes, J. N. Snow, John T. Davis and President G. J. Orr,

of Dalton Female college.

President Orr spoke of the splendid college which the Dalton people have built up. It is in fine condition and doing su-perb work for Christ. President Orr is highly esteemed.

Deacons Elected.

The following local preachers were elected deacons: William A. E. Church, Andrew J. Latham, James F. Hallford, William A. Simmons, Joshua H. Barton, James M. Barton, John Tiliman Eakes, Mr. Hill, James B. Craven, George L King, Joel P. Ledbetter, Edward G. Dunegan, Jacob P. Davis, Charles R. Clements, Thomas P. Graham, John Crow, Lebbens D. Hughes and Samuel W. Sullivan.

By vote Rev. Philip Moony was recog nized in deacons orders as coming from the Congregational Methodist church.

The following local preachers were elected to elders orders: William J. Johnson, George W. Anderson, John H. Ellis, William A. Cooper, Jacob P. Neese, James M. Hughes and William C. Thornburg. Crampton S. Harris and Gabriel W. Moore, who were elders in the Congrega

though church, were recognized in orders by the conference.

The conference resumed the election of

The conference resumed the election of delegates to the general conference.

On the third battot the Kev. W. F. Cook, D.D., and Kev. T. F. Pierce were elected ciercal delegates. On the third ballot the laymen elected Colonel Charles W. Smith, of Atlanta.

The fourth ballot resulted in the election of Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., clerical. H. Y. McCord, of Atlanta and H. W. Camp, of Moreland, completed the lay delegation.

The fifth ballot resulted in the election of Rev. J. W. Heidt, D.D, of Atlanta, thus completing the list.

completing the list.

The following laymen were elected alternates: John W. Akin, Asa G. Candler and H. H. McWhorter.

The election for alternates among the ministers resulted in the selection of W. W. Wadsworth, J. T. Gibson and N. J. Mixon.

. Mixon.

The election has taken almost the whole

of two days, as the ballots had to be counted in open conference. It has been very tedious, but those not specially interested in watching the tally sheets, enjoyed conversations with old and new friends. The good cheer is delightful among the preachers. Their love for each other is beautiful:

The Mission Board's Report.

The board of missions present a report The board of missions present a report that brings sadness to our poor home missionaries. They will only be paid about \$76 on the \$100 This is a serious definquency on these noble men who have served hard works, and if they had received and they have hard lived. ed all they could hardly have lived. It is a very sad hour to them.

is a very sad hour to them.

The report of the collections for foreign missions was still worse. The financial stringency of this year has hurt these collections dreadfully. Trensurer Hemphill had his reports in fine shape. He is ably assisted by H. Y. McCord.

The board of church extension has raised about \$3,000, half of which will be distributed in this conference, the other half among the western frontier conferences.

tributed in 'this conference, the other half among the western frontier conferences.

Hev. Simon P. Richardson preached one of his ablest sermons at the Methodist church at 3 o'clock, on the text "If any man will do my will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it is of God or of man." It was characteristic of his great ability, and delighted the people.

Rev. J. T. Gibson preached ably to the Methodist church tonight to the pleasure of all the immense congregation.

Several of the older preachers who have been doing effective work will apply at this conference for the superanuated relation.

A number of people preachers, with feet.

A number of noble preachers, with families, have had very small salaries this year. It touches hearts to hear their cases. One with a wife and two little children received \$208 and yet he great the great the children received \$208 and yet he great the grea with a wife and two fittle children received \$208, and yet he gave up a handsome salary to begin preaching. There are many such cases. The cases referred to are not lazy, but very energetic, wide-awake men

of God.
Sunday will be a day long to be remembered in Gainesville. Bishop Haygood will preach at the courthouse at 11 o'clock, ordaining the deacens; Sam P. Jones will preach there at 3 o'clock; Dr. A. S. Hunt, the agent of the American Bible Society, will preach in the Methodist church at night, being followed by the ordination of clders. In the other churches the preachers are almost as distinguished.

re almost as distinguished.
Conference will adjourn Tuesday after-

The Rugged Child is largely an

"outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually pro-duce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain

great benefit from Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

MURDER AVENGED.

Heels of Holt's Crime.

HE WAS ONE OF THE SEARCHERS

He Did Not Have the Nerve. Though, to Go to the Spot Where He Had Leit His Victim.

Zebulon, Ga., December 2.-(Special.)-The negro, Lucius Holt, who so brutally murdered Arthur Reynolds Thanksgiving night, near Concord, was taken to the place of his crime last night and lynched.

He was first hanged and then riddled with

bullets. He was then cut down and dropped in the ditch, where the body of his victim was found. Holt lived on the farm of Reynolds's father and, after committing the murder, got in the wagon and drove the team near home, where he left it and slipped into his When the alarm was given Holt joined in the search for Reynolds, but just before reaching the murdered man, stopped, saying he was tired and could go no fur-

was caught at Sullivan's store. He failed to connect any one else with the crime, though it is not definitely set-tled that he alone did it. The lynching of Holt is generally approved by white and black, and it is said that the negroes themselves wanted to dispatch hm.

ther. Still he was not suspected of the horrible deed until next morning when he

AN APPLE OF UISCORD.

Both the Retiring and the Incoming Councils Want the Fruit.

Columbus, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Columbus is considerably agitated right now over the passage of her police commis-

It is lodged in the senate and it may stay there, it seems, for several days. The hitch may possibly result in the death of the bill. It has all come about in this way. The bill as drawn up by Representative Jim Worrill and adopted by the city council, placed the election of the commissioners with the present council. The present council, or old council, as it is generally termed dies this month and the new council comes in with the new year.

There is quite a strong element here who favor the new council electing the commissioners.

After the bill passed the house Senator Hatcher was requested to amend it so that the election would be with the new counct. A kick was made and he was then urged to amend so the legislature should name the first five commissioners. Another kick has gone up and thus the matter stands. If Senator Hatcher and Representative Worrill both refuse to yield, something lively may be expected. It is not known here how Representative Battle stands. Five names have been suggested to Mr. Hatcher as good men for the commission. Messrs. H. H. Epping, Jr. I. Joseph, Harvey Daniel, L. H. Ohappell and Henry L. Woodruff. The first named three are members of the present board of aldermen. [Collecting Specimens of Script. After the bill passed the house Senator

[Collecting Specimens of Script. Captain N. G. Pattis, the deputy collector for this district, has been very busy for tor for this district, has been very the past two or three weeks, collecting specimens of all the several varieties of scrip issued during the recent stringency. Columbus has not been at all disturbed by any fear of suffering the 10 per cent

A majority of the issue here was by the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, and not subject to tax on account of

its being payable in goods.

There is very little scrip out now, Most of it has been redeemed. The Swift Manufacturing Campany and Hamburger mills have taken up all of their output.

The scrip was a great relief to Columbus, and tided the city safely through the hard times.

Had it not been for the Eagle and Phenix, being able to meet their pay roll with scrip, the company must almost necessarily have been compelled to shut down for a season.

The Eagle and Phenix, for several weeks, was forced to run on half time, but other big industries all over the country were shutting down entirely.

It would have been a great calamity to Columbus if this big manufactory had been compelled to shut down. It employs about 2,000 operatives, and fully 4,500 or 5,000 people are entirely dependent on it for their daily bread.

There would have been very tough times here, had the establishmer not been able to run at least on nalf time.

Columbus's manufactories are the life of the town, and she feels very proud that Had it not been for the Eagle and Phenix,

Columbus's manufactories are the life of the town, and she feels very proud that none of her pet industries were stopped by the terrible hard times. This speaks much for their solidity and management. Winat Columbus wants now more than anything else, is a new courfinouse. The present building is hardly up to the times and the country. It is rather small and the arrangement of the house is rather poor.

A New Courthouse Needed. The county has been promising herself a new courthouse for sometime, but apparentshe is as far off from getting it as the day the matter was first agitated.

Each grand jury takes it under consider ation, but things have not taken a definite It is very generally hoped that the pres

ent grand jury, when it assembles again in January, will take the matter up and push

Columbus Notes.

The Methodists of Columbus are beginning to look forward to their annual conference, which will be held at Dawson on the 13th instant

There are six Methodist churches in the city. The pastors and several lay delegates will attend from Columbus. city. The pastors and several lay delegates will attend from Columbus.

Like Atlanta and every other city, Columbus is receiving more than her share of tramps this season. One or more dirty benemians are arraigned before Mayor Slade every morning. He generally gives them thirty days on the rock pile. Two very youthful peripatetics struck here a few days ago. They did not appear to be over sixteen years of age, and claimate have come all the way from New York. They did not appear to be the least bit worried or amazed when took that the next thirty days of their life must be spent in breaking rocks for the streets of Columbus.

In about two weeks Captain Jesse Beard will step down and out and Mr. Wiley Williams will be installed as chief of police of Columbus. Captain Beard hasn't determined yet what he will do after he goes out of office.

Mr. Epping Withdraws.

Mr. H. Epping Withdraws.

Mr. H. H. Epping, Jr., today withdraws from the race for alderman from the first ward. He was opposing Mr. Clifton Jones, the one hundred's nominee. Mr. Epping's withdrawal has been expected for two or three days. This now only leaves Mr. E. F. Roberts, from the second ward, and Mr. W. A. Swift, from the third ward, in the race against the one hundred's nominees. The 100 feel that they have gained considerable ground in the withdrawal of Mr. Epping, who is at present a member of council. Mr. Epping is finentioned as chairman of the police commission.

Mr. Epping Withdraws.

The Doils' Bazaar

The dolls's bazaar, for the benefit of the Baptist Orphans' home, will be held December 7th and 8th at the orphanage, 203 Courtland avenue. All kinds of dolls can be purchased—grandmother dolls, girl dolls, boy dolls, baby dolls and dolls dressed in foreign costumes. Come and buy your dolls here, and in this way help a worthy charity. Hot meals and lunches will be served from 11 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.; also homemade candy of every description.

Death of Mr. J. M. Cole. Mr. J. M. Co.e. son of Mrs. N. J. Cole, and brother-in-law of Mr. P. H. Cathoun, died at the residence of Mr. P. H. Cathoun last night at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock. H.s remains will be carried to Griffin, Ga, for burial on Monday morning lat 8 o'clock.

LOVE TRIUMPHS.

Retribution Followed Swift Upon the E. O. Cochran Wins His Wife in Morgan County Court.

THE TRIAL IN MADISON YESTERDAY

The Irate Father Jerks Off His Daughter's Hat in Open Cour, and Judge Fald-win Fines Him \$10 and Costs.

Madison, Ga., December 2,-(Special.)-

After weary months of anxious waiting and watching, Evan A. Cochran today gained

possession of what he considers a treasure-a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked wife of seventeen summers.

The story of this romantic affair was told in The Constitution day before yesterday. Cochran married Miss Mary Conley, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Samuel W. Conley, in 1891. Conley has kept vigil over his daughter ever since, guarding her at the point of a shotgun. Conley had Cochran indicted in Putnam superior court for kidnaping. The case was carried to the supreme court and the decision reversed, that tribunal holding that Cochran could claim his lawful wife with her consent, and that Conley could not prevent him from so

doing. Nevertheless Conley had the good and Cochran could not get her away from the paternal roof. Cochran was granted a the paternal corous for the possession of Nevertheless Conley had the girl, his wife, and the case was set for trial before his honor, Judge H. W. Baldwin, of the county court, at 10 o'clock this morning. At the hour named a large crowd filed into the courtroom. As The Constitution man walked in, he spied the girlish-looking wife

wanted in, he spied the girmsn-looking wire setting near a stove, beside Sheriff Sears. Her husband was sitting over near the other stove, conversing with his attoreys, Messrs, George & George, Judge Baldwin stepped briskly to the bench, raised the gavel and gave three raps, "Let the court come to order," said he.

E. O. Cochran vs. S. W. Conley," was "E. O. Cochran vs. S. W. Conley," was called. Colonel Emerson George announced ready for the plaintiff, and Colonel Q. L. Williford represented the defendant. Messrs. Williford and Conley and the girl held a consultation. The girl told her father she would go with her husband. Conley came back into the courtroom, his face thished and showing supersessed excited. Conley came back into the courtroom, his face flushed and showing suppressed excitement. "Judge," said he, "dismiss th cease. I will not detain her further if she desires to go." Turning to his daughter the irate father jerked off her hat and marched out of the courtroom. "Mr. Sheriff, call Mr. Conley back," said Judge Baldwin. He was brought into court and the judge told him he had acted very unbecomingly in open court, and that he could either pay a fine of \$10 or apologize to his daughter then and there, and restore to her the hat

fine of \$10 or apologize to his daughter then and there, and restore to her the hat which he had so rudely snatched from her head. Conley said he would not apoligize, but would pay the fine.

The case was then dismissed, the judge ordering the sheriff to collect the fine and all costs of court from Samuel W. Conley. The bride and groom then greeted each other and received the hearty congratulations of a number of friends present. The happy couple walked down to Mrs. Furlow's millinery store, where the groom had the pleasure of buying his wife a new bridal hat.

bridal hat.

Thus a lover, who has but one eye and one leg, wins a rather pretty wife, after thirty-three long months of weary waiting, watching and scheming.

Prefers Private Life.

Columbus, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Just before the adjournment of a called meeting of the city council this afternoon quite a little 'sensation was produced by Alderman E. Phillips from the third ward resigning his in council. He gave only one hat being a private citizen is more in with his inclinations than being an ald with his inclinations than being an alterman Aderman Phillips has another year to serve An election to fill the vacancy is salled for next Saturday. The political pot buobles hot ter and hotter.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 2.— (Special.)— A life imprisonment verdict was brought in tonight by the jury in the case of Rufus Bea-vor, for killing Marion Crowder, a prominent cidzen, last year. Crowder was shot down while gathering corn in his own field. The jury was out nearly twenty-four hours.

Will Farmer, a wife murderer, was sentenced today by Judge Spratt to hang January 5th.

Enough to-Make Him Mad. Enough to Make Him Mad.

Lavonia, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Mr.

Mark Alien, of Martin, Ga., mej w.th quite
a serious accident on Thanksgiving Day. He
and Dr. L. D. Gafe were out bird-hunting,
and the latter accidentally shot Mr. Allen
in the face, neck and shoulders. Mr. Allen
may lose one of his eyes. He was so angered
at the accident, that he leveled his gun on
Dr. Gale, but at the second thought he d.d
not shoot.

New Orleans Will Have Its Carnival.

New Orleans, December 2.—A rumor has gone abroad to the effect that there will be no carmival celebration in New Orleans in 1894. Preparations are being made and the work is in progress for carnival displays, equal, if not superior to any of the past. Rex Comus and Proteus will participate and nicke the coming carnival one of the most bridlant ever wit-nessed here.

DR. SPEER.

SPECIALIST,

Are graduates of the Medical Departments and Harvard and Michigan Universities, and are registered as such in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. They have devoted 18 years to the study of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, four of these in association with the leading specialists of the old and new worlds, which enables them to treat all private troubles with excellent results. All applying to them will receive an honest opinion of their complaints. No experimenting; no moreury used. They will guarantee a positive cure in every case undertaken, or forfeit \$200. Their reason for doing so is this—where there is no organic disease, and nothing but an inorganic trouble, or, in other words, a conglomeration of symptoms producing a certain result, there is no reason why it cannot be removed with the proper remedies; therefore they guarantee. They wish it distinctly understood that they do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous power. They claim only to be skilled and successful physicians, thoroughly informed in their specialities.

Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

People residing at a distance can, by explaining their troubles in detail, be treated at home. The course of treatment will not in any way interfere with their business. Absolute secrecy in all cases. Advice free to all. Charges moderate.

DR. SPEER & CO., 201 and 202 Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Office hours—9 to 12 m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday—10 to 12.

NEAL.—Died, at her residence in Nashville last night, Mrs. E. M. Neal, sister of Mrs. H. T. Phillips, Mrs. R. S. Wilson and Mrs. Butler, of this city.

DIED. .

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAYNE—The friends of Mrs. Elizabeth Hayne and W. E. and R. M. Hayne are invited to attend the funeral of the former from the residence, 896 Decatur street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment at Oakland. The following pailbearers will please meet at the residence, 896 Decatur street, at 2:15 o'clock: W. R. Hoyt, A. G. Candler, M. Harraison, T. W. Lutham, W. R. Dimmock and Thomas W. McHan.

DR. COPELAND IS FIRM

THERE IS NOTHING TO EXCUSE BIG FEES-FOR MEDICAL SERVICE

He Holds That the Rate of \$5 a Month, Including Medicines, is Ample Compensation for the Proper Treatment of All Chronic Diseases.

Persons suffering from maladies of a Persons suffering from maladies of a chronic nature necessarily, requiring a little time for their radical and lasting cure, ought not, under any circumstances, to incur an expense exceeding \$5 per month for treatment, and it should be further insisted that such payment be made to include all requisite medicines. It will be found upon close investigation that the sum named is adequate compensation for the best professional attention and the best professional services in all common chronic adiments, including rhemmatism, kidney trouble, catarrhal affections of the head, throat, stomach and bowels and that plague and terror—bronchial catarrh and consumption.

Now, the highest fee ever charged by Now, the highest fee ever charged by Dr. Copeland and associate physicians for such diseases is the rate of \$5 a month, including medicines. Hence those who incur any expense in excess of that sum or rate, those who pay \$10 or \$20 or \$100 a month to their specialist or physician, under any pretext of "expert treatment," "superfine drugs," or other make-believe, are simply paying 100 or 1,000 per cent in excess of a fair and reasonable fee.

CATARRH OF THE' STOMACH.

Its Pains and Miseries-Ouick Cures by the Copeland Matchless System

E. M. Lyle, a prominent and well-known young man of this city, residing at No. 19 Humphries street, has been taking a short course of treatment with the Copeland physicians for a chronic catarrh of the stomach, and has this to say in regard to it:



E. M. LYLE, 19 HUMPHRIES ST. "My condition, when I applied to them My condition, when I appared to them for treatment was that of constant indisposition or half sickness. I always was miserably out of sorts, head in a fevered, stuffed-up condition, a pain and soreness over the eyes, a sickly and almost continuous headache, a constant feeling of physical depression, heaviness and fatigue, badly canted toneme and the taste of sour poisons coated tongue and the taste of sour poisons in the mouth, a dry, hacking and exceedingly annoying cough and a sense of something wrong in my throat as though there was something growing there.

"I was never hungry—seemed to have lost all natural relish for food and would be troubled with a bloating of the stomach and a sick and drowsy feeling for two or three hours after eating. My sleep was bad. It didn't rest or refresh me, so that, work or no work, I was always tired, always fagged out, and just as much that way mornings as after the labors of a day.

"But, under the Copeland treatment, all these annoying and more or less distressing symptoms have passed away entirely and my health from that time on has been excellent in every respect." coated tongue and the taste of sour poison

PERMANENT OFFICES IN Room 315, Kiser Build'g,

Bronchial Cough and Catarrhal Condition

Relieved After Twenty Years. Mr. H. Sterne, of Ridge avenue, South Atlanta, after coughing, smothering, wheez-ing and choking with an asthmatic cough wenty years, tried the Cope-treatment and got quick relief. twenty



MR. H. STERNE, RIDGE AVENUE.

"I suffered from a bad, chronic cough, and when my paroxysms of coughing would come on it would seem as though I couldn't possibly live through them.
"Naturally I became very much discouraged. It looked as though there was no possible hope for me. But under the Copeland treatment I began to improve immediately, and jt wasn't but a short time before I began to improve. I know I am fifty per cent better, and I never found anything that gave me the relief that I got from the Copeland system of treatment. I have since had none of its agonies, and I feel that I am progressing toward a compete cure."

Stop It Now.

THE TIME TO CURE LUNG TROUBLES IS IN THEIR BEGINNING, DON'T WAIT THE, YOU'R LUNGS ARE RIDDLED WITH CAVITIES AND THERE IS NOT ENOUGH LUNG SUBSTANCE LEFT TO REVITALIZE THE BLOOD. COME WHEN THE COUGH BEGINS, WHEN THE FEELING OF OPPRESSION APPEARS, WHEN THE DIFFICULT BREATHING IS FELT. COME WHEN YOU'R CASE IS CURABLE AND YOU CAN BE CURED.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as per-fect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including an medicines. We symptom blanks, 315 Kleer building.

\$5 a Month. CATARRH AND ALL CHRONIC DIS-EASES CURED BY THE COPELAND SYSTEM IN HALF THE TIME RE-QUIRED BY ANY OTHER SYSTEM, \$5 PER MONTH, INCLUDING MEDI-CINES.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

You ate too much—and your digestion is out of order. The way to be relieved immediately is to take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. One dose will fix you all right. To people fond of good living, this remedy is absolutely indispensable. Just a small dose will relieve the "full feeling". in your head and make you feel bright, easy and happy.

A few doses will cure the worst. forms of Dyspepsia.

For sale everywhere. CHAS. O. TYNER, ATLANTA. GA.

Does Your Roof Need Painting?

Delay may be dangerous and expensive.

BLACK DIAMOND ROOF PAINT affords the best known protection for tin and metal roots.

For sale and applied by SOUTHERN ROOF AND PAINTING CO., 23 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

For Rent.

A splendid, well-ventilated store, with basement, in the Emery building, on Broad street, between the bridge and Marfetta street; r.ght in the center of the city cheap.

A. L. CUESTA,

17 Peachtree.

Third and greatest week of Au-

gusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

Come this week and select a most elegant Ladies' Jacket for less than it cost. We are overstocked, and you can get a beauty for little money. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs. WANTED-A hostery man. Apply early Monday morning. J. M. High & Co. WANTED Several young men who have experience in dry goods; c.ty references required. Apply Monday morning at 8 o'clock. J. M. High & Co. WANPED Two sales hades with experience in lace and embroidery denartment. J. M.

She Tries Homeopathy When Her Lord Talks of Hard Times.

THE TREATMENT PROVES EFFECTIVE

And One Result of It Is That the Season Is On.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING

Is Growing More General in the South Notes and News of Society-Points About People You Know.

By Right of Birth.

Shadows there are, aye, shadows manifold; Shadows of Efe, of death to grieve the heart, Grim shapes of want and care, of love, grown

cold, Of treachery that played a cruel part-All these are known unto each human heart; They all return at times to s.t beside The hearthstone, and with mocking smiles de-

Life's faith and hope, but they will quick de-Not one can claim the right to hold a place

As household guest, save that dread shape that came
One night and looked you boldly in the face, said, "I am thy self-committed shame!

—Maude Andrews in The Cosmopolitan.



The season has opened. It is in full People wouldn't believe it at first. They felt disheartened about it when so few new frocks were worn at the first affairs. The young men felt very badly, and thought with great scorn of how they wouldn't un-der any circumstances let their wives and daughters open the season in made-over gowns. But they were young men and, therefore, knew nothing actual of the wives and daughters or the men whose money keeps them in silks, lingerie, gloves, hosiery and hats. It was simply this, "Oh, ye un-initiated swains!" The men were making a great whine about poverty and the women, were simply humoring them. Women are mental homeopathists. If a man talks poverty, they talk it at him and act it at him 'till he's cured entirely of his economical condition. Men care a lot more for the looks of their women folks than the women do themselves. Your paterfamilias may preach poverty, but if Ethel looks dowdy in the evening, and Mary with motherly sacrifice continues to turn her old dinner dresswhy, well he can't stand it, even if the shopkeepers have to stand waiting for some time for the settlement of those bills that make Mary and Ethel look as well as the

other women. The homeopathic treatment is now com plete, and new frocks predominate. It would cost, however, a larger fortune than most fortunate girls possess to furnish an unworn frock for every occasion that the days and evenings will bring forth from now until the 1st of January. The breathless rush of gay life has been heralded during the past week by the many small affairs which fashionable folks have been

Thanksgiving, of course, was the great day and evening of the week. It seems, by the way, that this holiday gains more observance in the south every year. I can remember the time when very little was thought down here of the day of thankfulness so dear to the Puritan soul and stomach. The fact that it was dear to New England was a sufficient grudge against it in the eyes of all those old housewives who had personal reasons for remem-bering the war, and who laid Thanksgiving Day only a little higher than the American flag in the closet of their bad graces. But that is all over now. The southernest of southern dames accepted the true and glorious meaning of the American flag when she watched it wave its proud colors over the Columbian exposition. Being thus softened and broadened in spirit, she came home for Thanksgiving, and when the day came, she not only had a turkey-which, of course, she had always had just because it was good-but she had an elaborate feast, invited Ter friends to it and afterward gave a dance or took her guests to the theater. Not exactly a New England thanksgiving was it, but then it was just as near as the southern woman ever can come to New England in her way of doing things, and therefore, the mere act must be considered a peace offering to a timehonored southern prejudice. I will venture to say that there was not in all this city on Thanksgiving Day one member of socie ty who did not act as entertained or enter-tainer some time during the day; and as for some popular folks, why, they were lunched, dinnered and late suppered to a degree that must have called forth all the ghosts of their ancestors in the somnolency that followed.

A matinee and two plays in the evening made it possible for all theater-loving folks to intersperse their menus with artistic amusement, and this they did in a fashion that filled all the boxes at The Grand and at DeGive's. The coming of Miss Cheatham and her appearance in "Jane" at D Give's. of course, brought a fine audience, for Miss Cheatham, as a southern girl, interests all southern folks, and as a southern woman of aristocratic birth, cultivation and infinite charm of manner, she holds a particularly important place in the gay society of all southern cities. Here Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles honored her after the play with a beautiful supper at their home, where a number of congenial spirits were summoned to meet her.

The charming little actress left here a delightful impression with those who met her personally and those who saw her be-fore the footlights. The next time she comes it is to be hoped that she will remain longer so that more of her friends may have

opportunities of entertaining her.
Of course every woman who saw Jane will remember more vividly than anything else the beautiful dress worn else the beautiful dress worn by Miss Kitty Cheatham in the third act, but perhaps a great many do not know that this beautiful commingling of velvet, sable, etc., cost the timid sum of \$1,500. The gown is of velvet in one of the new pink shades. Three rows of sable encircle the simple skirt made with a little train. The bodice is of white satin, richly embroidered in silver and trimmed with sable, while from the waist is arranged a fall of purple violets, which gives a smart,

the rings which the pretty octress were upon her slim, white fingers were super.

It seemed a very lovely and appropriate idea for Mrs. Meador to have Thanksgiving painted upon the coquettish Dresden tea cups which she gave to Miss Mannie Moore for if there is one thing above all others—with the exception of beaux, of course—for which the medors will be greateful it is for which the modern girl is grateful, it is the cup of tea which solaces always and alleviates ; often every ill of life. Meador was also very generous to her guests in the matter of flowers, for each gentleman had a gorgeous American beauty at his plate and the ladies had corsage bouquets of Palma violets. It seems a particularly appropriate idea to give favors at a Thanksgiving dinner. Violets by the way are the flowers au fait for the corsage bouquet this season. They are never used as a dinner decoration now, but are relegated to the more modest but quite as picturesque adornment of breakfasts and luncheons. But the fact that the fashionable dame loves them so well has given them a more intimate place at the smart dinner than they possessed when scattered carelessly upon the unexpensive damask. They are, in-deed, the warm, redolent flowers of senti-They make a circle of fragrance about every woman's life; for the purple hearts that her baby eyes discover follow her through existence to wreathe them-selves at its end about her white brow a royal crown of immortality—a fit symbol of that modesty which Christ commended when he said: "Unless ye be as little children ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.

Miss Josephine Inman's dinner Thanksgiving evening was a graceful and elegant one. Miss Inman is a very crever such she has the gracious, charming manners she has the gracious, charming manners she has the gracious pleasure to be hon-Miss Inman is a very clever girl and which makes it a great pleasure to be hon-ored among her guests. The table decora-tions were all of maldenhair ferns and the airy effect of the green fronds amid spotless demask, sparking glass and shim-mering silver, was very beautiful, indeed.

The menu, of course, was elaborate and erfectly served. The guests were: Mrs. perfectly served. The guests were: Mrs. Wells, Mrs. John Grant, Miss Emily Eng-Newman, Miss Belie Newman, Miss Emily English, Miss Belie Newman, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Rebie Lowe, Mr. John Grant, Mr. Tom Paine, Mr. Tom Erwin, Mr. Henry Inman, Mr. Hugh Adams, Mr. Frank Block, Mr. Jim English and Mr. Robert Maddox.

Miss Kathleen Jones's lovely luncheon. given to Miss Mannie Moore, on Friday,

elegant dinners and luncheons have been given in her honor.

The first affair of this week will be the dancing party for which Mrs. Oglesby has issued invitations. The affair is in honor of Mrs. Oglesby's guests, Miss Cottingham, and Miss Oglesby, and only young, unmarried people are included in the invitations.

The bal poudre of the Nine O'clock German Club will be the largest social event of the week, and is one to which all the dancing set are looking forward to with immense pleasure. Nothing is lovelier than a bal poudre carried out to the letter, for powdered hair and the cosumes that go with it are unniversally becoming.

Miss Louise Bigby's cotillon this month will be one of the most brilliant, of the entire season. Miss Bigby possesses among many other charming characteristics, the art of entertaining to perfection, and this is a rarer talent than most people would imag-ine. Miss Tillie Porter, of Nashville, is the guest whom she will honor on the oc

The picture of Miss Porter, which graces this page, is taken from a northern newspaper cut, and it does small justice to the beauty of a face which no portrait could clearly convey. Miss Porter possesses a marvelous loveliness of celoring, being crowned with bronze-brown, curly hair, and blessed by a complexion rosy, fair and exthessed by a complexion rosy, fair and exquisite. Her eyes are large, dark and languishing, with curling black lashes and beautiful brows, and her features are high bred and clear cut. The chin is especially Greek in its pure outlines, and the girlish, graceful figure is in rythm with the lovely face. Miss Porter is conceded to be one of 'the leading belles in Nashville, a position won by cleverness, cultivation and cordiality as well as beautiful looks.

A distinguished assemblage responded to invitations from Mr. Francis Fisher Powers to witness the musical debut of Miss Elen M. Powell, of Atlanta, Tuesday afternoon, at Carnegie music hall, New York. Miss Powell has for some time been "finishing" under Mr. Powers after her studies in Paris. Her voice showed a promising contrato of excep-ticial quality, particularly rich and well sus ained in its lower tones. Her renditions were well received, and all were delighted with the progress she has made since she was last heard in that city. Miss Powell will return to Atlanta exceptionally strong with musical ability, without fear of local rivairy, fully endorsed by some of the best critical talent of the metropolis.

Mr. Powers's very large studio, restful and TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS TILLIE PORTER, of Nashville.

was a rose-colored affair, with pink carna- , s reet in its artistic arrangements and decora tions as favors and decorations. The linen beneath the plates and in the center of the table was all embroidered in pink carns tions and the effect of it all was simply charming.

The menu was delicious and beautifully served. After luncheon the party had a game of cards. Those present were: Miss Amanda Moore, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Miss Virginia Arnold and Miss Kathleen Jones.

Miss Lillie Goldsmith's dinner to Miss Moore, on Wednesday evening, was a beautiful affair. Miss Moore has certainly been honored by her friends during this visit, for all of them have done something for her especial pleasure. She is a bright, charming girl, as well as a piquantly pretty one and she has the cordial, sweet manners which win friends easily. She will be with Mrs. Meador until after the Nine O'clock

The opening of the Capital City Club cafe for ladies has been one of the distinctive occasions of the week and the many people who were there are expressing themselves most enthusiastically about the cafe, its arrangement, furnishing, cuisine, etc. No more beautiful room could have been erected for such a purpose than that which is reached by a graceful side entrance, on Ellis street. The room forms a wing, jutting off from the broad piazza, which adorns the building on the left side. The southern exposure makes the cafe delightfully bright and cheery, for the architects have availed themselves of all this sunlight by having many broad, beautiful windows on the south side. These, with their soft, yellow shades and crisp muslin half curtains, are & delight to the eyes. The walls are a warm, soft yellow, with a colonial frieze, in white, and the soft, rich velvet carpet is royal blue, with arabesque figures, in cream. The little tables are as smart and fresh as a maid in a muslin gown. The elegant silver is in a colonial pattern, while the glass and dainty egg-shell china makes one feel entirely elegant and at home. A beautiful arrangement of pains, ferns and flowers

adorns the center of the room.

The new chef from New York is one of the most noted in the country and every-thing that the mind of an epicure could imagine is to be found upon the menu card. This addition to the club is one for which all the ladies in the family of club members are particularly thankful, and many of them intend giving entertainments at the cafe during the winter. It is a lovely place to go to for a luncheon or a supper after the theater, and for a large cotillon the entire room can be used for guests, and the new balfroom furnishes a magnificent floor for dancing, as well as the most beautiful

Mrs. William Venable intends, I hear, to give a brilliant dancing party during the

Mrs. Ed McCandless entertained a number of friends at an elegant Thanksgiving dinner.

sable, while from the waist is arranged a fall of purple violets, which gives a smart, short basque effect to the bodice. The sleeves are of velvet, trimmed with sable. The costume was indeed magnificent, and great deal of attention here. A number of

tions, was well filled to hear Miss Powell, Mr. Powers, houself a master and one of the best tenors of the times, alternated with her in the programme. Mr. P. V. Jarvis also gave renditions on the plane, and Miss Mc. Call was accommanded.

was accompanist. Miss Powell's selections were from Pinsuti, as Phillips, Phillips, Gounod and Ambro'se Thomas; Mr. Power's from F. Reis, O. Jonsen, Handel and Nell, and Mr. Jarvis's from Mason and Chopin.

Jonsen, Handel and Nell, and Mr. Jarvis's from Mason and Chopin.

Autong those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Affred Davis, Datas, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Richards, Affanta: Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Croly, Miss Croly, Mrs. Elia Wheeler Wilcox, Colonel and Mrs. Paul, Colonel Powhattan Weisiger, and Mrs. Paul, Colonel Powhattan Weisiger, and Mrs. Stokes, Richmond; Miss Betty Brown, Gafwest a. Tex.; Colonel and Mrs. Walter Carter, Brooklyn; Mr. and Misses Loughran, Miss Street, Mrs. Fuguet, Mr. Harry and Miss Bausher, Mrs. Fuguet, Mr. Harry and Miss Bausher, Mrs. Fred Massen, Mrs. King, Mrs. Garrit; Smith, Mrs. Joseph Bradley Reed, Colonel John C. Graham, William Hoom Ballou, Mr. John W. Houston, Dr. King, Dr. Hebbs, Mr. T. P. Edwards, Dr. North, Mr. Olimer, Mr. Saropshire, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. J. Warren Stebbins, and others.

The latest fad among college boys seems to the latest lad among the most outlandish names possible. The Sun, with characteristic sprightliness, tells the story this way: A young man wearing a bunch of orang-and black ribbon walked into an up-town florist's yesterday and said: "I want a grumwadgy."
"I beg your pardon," said the manager of the store, to whom the youth had addressed

"You needn't. I want a grumwadgy; a large yellow grumwadgy."
"I'm. Yes. Oh, yes. Sorry, but we're all out of those. Fact is, I don't believe we ever kept any in stock. Better try the National History museum in Central park."
"Oh. čome off. You've got 'em in your show window. Those big yellow ones," insist-

ed the young man.

The manager walked over to the window.

The only big yellow things there were the
chrysanthemums. He picked out one and handed it to the young man, asking if that was what he wanted.

ed the young man.

"Certalaly," said the youth, and he took it, paid the price, and walked out. The man-ager turned with a weary air to a Sun report. who was standing near and said; "Those college boys will drive me crazy before I'm done with 'em. For the past two days they've been flocking in here at a great

rate. Of course, they make trade brisk they take it out in the wear and tear of the train of the salesman. Now, a young fellow came in here yesterday and demanded a big hunk of double blue modesty. It took me two minutes of hard thinking to find out that he wanted English violets. He got 'em, but he wanted English violets, He got 'em, but he paid 50 cents more than he would have if he'd asked for 'em straight out. The time

I spent thinking was worth that.

"A little later," he continued, "a salesman came over to me and told me that there was a lunatic at the counter who insisted on buying a bunch of pink smell, one dozen strong. I told the salesman to try him with a dezen Mermot roses, and that proved to be what the boy was after. He was easy compared to the chap who drifted in and remarked:

the chap who drifted in and remarked:

"I'd like twenty-four wives, please."

"Twenty-four wives? I said. 'You're in
the wrong place. This isn't Sait Lake City.'

"That's all right,' he said. 'I want twenty-four wives, all in white, and young.' What
do you suppose he meant by that, now?"

The reporter confessed that it was too hard for him.
"So it was for me for awhile," said the florist. "Finally I had an inspiration, and sent my customer away rejoicing with two

dozen bride rosebuds. Another chap came in here with a quotation about They toil not, neither do they spin, by which he meant lilles of the valley, although I don't suppose that the original writer had that particular kind

of flower in mind when he wrote the line.
"But the very worst case of all was a curlyheaded youngster who sprung himself upon the establishment with a request for a sprig of grinning hatchet. Nothing else would do of grinning hatchet. Nothing ease would do him. He must have grinning hatchet. It took the combined brains of the establishment to get that riddle, but we got it. It was smilax, See? Pretty bad, ins't it? That youth paid \$1.50 for his smilax and joke combined for the smilax 25 cents, and the rest for the joke. But he didn' mind, and went off apparently well satisfied with himself."

Miss Mamey Hatcher, of Macon, is expected to arrive in Atlanta on Monday, and will be the guest of her grandparents, Hon. and, Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Captersville, at the Kiarban. She will spend the week in the city, much to the delight of her many friends and admirers. Miss Hatcher is one of the handsomest and most stylish young ladles in the south. She possesses remarkable grace, and many charms and accomplishments.

One of the most elaborate entertainments One of the most elaborate entertainments of the season was the Thanksgiving party given fast evening by Mr. and Mrs. S. C., Glass. No trouble was spared to make the occasion unexceiled for its splendor and magnificence. The beautiful parlors were brilliant with electrical effects and decorations. Miss Afice King delighted the guests with several choice vocal selections. Master Willie Glass, in whose honor the party was given, certainly won the admiration of all those present.

A very delightful Thanksgiving reception was given by Misses Lole and Ruth Waters. To be entertained by these young ladies is to spend a pleasant time. Something novel and original may daways be expected and this last occasion was no disappointment in that respect. Each couple was invited separately to view a table on which was placed fifty objects. The couple was allowed one ainunce to look at the table, after which they were to go away and write the names of every article that they could remember, the careful remember. and and white the manes of eyery article chat they could remember, the couple remembering most articles to receive a prize. Among those present were Misses Roberts, Orr, Sprenger, Sharp, Etbert, Brown, Pope, Passmore-Smith; Messrs, Kontz, Andrews, Alson, Orr, Etbert, Swanson, Sprenger, Gaines and Beativ. ***

The New York Press, speaking of society's

The New York Press, speaking of society's photographic fad, in the wonderful photogravure work of Davis & Sanford, says:

"There is a studio on Fifth avenue, just below Twenty-eighth street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Paran Stevens, at the door of which stands a case filled with photographs. There is always a crowd before this case. In all the collection there is not one picture that resembles in any way the conventional photograph to which we are so wear, y accustomed. The to which we are so wearly accuste to which we are so wear, y accustomed. The affilides are such as the average photographer would recoil from with horror, but they are so natural; graceful and easy that every one wonders why they had never thought of this or that pose before. It is worth going a block or so out of one's way to enjoy a sight of them."

Mr. S. H. Perry, a prominent real estate dealer, of Ocala, Fla., is in the city for a few

A fine concert will it be on Thursday evening next, given by Atlan'a's three artists Mrs. Madden, Madame Werner and Mr. Pr.g nitz, at the music hall of the Young Men's nitz, at the music hall of the Young Men's Christian, Association, Among other things Madame Werner w.ll sing Mascagni's "Ave Maria" and Eza's "Dream" from "Lohengrin." The former piece will have as accompaniment the organ, plano, harp, violin and cello, and with the liquid notes of Madame Werner's voice, it will be a magnificent selection, and something entirely new for Atlanta. Mrs. Madden and Mr. Prignitz will play respectively on plano and violin. play respectively on plane and violin.

A marriage, which will prove a most im-portant event in Georgia seeder, and will be of great interest politically as well as socially will occur at Eatonton on the 14th of this month. It will be the marriage of Miss Bessie Denham to Hon. J. G. Camp, the well-known representative from Douglas county, and the probabilities are that unless the work incident to the closing days of the general assembly is too heavy a large number of members of that body and other state officers will be in a

Miss Denham is one of the most beautiful women in Georgia. She is the daughter of Mr. A. A. Denham, a prominent and wealthy planter of Pufnam county, and is a young lady whose beauty, grace and intellect make her a social queen. She possesses all the graces of lovely womanhood and will prove an ideal wife

hove, womangood and wat prove an ideal who
to the man so fortunate as to win her.
Hon, Joe Camp is one of the ablest young
men in Georgia, and one of the most popular.
He is by profession a teacher, and a very able
one; is a man of prominence at his home, and one of the best members of the legislature. Personally handsome, clever and genial, ne young man in public life in the state has mare friends than he. Mr. Camp graduated from the University of Georgia in 1881, and has since taken a high stand in his profession. He is one of the most eloquent young men in the states one whose ability in this line is almost wonderful, and to his eloquence democratic success in his county and section was largely

The marriage will take place at the Method ist church. Earonton, on the evening of the 14th. The wedding party will be as follows. Ushers—Mr. Posey B. Florence, of Atlanta. Professor McDowell and Messrs. Z. T. Edmondson and M. A. Lewis, of Earonton Miss Callie Denham, sister of the bride, will be metable by the control of the bride, will be metable by the control of the bride.

e maid of honor. Mr. Hugh V. Washington, of Macon, will be best man.

The lady attendants will be: Miss Effic Pearson, of Entonton; Miss Carrie Jenkins, of Entonton; Miss Bertie Camp, sister of the groom, of Tahlapoosa; Miss Florence Adams, of Eaten-ton; Miss Sou Lou Harwell, or Edgewood, Miss Julia Dayis, of Eatenton; Miss Lettle Camp, of Powder Springs; Miss Maggle Lamb-

in, of Eatenton. dia, of Eatonton.

The gentlemen attendants will be Hon, C.
H. Brand, of Lawrenceville; Captain C. D.
Pearson, of Macon; Mr. D. W. Yarborough,
of Atlanta; Mr. H. M. Upsnaw, of Douiglasville; Hon, T. D. Howard, of Milledgeville; ton. Robert Hodges, of Macon: 11on Doolan, of Savannah, and con. J. F. O'Neill, of Atlanta.

After the ceremony an elegant reception will be given at the home of the bride's pa-

"Young Mrs. Winthrop" is well under way and its production promises to be a social as well as, a dramatic event. As has been announced, this is to be a benefit performance for that charming little woman and clever ac-tress. Miss Loula Porter, who will be seen in the title role. A great deal of interest will, naturally, be felt in Miss Porter's rendition of this role, which is said to be one particularly suited to her and will show fully her splendid ability as an actress. Then, too, there will be great interest in the other roles, which will be in the hands of well-known amateurs—talented Atlanta ladies and gentlemen whose histrionic ability is well known.
The other parts will be assumed by Mrs.
E. H. Barnes, Miss Romare, Miss Mary Tupper, Miss Wilburn, Mr. A. Thanhouser, Mr.
Nash Broyles, Mr. Joseph Johnston, Jr., and
Mr. Walter Howard.

and will be a great factor in the success that

is sure to come.

The 18th of December is the day set for the performance, which will be given at the DeGive opera house, it being impossible the Declive opera house, it being impossible to secure the Grand. This fact will not, how-ever, detract from the production being a social event. Already most of the boxes have been spoken for. Among those who will take boxes are Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims,

boxes are Major and Mrs. Livingston Mins, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. Rhode Hill, Mrs. J. Carroll Payne, Mrs. Martin Amorous, Mr. John M. Slaton.

The play is a beautiful one and the people are rehearsing it most faithfully. It is believed this will be the finest production of its kind ever given in Atlanta.

The great event of the social season will be the dinner-dance given by the Cotilion Club at the Capital City Club on the evening of the 18th. An elegant dinner will be serv-ed, after which there will be dancing.

Miss Sadie Wyly, of Montgomery, arrived in the city yesterday to be the guest of Mass Willes Peck. M.ss Wyly is a beautiful representative of Alabama womanhood, and during her visit here will doubtless be the recipient of much attention.

A business meeting of the alumnae of the Girls' High school will be held at the home of Mrs. Albert Cox, 25 Houston street, Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Mbs Ethel Toy will have Miss Mary Gaines, of Knoxville, Tenn., for her guest next week.

Mme. Anna Simon-Werner will be heard for the first time since her return from Europe at a concert in the Young Men's Christian Association hall Thursday night. Mme. Werner has been studying for the past two years under one of the best masters, and it is said her reales her properties. is said her voice has wonderfully (improved, Mrs. Mary Madden, planist, and Mr. Gustave W. Praguitz, violinist, will assist Mme. Werner

A most charming and talented lady who is a great favor te on Atlanta is Mrs. Bessie Misler Oton, who is the guest of Judge Hook. Mrs. Oton is on her way to Ann. ston and Selma, where she will remain some time.

An affair of great interest will be the golden wording of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Fitten, Sr., which will occur upon the 19th of this month at their home on Linden avenue. It will, of course, be a family affair at which all the children and their families will gather to celebrate the wedding anniversary of this course, who have lived herether in such sweet. coupie who have lived together in such sweet peace and contentment for fifty years. There are nine children, seventeen grand children and two great grand children. A family they are of whom their parents have every right to be proud, for they have, as a family, pros-pered. They have been generous to their to be proud, for they have, as a family, pros-pered. They have been generous to their friends, loyal and devoted to one another, and when they gather together with their children beneath their parents' roof they can sing with sincere souls the sweet anthem of the holi-day time, of peace on earth, good will to men.

Miss Lula Fatten is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bewick, in Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. N. Barker and family left for Florida a few days ago.

The doll bazaar to be given for the benefit of The doi! dazaar to be given for the beneates the Baptist orphans's home on the 7th and 8th will be of great interest to all those interested in this good work. Many beautifully dressed doils will be sold at very reasonable rates and it will be a good dea for parents to look into the bazar for Santa Claus's sake.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pattillo have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Pattillo, to Mr. James Edward Van Va kenburg on Thursday, December 14th. The marriage will occur at high noon at the bride's mansion on East Fair street, and will be witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The occasion will be a very beautiful and brilliant one in every respect.

The dramatic and musical entertainment t be given for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy will take place Tuesday evening. De-cember 5th, at DeGive's opera house with the

Overture Wurm's orchestra.
"MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE." Major Pepper-Mr. James Brisbien. Frank Brown-Mr. Charley Gavan. Peter White-M. Joe Aubach. Widow White-Miss Lizzie Johnston. Widow White—Miss Edzae Johnstof Mrs. White—Miss Nellie Flynn. Kitty Clover—Miss Josle Manly. Vocal Solo—Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman. Overture—Wurm's orchestra. Vocal Solo—Mrs. Mary O'Brien.

"LITTLE TODDLEKINS." Mr. Jones Robinson Brownsmith-Mr. Jo eph Aubach. Mr. Barnaby Baticombe, of Baticombe Bay-

Mr. Jamany Batteomie, of Batteomie Bay Mr. James Brisbien. Captain Littlepop—Mr. Charley Gavan. Amia Batteomie—Miss Lizzle Johnston. Susan—Miss Josie Manly. ...

Mr. Henry M. Scott and wife left last Friday for Florida, where they will spend the winter at Tampa. Mr. Scott thoroughly enjoys fishing in Florida waters, and his friends here will probably see substantial grideness. here will probably see substantial evidences of his expert angling later on.

The marriage of Mr. William C. Black, of Newman, and Miss Alfre Neil Slappey, of Fort Valley, which occurred Wednesday evening at the Methodist church, Fort Valley, was, perhaps, the most impressive occasion of the kind ever witnessed in that place. The cere-mony was performed by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Atlanta, assisted by Rev. J. O. Cook, of Fort Valley. The church was elaborately dec-orated with palms and a profusion of white and plak chrysanthemums. Miss Slappey was elegantly gowned in white silk, carrying bride elegantly gowned in white sink, carlying other roses. Miss Beulah Siappey, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. G. R. Black, brother of the groom, was best man. The other attendants were: Bridesmaids, Misses Essie Back and Connie Hartsfield, of New-Essie Back and Connie Hartsheid, of New-nan: Elnora Phart and Eva Edwards, of Mar-shallville; Susie Phart, of Forsyth, and Faunie Branham. Groomsmen, Messrs. J. S. Ander-son and H. A. Hall, of Newnan; George Lo-man, of Atlanta; A. E. Pharr, of Marshall-ville; C. W. Murray and H. C. Harris, Ush-ers, Messrs. Mar.on Massey, of Macon; J. C. Cooner, T. P. Branch and L. P. Brown. The bridesmaids were attired in exuisite The bridesmalds were attired in exquisite costumes of pink, blue and yellow silk. After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests were tendered an elegant reception at the beautiful home of the bride's

tion at the beautiful nome of the brines father, Mr. J. C. Slappey.

Miss Slappey has been one of Fort Valley's most attractive young ladies and her popularity was attested by the many handsome presents she received. Mr. Black is one of Newman's most energetic and prosperous young business men and well deserves the prize he has won. Thursday morning, amid congratulations and best wishes of many friends, the happy pair left for Newman, their future home.

*** Miss Rebie Lowe will have as gues's some time this month Miss Fullerton, of Columbus, and M.ss Archer, of Virg.nla, both of them beautiful girls and great belies in their own homes. Miss Lowe wil, compliment them with an elegant german during their stay.

Miss Iza Glenn will give another lovely co-

Mr. Willis Ragan will entertain his friends at a series of elegant luncheons and dinners at his handsome home on Peachtree during the

Mr. Walter Howard.

Mr. William Geppert is directing rehearsals

Mr. Robert F. Shedden will give a series of beautiful dingers at his bachelor home on Peachtree.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DRPRICE'S Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

40 Whitehall St.

Always # Cheapest

Buying and selling for cash only and small advertisements enable us to sell lower than any other house in our line. Prices talk. Read these few items and you will be convinced.

We offer for Monday morning only, 100 ladies' all wool Capes in brown and black, edged with black Coney Fur with double cape and Worth collar for \$4.48. worth

\$8. For the same sale we will sell an extra quality of English Melton Jackets, in tans only, trimmed in mink fur, with deep Worth coller and Columbian cape attached, for

\$8.75, real value \$13.50. One lot of Ladies' black Jackèts, made up in all the latest weaves with the new Empire and Columbian cape trimmed in black fur for \$6.98 worth \$12.50.

A big slaughter in Misses' Gretchens.

285 Cloaks in assorted styles and colors, made up in plain cloth and mixtures with the Empire sleeve and umbrella skirt, sizes from 4 to 12 years, for Monday's sale \$2.98. they were from \$5 to \$8 regular.

Thrown on the center bargain counter for Monday, 175 Ladies' all wool black Jackets, long cut, with notch collars, all in beaver cloth for \$2.98, were \$5.

Special sale between 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. You can take your choice of any silk plush Cape in the house for \$16.50: wnetner they were \$24, \$28 or \$30, they all go at the

same price, \$16.50. The latest designs in Trimmed Hats.

\$5 Hats, \$2.45. \$8 Hats, \$4.45. \$15 Hats, \$7.75. Trimmed Velvet Toques

with beaver edge and badger heads, all for 98c. Your choice of any Untrimmed Hat in the store tomorrow for 98c, some of which cost as high as

\$3 to import. Have you seen that No. 60 and No. 80 all silk, satin Ribbon in every shade that you can possibly desire for 33c per vd. worth 75c.

Infants' and Children's Cloaks and Capes. An immense variety to select from and prices lower than the lowest.

Children's Plaid Cloaks trimmed with angora fur. Canton flannel lined, at \$1.48.

Infants' long cashmere Cloaks in tan and cream. beautifully embroidered in silk, no shoddy goods, worth from \$3 to \$4; choice for \$1.98.

Infants' cashmere Caps all colors, 15c. Yacht Caps in cloth,

navy or black, 25c.

40 WHITEHALL.

Anti-Receiver's Sale.

We are doing a live, active, healthy and profitable business. Selling lots of goods—buying more all the time. A day never passes that something new is not shown on our counters.

The 32 departments of our store are thoroughly up to date and full to overflowing with tin.ely and seasonable merchandise, at Bargain Prices. We can sell every article we own at a reasonable profit to us, and still sell you goods cheaper than any receivership stock in Atlanta was bought for.

WE "KNOW THE WAY."

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

GOING TO FAIL ARE

Business is good, and we are offering the best bargains of our mercantile existence. Every article sold guaranteed just as represented.

Stocks all new and desirable and absolutely free from shoddy and rubbish.

The most modern, best lighted and best equipped retail room in Atlanta.

"Shopping a Pleasure" With Us. The "Deceivers" Can't Match Them

Anti-Deceiver's Sale.

Don't be deceived into the idea that just because a store has been mismanaged into a receiver's hands that it can sell goods cheaper than other more successfully conducted places.

Such stores are always tied up to certain people---have to pay too much for their goods, and are necessarily out of the race.

The merchandise we offer for sale is all new; jam up in every particular; bought at headquarters. and all bills discounted. Therefore, we get the inside. We offer you HONEST GOODS, HONEST METHODS and HONEST PRICES

50 Dress patterns of wool Hop Sack and Cheviot Suitings, sold forts in dark serviceable colors, full size and good weight, special for \$2.75 each.

100 dozen Ladies' white hem each, closing price 10c each.

Ladies Biaritz Kid Gloves, a stitched, hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, worth 25c they are worth \$1 pair. If your size is among them you can get a bargain at 25c pair.

500 Pencil Tablets, containing 200 sheets each, always retailed at 10c each. Look for them in stationery department at 3c each

100 Ladies' Calico Wrappers well made, good dark colors, handsome styles, any size you please, 75c each.

100 Ladies' Jackets, best ma-terial used in Cloak making, all perfectly made and fini hed, have been retailed at \$12.50 to \$20, all on one big table at \$5.

'Ladies' genuine Dongola Kid Button Boots, square toe, pat-ent tip'd, military heel, war-ranted to wear well, \$2; better: than others \$2.50 shoes,

Dress Goods.

At one-half first of season prices. ovelty Suits at \$10, sold at \$20 \$25 two months ago. Choice ffects in the best weaves at very nall prices.

New lot of small figured novelties in Priestley's black Dress Goods \$1 to \$1.50 yard.

Evening Silks.

Your new party dress should not be planned until you have seen our new things. A complete new line at popular prices just bought by Mr. Davison on his last trip East; some gems among them.

Wraps.

We are still receiving new ones. Some late ideas in Plush and Velvet Capes, with fur trimmings, just in Friday. All the latest and best ideas in tight fitting coats, black, navy aud brown.

Special Attention

Is asked to an \$8 Rack, including a lot of late style garments, Columbus Collars and full backs, not a garment in the lot worth less than \$12.50 and up to \$20..

Ladies' Waists.

Surah Silk, brown, navy, black and red, handsome butterfly front, leg o' mutton sleeves, all sizes, \$5

Same style waist of all wool Flan- | Hosiery. nel Tricotine \$2.50 each.

Handkerchiefs.

Our holiday line complete in all branches. Ladies, Men's and Children's.

A very special thing will be a lot of Ladies' hand hemstitched, soft bleach pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c each.

Children's pure Linen white hemstitched unlaundered Handkerchiefs at 90c dozen.

Ladies' Skirts.

Gray Flannel, with plaited ruffle, \$1 each.

Gray Flannel, better quality, plaited ruffle and colored piping, \$1.50 each.

Flannel Skirt with colored embroidered ruffle \$1.75 each.

Mohair Skirts, lined throughout, plaited or gathered ruffles, \$2.25

Ladies' Aprons.

Elegant line of choice new fancy

Aprons for holiday purposes. Special lot of Ladies' Lawn Aprons, deep hem and two tucks,

121/2c each. Lawn Aprons, hemmed, tucked, embroidered or open work effects, 1 25c each.

200 dozen Boys' Foot Ball and Bicvcle Hose, extra heavy, fast black, wool and cotton, 25c a pair. 100 dozen Misses' fine French ribbed, fast black Hose, double heel

and toe and double knee, 25c pair. 50 dozen Ladies' fast black Hose, made of fine Egyptian cotton, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe, patent spliced selvage, impossible to rip down the seam,

50c a pair. 100 dozen Ladies' fleeced lined Hose, fast black and unbleached, 25c, 35c and 50c pair.

150 dozen Gents' imported Halfhose, tans, slates, unbleached Balbriggan, fast black and Russian blues, 12½ c a pair.

125 dozen Ladies' wool Hose, black and gray, 25c, 35c and 50c a

Wrecking Prices in Our New Shoe Department,

\$2.50 is all we ask for a Ladies' kid or cloth top, button or blucher, for its equal elsewhere you pay

\$3 we ask for a hand-welt, extension sole, very superior kid, every new style made, you pay \$5 for just such Shoes.

\$1.50 for a Boys' genuine calf Shoe, laced and finished in the very best way, \$2 is always asked elsewhere.

\$1.50 for a Misses' Dongola patent tip button Shoe, built for wear, yet very stylish, worth \$2 anywhere. All Shoes are warranted as represented or money refunded.

Blankets and Comforts.

Extra heavy weight white Blankets, full 11-4 size for \$4.35 per pair, worth \$6.

Genuine California Lamb's Wool, 12-4 Blankets; good value at \$12.50;

our price for this week \$9 per pair. Sateen covered comforts, large size and heavy weight, serviceable colors for \$1.50 each.

For \$2 we can give you a Comfort well worth \$2.75 each.

Full line of Eider Down Comforts from \$3.90 to \$15 each.

Another case of our celebrated white crochet 11-4 Spreads at 98c

Perfumery. .

We are closing our line of fine Perfumery, such goods as Lubin, Lundborg, Delatrez, Crown Perfumery Co., etc., and have on sale two lots:

Lot I at 25c. Lot 2 at 5oc.

Some among these sold as high as \$1.50 heretofore.

Knit Underwear

For Men, For Women, For Children,

At very interesting prices. Men's white, natural, gray and

brown Shirts and Drawers, in extra heavy quality, 50c garment.

Men's double breast and back,

natural wool Shirts 75c each, Drawers to match 75c pair. Men's Camel's hair, natural wool,

and white Shirts and Drawers at \$1 garment. Ladies' ribbed ecrue Cotton Vests

25c each. Ladies' unbleached Balbriggan ribbed Vests, a regular 50c number,

at 39c each. Ladies' white and natural wool

Vests (and Pants, nicely finished, 75¢ garment. Ladies' Norfolk and New Brunswick Vests and Pants, white and

nstural. \$1 and \$1.25. Ladies' Union Suits, white wool ribbed, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' unbleached Balbriggan Union Suits \$1 each.

Children's Union Suits and separate garments, in complete assortment, price according to size and

All Sorts of Men

Buy their Furnishing Goods of us-Because we save them money. Not on one thing, but on everything they buy.

New Silk Filk Four-in-Hand and Tec Scarfs at 25c each.

Four-ply Collars, all shapes, 10c; Cuffs 15c.

Men's unlaundered Shirts, 16inch Linen bosom, Linen bands and facings, reinforced front and

back, full seams, 50c eack. New arrival of Night Shirts,

plain white or colored embroidery trimmed, full length, 50c each. Unbleached Canton Flannel

Drawers 39c pair.

Satin lined Satin Suspenders, Silk embroidered, all colors, 50c

Genuine Guyots Suspenders 50c

Art Department.

Stamping to order. New and exclusive designs. Materials for all classes of fancy work. A selection of Novelties not shown by any other concern.

Century Cloth for sofa pillows and table covers, 5 inches wide, \$3 yard.

Colored Linen, for the same purpose, 36 inches wide, \$1 yard. Red Denim, 36 inches wide, 500

vard. Art Poplins, all shades, 36 inches

wide, 40c yard. The above are the newest materials for sofa pillows, table covers,

Imported Zephyrs, all shades,

Some Questions About Matters Now Under Discussion Answered.

HOW THE HAYS AND SCOTT BONDS

Have Been Declared Invalid.

NORTHEASTERN AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE

How That Railroad Came to Be Granted State Aid by Indorsement-The Decision of the House and Its Effect.

Should the state pay the interest on the bonds owned by Messrs. Have and Scott? If given the principal in the shape of bonds. should not the state give bonds bearing the same rate of interest as the original? The discussion of this bond question has

been of deep interest. The story of the Hays and Scott bonds, or the Kibbee bonds. as they are often called, is one which ought to be very familiar to the people of Geor-

Nineteen separate and distinct favorable reports have been rendered on those bonds and still they remain unpaid.

In all this time the state has been in the attitude of endeavoring to ascertain some reason why the bonds should not be paid. In all that time not one reason has ever

been advanced. In the debate in the house during the week, the only suggestion made by those gentlemen who voted against their payment of the bonds-and nobody, understand me. impugns the motives of any of them-and it was merely a suggestion, was that there might possibly be some link connecting these bonds with those which the state has declared invalid and the payment of which

has been rightly and justly repudiated. When the question of the Northeastern bonds was brought prominently before the public by the default of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and when the state stepped in and assumed its responsibility, the suggestion was made that the North eastern bonds were in the same light as some of the bonds familiarly known as the Bullock bonds; and that the knowledging its liability on these particular bonds might involve it into furthe controversy on the bond question, and per-haps, might put it in the attitude where it would have to assume at least some of these bonds which have been declared to

have no standing.

All of which brings up one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the

First, the Northeastern First, are the Northeastern bonds on the same plane as the Bullock bonds? Emphatically, no. While it is true that the state's endorsement on the Northeastern londs was granted upon the same general rinciple that similar endorsement was whose bonds Georgia will not pay-and, of ourse, should never pay-it is a fact that

ese bonds differ very materially from the hers. The state had been in the habit of grantaid, by lending its endorsement, to railof roads were so endorsed, some of them genuine enterprises, some of them undoubtedly not. The report of the committee to investigate the bonds that were questioned contains a number of instances wherein this state aid was abused.

Take, for instance, the Bainbridge, Cuth-bert and Columbus railroad. Aid was given that company by an act of the legis-Lature of 1869. The act required that twenty miles of the road should be completed and put in good running order before the rement could be placed on the bonds of the company. Not one mile of that road had ever been completed by the laying down of crossties or iron. Governor Bullock endorsed 240 bonds of this compa ny, the endorsement to be binding when the ignature of the secretary of the the great seal of the state should be placed on them. This was never done. Neither were those bonds registered as required by Not one dollar had ever been paid in as an investment in the road in good faith by private parties, before endorsement was given, as the constitution and the state aid act required. The holders of the bonds knew of the incomplete condition of the oad, and knew the endorsement was not binding on the state until the company completed the road as the law required And they also knew of the want of the signature of the secretary of the state. The committee, which examined into the question, reported against the payment of

these bonds. Another railroad company whose bonds were declared invalid, was the Cartersville and Van Wert, or as was afterwards known as the Cherokee railroad. The testimony showed that when only one and one-half miles of iron bad been laid, the state's endorsement was placed on the com pany's bonds. The act incorporating this railroad provided that five miles must be complete. This was never done. In this case there was a good deal of juggling of bonds, and testimony showed clearly that the holders of the bonds were not only fully informed of the premature and filegal endorsement, but took a part in the jug-

gling referred to.

To se Are Just Samples. These are just samples of what was dein the investigation in the legislature of 1872. The committee of investiga tion consisted of Hon. Thomas J. Simmons, now associate justice of the supremcourt of Georgia, as chairman; Hon. John 1. Hall, now assistant attorney general of the nited States, and Hon. Garnet McMillan. Their report was very full and complete. and constituted the basis for the action of the legislature in declaring void certain bonds which are known in the state his tory as Bullock bonds.

The question has been asked, "Do the Hays and Scott bonds belong to this

Most assuredly not. Nobody who has ever looked at the bonds or examined into them at all would ask that question. The query might naturally, however, arise the mind of one who has never examined the subject.

No bond issued or endorsed prior to July, 1868, has ever been called into question, for such bond is recognized as the valid obligation of the state. The convention bonds, of which those owned by Mr. Hayes are part, were issued in 1866. The Scott bonds are Western and Atlantic bonds and were issued in 1866.

No Connection Whatever-

What about the Northeastern bonds? The state's endorsement of the Northeastern bands was unquestionably legal. The promoters of the road had fulfilled every obligation called for by the constitution,

road enterprises. The bonds of a number by the general aid act, and by the special act chartering the road.

It is true that later, when the sentiments of the state changed and the people began

> unwise, the legislature did pass an act rescinding these aid provisions in all outstanding charters. In 1872 the legislature passed a series of acts relative to this bond question. The first of these declared the endorsement of the state granted on the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus as void; the seco takes similar act in regard to the Bruns-wick and Albany; the third declares void

the endorsement of the grant of the Car-

tersville and Van Wert; another act de

clares void and unconstitutional an issue of

to think state aid to railroad enterprises

gold bonds in aid of the Brunswick and Albany. much for the so-called Bullock bonds. tion of the legislature based on that report settled the matter of state endorsement, so far as bonds already issued. Some of them, such as the Western and Atantic bondsand the Scott bonds are Western and Atlantic bonds-being declared valid; others,

as I have shown, invalid. But that did not cover the case of railroads to which the state's endorsement had been promised and one of these was the Northeastern railroad, which was then be ing built from Athens to Lula, and in which all of that section of the state was so deeply interested. The state had promised its endorsement to the extent of \$6,500 a mile and on the basis of that grant the people of Athens, especially, had put a great deal of money into the road.

In 1874, February 25th, the following a law: State And to Railroads.

Section 1: That from and after the passage of this act, all provisions contained in charters heretofore granted to different railroad companies of this state by which the endorsement of the state authorities to be placed upon the bonds of the company, no matter what the terms of the same may be, or by which, in any manner or form, state aid is au thorized to be granted to said companies, be, and the same are hereby repeated; provided that any company to which guch state aid has been granted, which, prior to the passage of this act, shall have acquired a vested right to the same shall not be affected by this act. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That, Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That, should any of said companies claim that they have a vested right to such aid, and apply for

erpose by bil. to restrain the company, and

tion 2 repeals conflicting laws. Approved February 25, 1874. Acts of 1874, This was followed immediately by the passage of a oint resolution which explains more fully exactly what is meant in that It seems that the provision of the act above quoted was designed expressly to cover the case of the Northeastern rail-road, and Dr. Carlton, who was actively interested in the road, was not thoroughly

suited with the act. The following was thereupon adopted by the legislature: Be i resolved by the general assembly eorgia, That the true intent and meaning the above recited act is that the provisions said act repealing state a.d shall not apply the Northeastern railroad.

ome Natural Conclusions. So it will be seen.

First—the Scott bonds which were issued in 1840 and were due in 1870 and 1871, have never been paid. They were issued regularly, and as has been brought out day after day in the debate over the question of their payment, the holders have fulfilled to the letter everything required of them.

The other bonds for whose payment Judge
Kibbee has been contending and which are, Arobee has been contending and which are, because of his advocacy, classed with the scott bonds, are of a different class. The clays bonds are part of an issue known as

Western and Atlantic railroad bonds, issued to boild that railroad from the Chattahoochee river which was then the terminus on to Atlanta. The bonds are regular in every respect and their validity is certain.

tain.

The Northeastern bonds, too, while of a general character—in that they are railroad bonds endorsed by the state—with some of these bonds which bear Governor Bullock's endorsement, are entirely different and hold no relationship whatever with the repudiated bonds. They are bona fide obligations of the state, and the state's acknowledgement of this obligation is right and proper. and proper.

The legislature decided that it would

pay no interest on these Hays and Scott bonds after maturity. That may be satisfactory to the holders of the bonds who would perhaps rather get the principal than keep up the fight for paymer This report of the committee and the ac- they have waged for more than twenty ion of the legislature based on that report years. But the legislature has declared, as has everybody else who has investigated has everyous, that the bonds are valid outputtons. If that is so, is not the state in justice bound to pay interest on the money of whese people, which has been kept away from them for over twenty years through no fault of theirs? Some lawyers have no tank of theirs. Some layers have raised the point that a sovereign cannot be compelled to pay interest except where stipulated or provided by legislative enact-

The supreme court of the United States has rendered such decisions, and that is the law. But does that cover the case in point? There is not a suit against the state. It is a case left entirely to the state to say whether it will do that which is just and

The holders of the bonds, believing that the bould be granted new bonds covering the principal and interest, agreed to take redemption bonds bearing the four and a half per cent interest. The legislature now says that the state will give them new says that the state will give them new bonds for their old ones, but the new bonds shall bear only four and a half per cent shan bear only four and a han per cent interest. They paid their money for the bonds in good faith, and in the time they have been kept out of it, that money would have earned more than the face value of the original bonds.

To one who is not a lawyer it seems as

if the state is putting itself in the attitude of seeking by a lexal quibble to got out of a just obligation. It is, however, too late to remedy the error—if error it be—now. We can only hope that this action will not Georgia's credit in the financial world.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Just Three Thousand Voters Are on the City Books for the Coming Election.

There has not been mich excitement over the registration for the coming city election. Up to date, there have been no more than three thousand voters to put their names down on the city books.

Next Wednesday is the day for the election. and, athough it is cose at hand, there is but little interest manifested in it among the people, they feeling content that the nominated will be unanimously elected. The treket is regarded as one of the best that has ever been submitted to the people. The city council will meet tomorrow, and at the meeting all arrangements for the election will be made. The registration books have closed, these in the city having closed on the 25% of last manth, and those in the seventh ward, West End, having closed

on the 30th.

Everything is ready for the election now as soon as the city council perfects arrangements for hodding the same.

The registration books for the different wards show the following table of registered

Wasts

Whites, Octored, Total

First 420
Second 556
Third 385
Fourth 390
F.fth 448
Sixth 528
Seventh 51 477 576 453 496 469 556 53 302 3,080 2,778 This is considered a small registration,

She Passed Through Atlanta Enroute for Jacksonville.

HER PAPA IS HER CHAPERONE

Train, and Gallantly Escorted to Their Sleeper. The fast south-bound vestibule train, No. 37, The fast south-bound vest bule train, No. 31, on, the Richmond and Danville was somewhat delayed last evening, and when it finally came steaming and snorting into the union depot, a few minutes after 6 o'Cock, there were few outside of those who had actual busness there to greet its arrival.

The consequence was that comparatively

little attention was attracted by a party

momentar.ly looking about in apparent co fusion as to the next step to take in their maids and an elderly gentleman enveloped in huge fur-ined uister. The ladles were all oung, handsome and attired in the extreme of fashion, but the figure that at once rested the eye and cachained the atten was a pettle blonde, whose golden framed a piquant and vivacious face. wore a sealskin wrap, the cape of which was wired out in the exaggerated curve considered mod sh this season and fluished with a high, rounded collarette. Below this clock, the skirt of a dark green tailor made costume

was visible, and her hat was a dainty Parisian fabrication. Large solitaires sparkled an her eats, and the ridges in her gloves in-dicated that she wore a number of rings on either hand. This little lady was Mrs. James Corbett, wife of the champion pugilist of the United One of her companions was Miss Howard, One of her companions was Miss Howard, i actress formerly with Daly's company who, may be recalled, was one of the party who aited for the news at The World effice on e night of the famous battle with Sullivan New Orleans. The other lady was Mrs. elaney, of New York. The gentleman in e furred ulster was Mrs. Corbett's father, ho is accompanying his dumpter and friends ho is accompanying his dumpter and friends.

Delaney, of New York. The gentleman in the furred ulster was Mrs. Corbett's father, who is accompanying his daughter and friends to Jicksonville.

A mement after the fravelers stepped to the depot platform Mr. Alf Vernoy, passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville, and Mr. Sam Webb, of the Central hurried to their side and natual introductions ensued. The railroad representatives had expected the travelers and had taken the precaution to wire to Nashville and reserve a drawing car on the south-bound Central train, When Mrs. Corbett was informed of this action she clapped her hands delightfully.

"Oh, that is splendid!" she exclaimed. "I do so hate to travel any way except in a drawing room. It protects one from the prying of curious people."

While the porters were busy transferring their baggage, consisting of a dozen tranks, several has boxes and other impediments, the party walked slow y over to where the Central train stood on the track ready to pull out in a few minutes.

They were all in high spirits and Mrs. Corbett especially seemed to have enjoyed the trip. She did not care, however, to talk of

They were all in high spirits and Mrs. Cor. bett especially seemed to have enjoyed the trip. She did not care, however, to talk of her husband's coming encounter.

"I really know nothing of what arrangements we will make," she said, "or where we will go. That has been arranged for us. I am not at liberty to say just what my husband's plans are, but to teil the truth I know very little. The details are yet to be arranged."

Miss Howard and Mrs. Corbett have been in larger friends for a long time and have believed over the country together several times in the past. "I am merely accompany, ing Alike for company," said that lady, "and times in the past. "I am merely accompany, ing Allie for company," said that lady. "and the pleasure of the trip. It is quite delightful to get into this genial climate. It is shockingly cold, you know up north. We intend to make the most of our stay in Florida and go anywhere and everywhere that we can have a good time. That is about the extent of our plans at present."

ont."

Owing to the delay of the Richmond and Danville train the party made rather close connections and had but a few moments' stay in the depot. They were soon comfortably

ensconsed in the drawing room compartment and proceeded to make themselves comfortable for the balance of their journey.

Mrs. Corbett was something of a surprise to these who had so frequently seen her described in the northern papers as a tall, willowy hidy with a figure inclining to slenderness. The New York reporters are either away off in describing feminine chacms or else she has changed very materially slace she left the land of winter. By no streten of imagination could the lady who graced the denot with her presence last evening be cailed either tall or willowy.

The news soon spread among the passengers on the sleeper that Mrs. Corbett and party-were on board and much carlosity was manifested. The conductor, however, closed the drawing room door and when the train pulled out the travelers were in full possession of the privacy they so much craved.

THE SHOP CLUSED. R

The General Electric Shuts Up its Repair Shop.
The repair shops of the General Electric company in the south have been closed by order of the executive board of the corporation. The order came from New York last week, and the Aflanta shops were practically closed.

The repair shop in Atlanta is one of the

The repair shop in Atlanta is one of the largest shops in the city. It is situated at the corner of Marietta street and Johes avenue, and occupies the large five-story building on that corner. This building was erected especially for the repair shops about two years ago, and is one of the most substantial buildings on Marietta street.

The entire south is included in the district served by the Atlanta shops. Repair work from every state in the south is sent fiere and the shops figure extensively in Atlanta's industrial life.

Mr. Frederick Miles, of Connecticut, has been superintendent of the shops, and he, with the numerous workmen employed, feave

Mr. Frederick Miles, of Connecticut, has been superintendent of the shops, and he, with the numerous workine employed, leave the service of the General Electric Company. Mr. Miles is a most expert electrician, and has served in the general shops of the company at Lynn, Mass. He is quite a young man, and has a spiended reputation as a practical electrician, A number of expert electricians were also employed in the shops.

Several weeks, ago rumors of changes in the southern management of the General Electric Company were published, but at that time this change was not contemplated. There was some reduction in the working force of the manager's office in the Equitable building, but since that time it has been decided to

was some reduction in the working rocce of the manager's office in the Equitable building, but since that time it has been decided to dose the repair shop. The supply department will be continued as formerly. The company had the most skillful men employed in doing the work, and quite a large amount of business was brought here. The The company had the most skillful men employed in doing the work, and quite a large amount of business was brought here. The shop is furnished with valuable equipment, and every convenience for doing repair work. Mr. Fred Miles the superintendent, has decided to remain in Atlanta. He has retained the services of the entire force of expert electricians employed by the General Electric, and will open a repair shop which will do the work of the General Electric. Mr. Miles is a young gentleman of the highest business integrity, and with the large practical experience gained in the company's shops he will build up a good business.

Third and greatest week of Augusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a life. time. Don't miss it.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Woman Leaves Home Under Peculias

Mary Wakins, a hard working and industrious colored woman, nearly white, is missing from her home at 209 Spring street under circumstances of a yery mysterious character. The missing woman is said by those who circumstances of a yery mysterious character.

The missing woman is said by those who know her to be a colored woman of exceptional good character, and was educated above the average of her race. Her husband, who was a weakhown colored man, died a few years are, and since that was a well-known coored man, died a few years ago, and since that time she has been aving at her fayme, 200 Spring street, with her father and only child. Night before last she was left at home alone with her helpless father. She stepped out for a moment and has not been seen since.

The old man could not give the alarm and her disappearance was not known until yesterday morning. The matter was reported to the police last night, after the most exhaustive search had been made.

Third and greatest week of Augusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

OLIVE BRANCHES.

How Trading Between the Lines Was Conducted During the War.

IT WAS SANCTIONED BY BOTH SIDES

Clothing and Even Guns and Ammunition Were Given in Exchange for Cotton-It Was Demoralizing.

It is the hand of peace that winds the silken chain of commerce around the world. The throbbing of spindles and the whirring of shuttles are silenced by the din of war, and the husbandman gathers no sheaves in the furrows made by its red ploughshare These truths were very sensibly felt by the American people in our great internecine conflict of four years. They came "home to men's business and bosoms" most uncomfortably, excepting the speculators who enriched themselves by the sad contribu-tions of the public calamity. The sudden cessation of all commercial intercourse between the sections caused a financial shock that was enhanced by their former interdependence. Absolute free trade had existed between them, and no custom house officers had ever tentineled their borders. The nonintercourse pressed heavily on the cotton mills of the north, as the staple that fed their spindles and looms was wholly supplied by the cotton fields of the south.

Congress sought to meet the exigency brought on by the cotton famine through a curious piece of legislation. It appropriated \$100,000 to purchase cotton seed for free distribution in the northern states. A portion of that seed was planted even in Vermont, under the shadow of the Green mountains. It has known no resurrection, for it requires a warm, mellow soil, and the cotton plant does not open its fleecy chambers except under the burning sun of tropical or semi-tropical countries. They might as well have planted the traditional wooden as well have planted the traditional wooden nutmegs of Connecticut, and expected them to yield to the hands of the husbandman the spice of morning lands. As it was found impracticable to change the laws of climate and convert the rock-ribbed hills of New England into a cotton belt by statute, it was decided to secure the needed supply of cotton through a channel of trade never before dreamed of by publicists. The government of the United States authorized the issue of permits to private parties to ernment of the United States authorized the issue of permits to private parties to trade articles not contraband of war for cotton within the enemy's lines. There was no enumeration of articles that were contraband of war, the venturers being evidently remitted to their Vattel and Puffendorf for any information that they required mean the subject

mpon the subject.

These permits were intended for use in the valley of the Mississippi, and United States military commanders were enjoined to respect them, and pass the holders through their lines for the purpose stated. No official supervised the delivery of such shipments on the part of the United supervised the delivery of such shipments on the part of the United supervises and the supervised the delivery of such shipments on the part of the United supervises and the supervised the supervises and the supervised supervises and the supervises and the supervised supervises and the supervised supervises and the supervised supervises and the supervised No official supervised the delivery of such shipments on the part of the United States, but the confederate authorities oppointed an officer—Colonel McKee—to take charge on their part of all exchanges under this system in the states of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The cotton bartered through the confederate right was obtained either by voluntary sale or by a scizure termed impressment, the owners being paid in confederate tree-sury notes, the best of all mediums for rapid circulation, since every man who received one of them made diligent effort to pass it on. Those notes, by a singular oversight, were Those notes, by a singular oversight, were not made legal tender for any debt either not made legal tender for any debt either public or private. They were all convergible into 4 per cent bonds at the option of the holder, with the privilege of reconverging the bonds into confederate notes. Every flote bore upon its face a vignette of several horses, doubtless to impress the holder that it was a stable carrency. There was no act of the Richmond cangress that limited the amount of the rotes to the square inch of the confederate states. Hence the southern people were happily relieved of all fear that the sumply of confederate money would be exhausted. Citizens were permitted to parchase gades thus brought from the lines of the enemy after the official agent had made his selection, but they could not get them for the discredited currency, and they, too, paid in cottom.

How far the contraband limitation was respected is shown by the following incident. I had constructed a fort on the right bank of the Red river, about fifteen miles below Alexandria, La. It was on a high bluff and completely commanded the nigh but and completely commanded the channel that ran within 500 yards of its guns. Its armament had just been placed in it, and its magazine supplied, when a sentinel walking his beat on the paraget sentinel walking his beat on the paraget announced that a steamer, was coming up the river. We saw her smoke, and, as we had no steamer below, it was assumed that she was a United States gunboat, of the class known to us as "tin clads," from their rather thin iron plates. The gunn ers were at their posts and ready to open fire when she came within range. But as she turned a bend in the river we saw that she when she came within range. But as she turned a bend in the river we saw that she was flying a white flag. She hove to opposite the fort, and a party of four or five put out from her for the shore in one of her boats. They were met at the landing by the officers in command at the fort, whom I accompanied, and the captain of the steamer showed a permit authorizing the steamer showed a permit authorizing him to trade with the confederate lines. him to trade with the confederate lines. It was headed, "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," and signed "A. Linceln."
A government agent soon arrived and the captain handed him a manifest, or list, of the cargo. It consisted chiefly of gray cloth, blankets, boots, spurs, ritles and swords, with an ample supply of ammunities.

tion.

There was also a large assortment of playing These last were about the only articles not contraband, for they could not be used in the great game of war. That was in June, 1864.

June, 1864.

A little later on, I saw a battery of Napoleon rifled guns, with their carriages, and 40,000 horse shoes delivered from a steamer flying the United States flag, at Catfish Point, on the Mississippi. The horse shoes were intended for General Sterling Price's famous cavalry expedition, and before the snow fell they were printed deep in the soil of Kansas and Missouri.

The way trady had

tion, and before the snow fell they were printed deep in the soil of Kansas and Missouri.

The war trade had a most demoralizing influence among civilians in the territory of both belligerents. It stimulated a greed of gain that would have sacrificed the cause of either for sudden riches.

The rage for acquiring cotton certainly infected high officers on the fleets serving upon the waters of the Mississippi and Red rivers. The disaster to General Banks's expedition up the Red river valley, in the spring of 1864, has been imputed to the fact that officers of the co-operating fleet devoted over much of their time to raiding cotton plantations with squads of sailors and marines. They were cottonading when they should have been cannonading. Upon the defeat of that army at the battle of Mansfield, the confederates captured among the spoils hundreds of mules, branded on the left shoulder with the letters U. S. N. They had all heard of "horse marines," but a navy mule was a real wonder. It was explained that they had been taken from the planters to haul bales of cotton to the fleet, and afterwards turned over by naval officers to the army quartermasters, with the privilege of reclaiming them, hence, they were branded for identification. In one instance that I know of, an iron-clad gunboat of that fleet was attacked with a single six-pounder field piece, fired from the river bank while she was aground, and her officers and crew were, forced to abandon her, as her eight guns were so hampered by the five-hundred-pound bales of cotton piled over crew were forced to abandon her, as her eight guns were so hampered by the five-hundred-pound bales of cotton piled over them that she could not return the fire. I should state that the official records of the union and confederate armies, now in the course of publication by the war department, contain nothing with reference to this war-trade, as all statistics and reports of agents of the cotton exchange

bureau were burned by the confederates at the evacuation of Richmond. There was, however, a trade between the lines that had in it no taint of treason. It was carried on between the pickets all along the line and at the outposts, across rivers, in miniature boats, each carrying a cargo weighing not more than five or six pounds, shipped by its owner to a consignee with whom he was at open war, and who, with inviolable good faith, always sent the tiny freighter back with the return cargo desired by the consignor. There were no weights or measures, or coin, or currency used in this small commerce. It was trade in kind, where each had to "reckon" or "guess" the quantity justly due the other. The confederate craved coffee, but was obliged to find an ill-tasting substitute for the fragrant berry in parched sweet potatics. obliged to find an ill-fasting substitute for the fragrant berry in parched sweet pota-toes, wheat and oats. The union soldier yearned for the comforting weed to which Byron paid the tribute of merited praise in the lines, "Sublime tobacco which from east to west, cheers the tar's labor or the Turkman's rest."

As coffee was past of the federal army ra-

east to west, cheers the tar's labor or the Turkman's rest."

As coffee was part of the federal army ration and dobacco was to be had in abundance within the confederate (mes, it was very natural that the parties in interest should seek to arrange a system by which they could barter one product for another.

All picket firing between the two great armies in Virginia having coased, by mutual agreement, in the autumn of 1862, the trading between the soldiers commenced at their outposts soon after. It had been going on west of the Mississippi from the beginning of the war, and the fraternizing went so far in Arkansas that the cavairy of the opposing armies sometimes tested the metale of their chargers by running house races together for moderate purses. The trading had to be done covertly, but many subordinate officers whaked at it, to please their men. Generals Grant and Lee both issued strict orders prohibiting it, yet still the trading went on.

Special effort was made by General Lee to enforce those orders among his troops in the fall of 1863, when the armies lay encamped on opposite sides of the Rappahannock. That stream varied from seventy-five to two hundred yards in width. The plan of frade was as follows: A soldier standing on one side would send a diminutive boat, either dugout or made of bark, filled with coffee, to the other side, by attaching a long string to it and letting the current take it across; or

as follows: A soldier standing on one side would send a diminutive boat, either dugo out or made of bark, flied with coffee, to she other side, by attaching a long string to it and lecting the current take it across, or near enough to be reached with a rod by the one who was waiting for it. This system of river trading having been made known to General Lee, special instructions were issued to detect and punish his soldiers who were engaged in it. It became all the more necessary to check the lifelt commerce, as it was reported that visits were being interchanged at night between the two camps for the purpose of carrying it on.

With shose instructions in view General John B. Gordon, one afternoon in the early days of November, 1863, rode out to inspect the outgosts of his division, accompanied by his staff and bodyguard. His famous command carried more battle sears than bayquets, and he hoped that there was no violator of General Lee's order in its ranks. On arriving at an outpost, near the river bank, he questioned she captain commanding it as to whether he had received the order to prevent all trading with the enemy, and was answered that he had. Notwithstanding that officer's assurance that he would be tigilant to the enemy and was unswered that he had. Notwithstanding that officer's assurance that he would be tigilant to the enemy she apparent confusion in the manner of some of the men when the guand was turned out to salute him. He could not explain it on the theory that they were abashed by his presence, for they were accustomed to that, and frey had often shown that they were as devoted to their hightly commander as ever was Scottish highidader to the chief of his clan. The cause of their treplication was soon revealed. The general had scarcely ridden sixty yards beyond the outpost when he noticed that the tops of some of the tail, sender reeds on the lower bank of the river were heing shaken. There was no wind cutring to account for the motion, and all cattle and other rowing animals in that section had

here!"
the word there stepped out into the sunta tall young man, apparently about twenta At the word there stepped out into the sunlight a tall young man, apparently about twentry years of age. He had a very handsome
face and his fine physical proportions were
very plainly revealed, for he was stark naked.
He ascended the bank and stood as straight as
an arrow before General Gordon, who then
said to him in a severe tone: "What is your
name and where do you come from?"
He answered the double question with a
tremulous voice: "My name is James Holly
and I am a private in Company F. Fortysecond Pennsylvania volunteer infantry."
"Then," said the general, "you are a spy.
I find you secreted near one of my outposts,
within my lines, and I'll have you hanged as
a spy!"

The answer to the general's grave charge.

"Then," said the general, "you are a spy. I find you secreted near one of my outposts. Within my lines, and I'll have you hanged as a spy!"

The answer to the general's grave charge was: "For God's sake don't do that, general! I am no spy. I only came over from our camp to visit the boys."

General Gordon, who was thermship versed in military law, could searce refrain from smiling at his own untenable position, for he well knew that to constitute a spy one must not only enter his enemy's lines for the purpose of procuring military intelligence through his observations, but he must do so in disguise or under a false character. But there stood the union soldier in puris naturalibuscial only in nature's costume and with the stamp of truth upon every word that he uttered. "Well, then," replied the general. "I will hold you as a prisoner. But, perhaps, you wish to desert?"

The decisive answer was: "No, general! never! I would rather die than desert my colors? But it will be very hard on me to be a prisoner, for my comrades will find my uniform on the other side and think I have deserted. That would disgrace me and management in the stand of the grant of the gra

the little bundle in his right hand, "Go! Take to the water!"

He quickly reached the river, and all watched him with sulling faces, as he breasted the current, carrying the package between his deeth. On ascending the bank he speedily resumed his uniform and then, facing "his friends, the enemy," he saluted, and hastened back to his camp. The assurance given to General Gordon by his soldiers was never violated. But the truth of history demands that I should state that the confederate who handed the bundle to the union prisoner, made a mistake, in his eagerness to obey his general's order, and instead of returning the coffee, gave him a package of tobacco.

T. J. MACKEY,

Late Captain Engineers, C. S. A.

LEMON ELIXIR. A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria colds and the grip. For indigestion, sick and nervous head-For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart
disease, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic
regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared
from the fresh juice of lemons combined
with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50c and \$1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SPECIALIST, Atlanta, Ga., Equitable Building, Room 343 Practice limited to Blood and Skin diseases and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs. No secret remedies or other humbuggery. Simply claim to make a special study of this class of troubles and to be prepared to treat them. Respectfully, W. H. WHITEHFAD, M. D. Hours 9 a, m., to 4 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12 nov 24-1y-fri su wed.

The Atlanta Constitution
is printed with Geo. Mather's Sons' News Ink.
A full line of these celebrated inks, black and
colored, at factory prices, may be had from
W. C. Dodson Printer's Supply Co., 23 E.
Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. sept27 wed sun tf

WHEN LEE LOST HOPE

An Old but Interesting Subject Brought Up and Discussed Anew.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS QUOTED ON IT

He Said That the General Did Not Talk to Him as Colonel Colyar Reports Him. The Hampton Roads Conference.

Nashville, Tenn., November 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—We are a little surprised after nearly thirty years, when the whole nation is more than anxious to draw the veil of ... livion over the bloody history of the past, when the possible errors of our patriotic and lamented chieftan who sacrificed so much in so faithfully serving his people and a cause worthy of any sacrifice which man could worthy of any sacrinee whech man could make, that any one should hold up to criticism and tear open old wounds that were sected and headed over by the only two then living witnesses, sixteen years ago.

Colonel A. S. Colyar writes an article ad-

dressed to S. A. Cunningham, entitled, dressed to S. A. Cummingham, enthed, when General Lee Lost Hope of Success," publish-ed in The Confederate Veteran, which the edi-tor, styles "A Story that is Now Being Made of Record"—the "Hampton Roads Commis-sion," which is a rehash of an article of Colosion. Which is a remain of the article of Colornel Colyar's written on the same subject and published in the "Annals of the Army of Tennessee," January 3, 1877, addressed to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

Colonel Colyar proposed to remember the ac-

tion of a "secret commistee" of the confeder-ate congress and the "resolution" presented, as he wrote them and the writing of his arti-cle published as stated above, but he seems to have forgotten President Davis's reply, and also Hon. Ethel Barksdale's reply to his origalso Hon. Ethel Barksrae's reply to ms original letter, both of which were published as stated above in the 'Annals of the Army of Tennessee,' most emphatically denying Colonel Colyar's statements.

As a matter of historical interest we will quote from Colonel Colyar's letter in The Vetalunte and convent to the charge by President

quote from Colonel Colyar's letter in The Veteran, and answer to his charges by President Davis and Mr. Barkesdale.

"Colonel Colyar, in his article, published in November's Veteran, says, "I, with several other members, was put on the committee. The first thing the committee did was to take the deposition of General Lee, then the evidence of other general officers. General Lee said in his evidence that he would be competted to give up Richmond and disband his army ed to give up Richmond and disband his army for the want of supplies, and in answer to a direct question put by the chairman he said he could devise no means of carrying on the

for the wank of supplies, and in answer to a direct question put by the chairman he said he could devise no means of carrying on the war."

President Davis, in answe, says, "I can only say that the representations under of the opinions of General Lee do not accord with the full, and, I must believe, frank conversation he held with me about the period referred to by Colonel Colyar further says, "This eridence created in the committee a profound impression. The feeling was that another battle should not be fought, that the further shedding of blood was useless.

"It was hoped and believed that. Mr. Davis would at once take some steps looking to a settlement. This was not done, and, after consulting General Aikins and others, and after conferring with Mr. Stephens, Jinself, re-wrote and re-formed and afterwards mixed during the many steps looking to a settlement. This was not done, and, after consulting General Aikins and others, and after conferring with Mr. Stephens, Jinself, re-wrote and re-formed and afterwards mixed duced them in secret lession, asking the president to appoin. Stephens, Hunter-and Campbell to confer with Mr. Linco. on the subject of bringing the war to a close. While the debate was progressing, and before a voic was taken, a member, Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, intimated that the commission would be created if the debate was stopped, and that no voice need be taken. Thereupon Mr. Davis appointed Mr. Hunter, of Virginia; Mr. Campbel, of Louisiana, and Mr. Stephens: But, as Mr. Stephens informed me when he came back, and I think he substantially states it in his book, the conditions of the authority forbade any except on basis of independence."

In answer to these statements Mr. Davis asys, "Of, the proceedings in secret session I have no knowledge; but anist express my surports that congress should have held such defiberations, and conscealed their actions from the executive, who had a right to expect their co-operations in his effort to save the people whom they and he alike represented; or

count of the appointment of that commission, because I early conferred with Mr. Stephens on the subject of sending a commission, as well as in regard to the persons who should constitute it. Subsequently, after conferring with my cabinet, I changed the personnell of the commission and Mr. Stephens, not originally intended, was made one of them, not because he desired it, for the reverse was known to me to be the fact. It will be remembered that I had, on a previous occasion, sent Mr. Stephens on a mission to President Lincoin, especially in regard to prisoners of war, and that he had been refused permission to go to the federal capital. Like considerations to those which had caused me to select him on the first occasion prevailed in the second."

Colonel Colyar in closing his letter of January 3; 1877, referred to above, says: "To the great astonishment of alls of us who had the matter at heart, we learned for the first time after the commissioners returned that they had been clothed with no power, except to treat upon the basis of independence, which most of us regarded as entirely hopeless, predicating our belief on General Lee's testimony mainly. This is substantially the truth of listory."

Mr. Darvis in answer, says: "Colonel Col-

most of us regarded as entirely hopeless, predicating our bellef on General Lee's testimony mainly. This is substantially the truth of history."

Mr. Davis, in answer, says: "Colonel Calyar states that 'great astonishment' was felt vhen. For the first time, after the counnissioners had returned, the character of their istructions was learned by himself and others, one cognizant of the relations of the hease of representatives to the treaty making power would justly be astonished if the executive were to communicate with the house of representatives the instructions given to commissioners sent out for purposes of negatiation before their mission was closed. But after the return of the commissioners, when for the first time it was consistent and proper, the instructions were communicated by the executive to the two houses of congress, and as they were very brief, covering little more space than Colonel Colyar has employed in riving his interpretation of them, I will here insert them: I'm conformity with the letters of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are requested to proceed to Washington City for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the nurrose of securing pence to the two countries. Your obedient servant.

Mr. Davis further says: "I do not know how any one could have expected me, under the trust which I held from the people of the confederate states, to propose to surrender, at discretion, the rights and liberties for which the best and bravest of the land were still gallantly struggling, and for which so many had nobly died. The matter they had at heart was to maintain the rights which their fathers had left them. My heart sympathized with theirs, feeling that duty and honor allie forbade that I should seek peace on conditions which our army, depleted as it was, would have rejected with disdain. * Freely mither the public welfare be a limitted, as I believe they have always been from them there surely arose a fair claim, all the stronger of the pu

chosen, and thus to destroy the corner some and work the inevitable ruin of the confederacy?"

Hon. E. Barksdale, member of congress, whose letter we refer to above, published in "The Anna's of the Army of Tennessee," in answer to Coone, Coyar's letter, fully and forcibly covers at the points so ably presented by Mr. Davis. Mr. Barksdale in answer to the statement of Coionel Coyar that "when they learned for the first time after the commissioners had returned that they had been coined with no power except to treat on the basis of independence, etc.," says: "As the letter of instruction was published at the time, or its contents were well known to Mr. Stephens and others of the commission, and through them were communicated to those who advocated the appointment jof the commission, this latter statement of Mr. Colyar's awakens astonishment. It is proper to state, moreover, that while resolutions of inquiry

dnto the resources of the confederacy were passed by congress, none looking to a settlement upon any other than the basis of independence' would have received respectful consideration by a majority of that body. From the statement that President Davis and

Arone tale statement that President Lights audicined a piedge that if the resolutions retained the commission therein designated, I compaticacy dissent as a member of the body, who participated in its deliberations and was conferred with by the president upon the very subject under discussion. I was fully informed of the deliberations of the president and the beginning; of the motives that influenced his action and of the persons deemed best suited for the responsible and delicate duties which they would be required to perform; and I am sure that if he had authorized the peedge menioned by Mr. Colyar Tende the States authorities were unwilling to treat for peace. They demanded an unsulphing the season of the colyar tende to the peedge menioned by Mr. Barksdale further says. "The mission resulted as had been anticipated; the United States authorities were unwilling to treat for peace. They demanded an unsulphing to treat for peace, and they demand would have been the says they had gone with a proposition in their mouths for the establishment of peace on any otige terms the result would have been the world have

To "preserve the rights the fathers had left bourhern people," Mr. Davis gave full power "to treat for peace, and a settlement of the issues of the war, and to effect this he received "the full co-operation, frank dealing and steady support of all who wished the success of our course."

Granted that Mr. Davis desired the independence of the confederacy, as every true southerner did, did he dormatically lay that down as a condition precedent to peace? Every fair-mided man must say that he did not. A rehabilitation of the state government, a fairs, a turning of the sword into the plow-shawe, and a dishandment of the army, on honorable terms, what was there in the instructions to the commissioners to have prevented the war being settled on such terms? If General Lee had given up all hope, if his supplies and soldiers were exhausted, was he such a plg-leaded fool as not to have advised the terms of the Johnston-Sherman surrender as to the armise, with the further stipulation that the southern states should remain, and not conquered provinces, I believe Mr. Davis would have accepted it. And any story or instinuation that Jefferson Davis or his people were responsible for the shedding of a drop of blood unecessarily, is a gross perversion of the truth of history. Lincoln and the north are responsible for the failure of the Hampton Roads commission. Their seruled policy as shown by refusing to exchange prisoners and arming the negroes, whis to use their giantic power to crush the southern states out of existence as co-equal sover-eigns in the union-reduce them to provinces governed by federal proconsuls and subject them to the oppression and pricade them to the oppression to every friend of the south at the time of and affer the Hampton Roads conference.

Any attempt to apocheosize the sainted Lincoln by degrading Jefferson Davis will fail. I have no desire to speak disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, that his pelley at that time was unconditional friends agent of the south and "was victor" to its provinces in the south a

MOTHER'S FRIEND A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggiste. Sentby express on receipt an infallible specific for, and obvistes
the tortures of confinement, lossening
the dangers thereof
to both mother and
child. Sold by all
druggists. Sent by
express on receipt
of price, \$1.50 per
bottle, charges prepaid.

ERADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA. CA.

State and County Tax Books are now open for paying tax. Pay at once and save costs.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$5 0 per day. Europeean Plan \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day

HOTEL ARAGON, ANTA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

E. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON,
President. Vice Presidents. Cashler. Assistant Cashler.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, \$160.000. Charter Liability, \$320.000.

Transact a general Banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left s.x months.

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man. SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION 21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, \$300,000.00. Assets January 1. 1891, \$1,025,506,91 LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment. We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year. Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. EDWARD S. PRATT. Cashier.

JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier

American Trust and Banking Co Capital, \$500,000. Undivided Profits, \$50,000

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS. DIRECTORS—W. P. Iaman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner. Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James, W. English, George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Reermann, Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cons'd'in of GOLDSMITH & SU LIVAN'S BUS. COLL. & SULLIVAN SUL Beckkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., aught by specialists. 12 Teachers, Time Short, Instruction

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Cain Street, FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH Taught by native teachers. Trial lossons free.

LESSONS in china and oil painting. WED-DING PRESENTS on band and dark dorse on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall, 8t. oct15 to dec 25

B. COLLONGE, Directors.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

Shorthand, Bookkedping, Telegraphy English, Art, etc., taught. Over 6,000 graduates in positions.

Twenty teachers in faculty. Handsome catalogue free.

Will be opened on Saturday, December 2d, at 630 Equitable building, where classes will be held until the school can be formally opened in the Grand, which will be as soon as its new quarters are ready. Communications may be addressed to R. L. PALEY, Manager and Director of Art, 630 Equitable

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Headquarters for

Raisins. Currants, Citron, Lemon Peel, Figs,

Shelled Almonds, Nuts, And all kinds of Fancy

and Staple Groceries.

90 WHITEHALL

And 325 to 329 Peachtree.

HYDE & HENRY Designers, Wood Engravers, Half Tones and Photo Engraving. 7 1-2 North Broad street, Room No. al

BARGAINS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES,

Bargains for the Young and Old,

Bargains for Everybody. \$20,000 worth of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Club Bags, Purses, Pocketbooks and Fancy Goods to go at half price.

TO BE SLAUGHTERED' TO BE BUTCHERED!

From November 6th on we throw at your

3,000 Bridal Trunks at \$9; old price, \$15. 400 flat-top Dress Trunks at \$5; old price, 350 36-inch Zinc Trunks at \$3; old price,

5,000 Club Bags at \$1; old price, \$1.75.

5,000 extra Valises at \$2; old price, \$4. 3,000 Ladies' Hand Bags at 25c; old

150 Sterling Silver Pocket Books at 74c;

3,000 Purses, of all description, at 5c, 10c and 15c, worth three times the money. This opportunity you will never get again. Now is your chance for Bridal and Christ-mas presents. Don't miss it. LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

AGuaranteed Gure

BOLLES, The Stationer 8 Marietta St.

The headquarters for blank books and office supplies, bibles, prayer books, games, dolls, rubber toys. All the periodicals and papers of the day, etc. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Postage stamps on

H. C. EZELL,



WILKERSON, TENNESSEE,

has at Augusta State Fair a fine lot of Black Spanish Jacks for sale. Call in the next five days those who wish to buy. All stock guar-anteed.

H. C. EZELL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DOISSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,

'LAWYERS,
Offices-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,
39 1-2 Whitehall street, Telephone 520. MARVIN L. CASE,
Attorney at law,
231 Equitable building,
Atlanta, Ga.

PAUSE & MARGRAF,
Fresco Artists,
At Tripod Paint Company. (Old capitol.)

LeSUER & RUNGB,
Architects.
Offices, second floor inman bulling.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Attorney at Lawy Atlanta, Ga. Offices, 21 1-2 East Alabama street.

E. B. RUTLEDGE,
Architect,
Equitable Building.

Equitable Building.

HALL BROTHERS.

Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics july 2k-ly.

Ernest C. Kontz.

Ben. J. Conyers.

KONTZ & CONYERS.

Attorneys at law,

Hook and Ladder building, 6 1-2 S. Broad St.

FOR SIMPLE DUDES.

Swagger Fads of the Fin de Siecle American Youth.

YOU MUST PLASTER YOUR HAIR

Wear Rings on Your Thumbs and Turn Up Your Trousers if You Desire to Be "Right."

Here are the very latest fads of the ultra-fashioned dudes, or in other words the details of the system by which the male creature makes himself appear as little like a man as possible.



HOLD YOUR STICK THUS.

In the first in a cane a cane, s. Why it is eab knows, for und ever to be allow. Then it must be the cane is a walkingstick. Then it must be the cane is a walkingstick nobody no circumstances is it to touch the ground. The cane is in the cane is a walkingstick. it is vulgar. Pa irly carried, it is held in the right hand an angle of forty-five with the rerrule uppermost



THE THUMB RING.

When only one ring is worn, under no rireumstances put it on the third finger. It is a stramp of vulgarity, and should be placed on the small finger of the right hand. If personal adornment extends to two rings, the corresponding finger on the other hand may be next adorned. And if the taste inclines to a quantity, which is perfectly hllowable, the fingers next to the little ones come in for their share. A particular mark of elegance is a ring worn on the thumb.

A new thing in table etiquette is the correct manner of holding your knife and fork. The knife should be taken at the extreme end of the handle, between the thumb and the first finger, and must rest on the second finger, while the fork should be held face upward and never

d be held face upward and never red from the left hand. All this is exnely awkward, but very swell.



WEAR YOUR HAIR LIKE THIS.

The proper man has a unique way of combing his hair. First it is made thoroughly wet, then brushed and parted, after which his man swathes his head with linen bands, which he wears until his hair is thoroughly dry. This is the only method of acquiring the plastered hair, which at present is regarded as good form.



THIS IS THE WAY TO SHAKE HANDS.

The proper way to shake hands is something everybody ought to know. Hands should not be clasped, but caught at the second joint, in the way shown in the accompanying cut, and two or three decisive little jerks given. The thumbs of the shaker should be held up straigh, and have practically nothing to do with the matter. The old-fashioned method of, clasping hands is very bad form.

It is very bad form to gesticulate, Never make a gesture. Never show any animation in your face. That is a solecism society will never pardon. The more you resemble a wooden block the better form you are.



COMFOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of laddes, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Reware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotclose \$1 and 10 ceuts in postage in a letter, and we will send sealed, by return mall. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta by the Ekhu-Watson Drug Company.

11 C CURE OR

HELP WANTED .- Male.

WE WANT AN ENERGETIC man, woman, boy or girl in every city and town in the United States to distribute circulars and samples of our perfumes. \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and expenses guaranteed. Address with samp J. Lahmer and Co., Cheago, Ill. dsc 3.3t su.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, book-keepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, etc, furnished free by Southern Bureau, 701-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. SOUTHERN BUREAU, 701-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position; four placed with good houses last week.

WANTED-A good cake and bread baker. Address A. W. Phelps, 405 Pulaski street, Athens. Ga dec 3-2t Athens, Ga. dec 3-2t
STIPNOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, saiesmen
and teachers desiring position in Texas are
invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Manager, Dallas, Tex. WANTED—Three first-class paper salesmer for southern territory. Good salaries to the right parties. Only men that have a knowl-edge of the paper business and have a trade need apply. Address care Atlanta Constitu-tion. Missouri Paper Company.

SIDE LINE—\$2 per town paid traveling nen to appoint agents; no samples. Write J. • Rowins, 115 Fifth ave., Ch.cago.

MANAGER WANTED-To appoint salesmen to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries the Rapa Dish washer. Wagnes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wei-ting the fingers; \$75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no capitai; no hard work; can make \$100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., clerk No. 14. Columbus, O.

WANTED—A live, active man to solicit fire insurance and building and loan stock. A good contract to the right person. Address Surety, core Constitution.

WANTED—Salesmen for the new patent Curtain Poie L.fter. The greatest and most useful invention of the age. No step ladder needed. Will lift poles together with curtains to and from brackets. A child can operate ft. Sells at every nome. Retail price 35 cents. Profits immense. You can make a fortune by securing the agency for this useful and taking article. Territory all unoccupied. Particulars free. Address Curtain Poie Lifter Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis. nov 23.10t sun tues thur.

MANAGERS WANTED—To take charge of

Manufacturing Co., Racine, w.s.
nov 23.10t sun tues thur.

MANAGERS WANTED—To take charge of our business. To employ agents to sell goods, Advertise and distribute circulars. Wages \$50 to \$100 per month. Expenses advanced. State experience, wages expected, also your preference for home work or traveling. Sloan & Co., Manufacturers, 294 George street, Cincinnati, O., nov 19-3t sun tues thur.

AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week, For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser MTg Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis.

Write the Monroe Braser M Fg Co, X 16, La Crosse, Wis. sep 10-dly e o d.

WANTED—A capable teacher for vocal and instrumental music. Must be experienced. Address, with references, postoffice box 291, Atlanta, Ga. nov30-thur sat sun WE WANT the best lawyer. In every good farming county in Georgia to act as correspondent in the negotiation of farm loans. Address, with three references, Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Men in every county to set as WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experi-ence unnecessary; send stamp. National De-tective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind. nov17 6w 3 sun

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary \$75 sairry or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, \$40 Van Buren. Chicago. aug. 13-6m.

HELP WANTED-Female

WANTED-A reliable white woman to do the cooking and house work in a family of two. Call at 297 Crew street. WANTED—Four young ladies who have had experience in clerking. Apply to E. G. Johnson, 59 East Alabama street. WANTED-Ladler who have had experience in soliciting can make money working for us. Call at 233 Equitable building. nov26 tun wed sin

nov26 cun wed sun

WE WISH to emproy a few ladies to mail
from their own homes our samples and circulars. We pay \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, according to ability. No experience necessary. We
furnish postage stamps, samples, circulars,
etc., to each lady who engages with us.
Steady employment the year round. Address
with five two-cent stamps for sample and
illustration of work. Lavender Pasic Co.,
Louisville, Ky. sep3 13t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male.

DRUG CLERK, registered in Georgia by examination, strictly temperate, references, six years practical experience, single. Address Calomel, care Constitution.

uecl fri sun

A FIRST-CLASS shipping cierk, having had four years' experence with two of the largest nanufacturing companies in the country, would like a position with a manufacturing company of wholesale have a company or wholesale house; best references g.ven. Addréss B., 98 Ivy street, Atlanta,

WANTED—A situation with a first-class house as traveling salesman by a man of fifteen years experience. Prefer groceries, to-bacco or cigars. Best of reference given. Address C. W. M., Social Circle, Ga. decision tues

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper; ten years' experience as secretary and treasurer of a large wholesale house. Would invest in business if agreeable. References. Address D. B. L., care Constitution.

LAUNDRY MAN wants position as foreman or worker at any part of laundry. Have had ver ten years' experience. Understand busi-tess thoroughly. Also clothes cleaning and ressing. Address Laundry Man, Constitu-ion.

WANTED—Situation by young man, six years experience, shoes or dry goods; good references. Address E. S., care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Femala

WANTED, by a widow of good Christian haracter, a position as housekeeper, to do haracter, a position as housekeeper, to lain sewing or attend to children; no ections to leaving city. Address Mrs. are Constitution.

wanted by a young lady of experience a position as music teacher in a school or college; she teaches latin and French; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A. M., No. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 3, 9t—sun, lues, fri.

WANTED—Position to do housework in small family; can give good references. Address Mrs. S. 22 Elia street, city.

WANTED—An educated lady desires employment; would take charge of a home and train a family of chidren; best references. P. O. Box 53, Abanta.

A WHITTE GIRLL wants a situation as/cham-A WHITE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid. A. S., care Constitution.

FOR SALE to best offer, ten (10) chares Southern Mutual Building and Loan stock, Apply to C. M. Mahone, Locust Grove, Ga. FOR SALE-35 shares Building and Loan; paid in for 42 months, also 15 shares paid in for 7 years. Address W. C. K., 60 Marletta st. WILL SELL 14 SHARES, more or less, of Commercial Travelers' Bank and Loan stock. Parties buying will get advantage of interest for 2 years. Address P. O. Box 77 MANY HUNDREDS of railroad men all over the south are putting part of their monthly earning with the National Railway Building and Loan Association, and thus are they lay-ing away something for the future when out of a job or through railroading. Ten shares cost only \$6 per mouth, and will make a nice thristmas present for your wife. D. B. Stan-chaff, secretary, top floor Equitable building, doe 3. 1m-sun.

FOR SALE—Bleycle, new; will sell for one-half original cost. Address Wheel, care Con-stitution. sun wed su.

stitution. sun wed su.

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY—At the Atlanta auction house, 78 North Broad street:

Three ladies bicycles, pneumatic tires—high grade, \$50 each.

Two Arlel bicycles, pneumatic tires—high grade, \$50 each.

One Indianapolis bicycle, \$100 list, for \$35.

Lot of cushion tire wheels, at \$15 to \$25

each.
Eight wardrobes from \$4 to \$8.
Four, suits furniture—your own price.
Shewcases, office desks, dining tables, crockery—and thousands of other things.
Prices, as usual, no object. Owners need
money, Ackerman & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED-Nice room and board in a refined private family by a young lady wishing to spend the winter in Atlanta. Address A. L. Dobie, 211 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. nov26 6m sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

FOUND—The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs is from Angison Variety Works. Send for cata-legue, 1 adison Georgia. oct 29 km su wed fri.

WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—An established building and ioan association desires an experienced building and ioan emvasser to work in this dry. Liberal contract. Address 8. L. Waitten, manager, Huntsville, Ala. dec 3, sun, wed.

dec 3, sun, wed.

AGENTS WANTED for the only tobacco anddote that will permanently cure the tobacco habit in from one to three weeks. Big profits. Write quick. To bona fide agents we will send two full size packages for \$1. Uec 3-4; sun.

AGENTE.

AGENTS make \$5 a day; greatest kitche utensil ever invented; retails 35cts.; 2 to sold in every house; sample, postage paid, cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. oct11 25r, sun

oct11 25t sun

AGENTS for our new Porcelain Fire Clay
Cooking Vesseis. Wages \$3 to \$7 a day; pay
every two weeks. Address Cranston & Co.,
Kenia, O.

WANTED-Every insurance agent and business man to write for our fortune-maker plans

ness man to write for our fortune-maker plans
life endowment, etc. Regular bonanzas.
Best on earth and largest pay. Mention paper
and state experience. The Agency Co. No.
8 Union Square, New York.
oct9 dly sun

LADY AGENTS-It you want the be money maker you must have the Hygela Ele tric Corsets and Wasts. Send for terms Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. aug 6-6m sun

aug 6-6a sun

AGENTS WANTED-Local and general, for a quick selling patented novelty; 100 to 150 per cen, profit. Good solicitors can make from \$100 to \$200 a mouth. Territory fresh, Write for particulars: The Ohio Novelty Company, Drawer 2. Cincinnati, O. oct 24-1y.

WANTED-Boarders.

WANTED-BOARDERS - Partles wishing good board in a private boarding house, app y at 61 North Forsyth street. Terms reason-

WANTED—Two couples or young men to occupy two elegant front rooms, aandsomely furn. sned; also table boarders at \$4 per week.

WANTED-A couple desiring good board in Marietta can be accommodated in a nice pri-vate family on very reasonable terms. Ad-dress P. O. Box 333, Marietta, Ga.

FOR THE BEST accommodations, nice oard and rooms come to the Watts house, 55 WANTED BOARDERS at the Watts house, 55 Luckie street.

55 Luckie street.

WANTED-Parties wishing day beard can
and first-class board at No. 16 Ealthmore

NoTICE—Persons descring permanent or transcent board must stop at the Purtel house, 54 and 56 North Forsych street.

BEST BOARD and neat rooms can be had at 173 Luckie street at moderate price. Remember 173 Luckie street. nov30-thur sun BOARDERS WANTED—One jarge and one small room, with board, 258 Peachtree.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED-Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and every thing in ladies' ciothes. Southern Dye an Oreaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street telephone 695. WANTED—A copy of Adair's American In-lians. Hooper Alexander, Atlanta, Ga. dee 3, 7t.

dee 3, 7t.

WANTED. To rent market garden near town, on shares, by experienced gardener. Address Y, this office.

WANTED—A music box; must be in good order and play several pleces. Address Music Box, care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy a good horse in exchange for real estate. Room 1, 81-2 West Alabama Mareet.

for real estate. Room 1, \$1-2 West Ambaina bitreet.

WANTED-Room mate; young man, gentile; suite of rooms nicely furnished, close in heated by steam; bath on same floor, hot and cold water; gas, new building; am out of town most of the time. Address Traveling Man, gare Constitution.

WANTED-To buy cheap for cash a first-class folding bed in good condition. W. J. Cambbel, care Constitution.

CASH PAID for life insurance policies is old line companies. A. K. Brocklesby, Hart ford, Conn. nov17 30r cod

BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restaurant, good location, can be bought at a burgain; reason for selling given. Address T. S. this office.

WANTED-By a lady, parmer with a few dollars capital; bit ness light and easy; prof-its very large. Address M.ss L., 171-2 Peach-tree street, room 1. \$1,500 TO \$2,000 LENT to a well established business in a neighboring fown, on good security, will control for lender a good paying position as long as toan runs. Address, for particulars, H. C. J., care Constitution.

PARTY wishing to go into other bush will sell a first-class who esale commissivit and produce business, established will sell a first-class who esale commission first and produce business, established it 1884. Have a full line of shippers with connections from Florida, Tennessee, Alabama North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisana and Georgia; also connections with the east and west. If you mean business apply to No. (North Broad street.

A LAYE, ACTIVE MAN with a few hund books. Address P. O. Box 147.

FOR SALE-\$125. A splendld restaurant, lunch or bearding house stand; everything complete; household and kitchen furniture; boarders in the house; rent is cheap. Cail at 18 Foundry street.

WANTED HOTEL—A hotel man and wife, both practical, twe-ve years' experience, morth and south, with extens we acqualizance, desire the management of a first-class hotel, either on salary or percentage, or will, lease good furnished house with an established business. Address F. 45, care Hotel Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. FOR SALE-At a bargain, young and gen-

never been used, at half price. J. G., case Constitution. WILL SELL CHEAP, trade or exchange good bay horse, seven years old. Can be seen at 449 South Pryor street.

FOR SALE—At a bargala—A good, sound and very gentle combination horse; any lady can bandle him, price, \$50. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday. FOR SALF CHEAP—A good found horse and a jump-sent surrey; owner has no use for them; can be seen at the corner of Glenn and McPaniel streets for the next week. FOR SALE-A good delivery wagon and arness. Apply at No. 5 Waverly place.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

DARGE TRON SAFE wah steel vault at 99 Peachtree street. A bargain. MeNEAL Paint and Glass Company—Manufacturers and dealers in painters' supplies, 114 Whitehali street.

BOARDING in exchange for paper hanging; would do work for clothing or shoe dealer in exchange for goods; will furnish paper. Ad-dress Paper Hanger, 135 Ivy street.

FOR XMAS DINNER—Real old-time English plum pudding, made by a genuine old-country recipe, can be obtained for any size family by leaving orders before December 5th, at Scarratt's, corner Broad and Luckle streets.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY several lots in a bunch near city limits for cash. Address A. X. D., care Constitution. IF YOU have anything cheap for spot cash, either central or close in, vacant suburban property, address Spot Cash, box 238, city.

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-\$100, payable \$10 per week: 5 per cent on whole per mo.: quarantee, weekly pay roll of two, of \$20 to \$30 each. Give name and address where found in afternnons. J. F. M. P. O. Box 535.

FOR RENT-A new Scroom house on north side; good street, excellent neighborhood, all modern conveniences; \$25 per month. Flushugh Knox, \$1.2 West Alabama street.

augn Rhox, 81-2 West Alabama street.

FOR RENT-Six-room house, with gas and good well. Servants' house, stable, and coal house on lot; one block south of school on Williams street. Apply to Mrs. A. I. Parks, 158 Courtland street.

FOR RENT-Nee 5-room cottage on Forest avenue, gas and water. Apply at 185 Forest avenue.

FOR RENT-Nice 3-room house, Magnolia, between Watton and Luckie streets; close in; quiet place. Price, \$10. Apply at 71 Whitehall street.

TOR RIDNT-S-room residence, weil elevated, nice location; water and gas; only \$18 per month. Apply next door, 93 Yonge street, near Edgewood avenue.

dec 3.8un, mon.

FOR RENT Furnished 8-room house, corner Wa ton and Spring. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock Monday morning. 76 Walton street, Mrs. M. E. Horn.

ONE 2-STORY house, No. 19 Highland avenue, 9 rooms, hot and co.d waier; occuped by Dr. A. F. Sherfll: possession given December 18t. App y to A. McD. Wilson, 68 North Bread.

FOR RENT-7-room house, furnished, on Ivy street, between Houston and fills streets. Apply to C. E. Harman, Equitable building. Dec 2-7t

FOR RENT-Cozy home, we'l furnished; iso 5-room house unfurnished; both near u; gas and water. Apply room 509 fourtishle.

FOR RENT-Close in, private family rooms

for gentiemen, with or without board, or housekeeping; also small furnished house. 51 James street, between Cone and Spring; ref-erences required.

erences required.

FOR RENT-Large front room on Whitehall street, centrally located, on second floor, suitable for office, milinery or dentist. Address, Front Room, Constitution office.

FOR RENT-A large, pleasant room and a small room connecting; has water and gas; rent reasonable. 84 Luckie street.

TWO ROOMS corner Pledmont avenue

Elis street, good corner for meat marke and groceries; both for \$10 per month.

FOR RENT-Two 3-room, two 4-room and the 2-room house near Fair street school. Apply 54 Kelly street.

FOR RENT-One large front room, suitable

No. 19 West Cain.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room first floor. Excellent table board across the street. 24 West Baker street. nov30-4t

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS-By night or week, wer Marietta Street Bazaar.

FURNISHED room in private family. Ap-

FOR RENT—Two anfurnished, sunny rooms o coupe without calidren; call between 11 and 4 o'clock. 161 South Pryor street.

FOR RENT-One neatly furnished front room on car line, close in cheap. 117 West Cain street, corner Luckie.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Several rooms, furnished or nuturnished, with or witnom board, at reasonable rates. References exchanged. Apply 232 West Peachtree street.

FOR RENT-Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen or light housekeeping, one block from Aragon hote; private family. 25 Bast Cain Street.

FOR RENT-A neatly furnished front room with anodern conveniences; very reasonable. 97 South Pryor.

FOR RENT-Three beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurn'shed, suitable for light house-keeping; rent cheap. Address Highland Avenue, care Constitution.

FOR RENT-One furnished or unfurnished room, Apply 52 East Cain street.

Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT-Store No. 21 East Alabama street, now occupied by F. J. Cooledge & Bro. Possession January 1, 1894. Marshall J. Clarke.

GOOD farm for rent. Apply to W. S. Mc-Neal, 114 Whitehall street.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

coms, with gas and water, on sectors in. Call at 79 Luckie street.

North Broad. nov 26-1m sun wed

FOR SALE-Real Estate. FOR RENT-Cottages, Houses, Etc. TOR RENT—4-room house, 122 Formwalt street; n.ce.y papered; second door from new school; \$16. Apply at 160 Crew street.

FOR RENT—My residence, 28 Cooper street, nine rooms, large closets, gas, hot and cold water. It is admirably adapted for the home of a professional or business gentleman. For particulars, see or address Mrs. J. F. Carr, at 94 Capitol avenue. dec 3-sun wed FOR RENT—New S-room brick residence, with all modern conveniences, 160 Courtland street. Apply at 158 Courtland street.

FOR RENT—A new 8-room house on north FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres in heavy timber: large branch through the place; taree miles from carshed; also 4-room house 49 Gartrell street, city; 5-room house East Atlanta, large lot; several vacant lots; easy terms. Address J. F. Brown, J. W. McWilliams, executors, East Atlanta, Ga.

executors, East Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE OR RENT—For the year 1894 my house and lot in Rocky Ford; also for rent for the year 1894 40 acres of good planting land near the depot, suitable for cort, out watermelons or truck farming. H. C. Kritley, Rocky Ford, Ga.

A MODEL RESEDENCE for sale on easy ferms; the house and lot, No. 19 Forest avenue, second house from Peachtree street. The house has nine rooms, not including kitchen and servants' rooms, and has ad modern improvements. It is in excellent repair and on the most desirable resident street in Atlanta. Apply at the office of Venable Bros.

nov 29.3-w wed frigu.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

5-R. H., on nice corner lot on belgian blocked street in the third ward, near in; \$500 cash, balance \$25 to \$30 per month, very cheap at \$2,500.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING SITE WITH fine railroad front just outside of city limits. This place is cheap at \$15,000, but some money is needed, therefore, to sell quickly the price is knocked down to \$12,000. FOR RENT-Eight-room house, front and rear galary, cont and wood house; nicely papered, painted, gas, hot and cod water, good neighborhood, on car line; nine annutes walk from courthouse. Apply to M. M. Mauck, 29 Hunter street, or 78 Pulliam street.

THE NEW TARIFF does not promis-nuch for the south, but if you will call a THE NEW TARRIFF does not promise much for the south, but if you will call at my office this week, ready to buy real estate, I promise to sell you bargains that will pay you from 30 to 50 per cent interest on the money invested during the next 6 months.

4.R. H., nearly new, on nice high not, 50x112, in the southwest part of the city; the lot cost \$400, the house over \$500 in cash, but it must be sold; so if you have \$200 in cash, and w.ii pay \$9.80 per month, with interest, I will give you this as a Thanksgiving present at \$600.

NEW 7-R, H. in West End, lot 60x170; terms very easy and price this week only \$3.000.

\$3,000.

4-R. H. NEARLY NEW, east front, nice verandas and hail; for 50x114, white neighbortood, \$50 to \$100 cash, balance monthly, just like a rent. Price only \$1,500.

FAVE YOU HAD LAGRIPPE? If so, I have not been also and will be able

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES are now living In their own homes which they bough, through me on the easy-payment plan, viz; A small eash payment, balance monthay; only a little more than their rent would amount to. If the reader rents a house, it will pay him to call and see my list of bargains in small houses for this week, D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 47 East Hunter street.

Hunter street.

6-R. H., Williams street, gas, \$25.
4-R. H., Wheat street, \$12.50.
7-R. H., W. Baker street, \$12.50.
7-R. H., W. Baker street, 2 and w., \$35.
4-R. H., Borne street, 89.
3-R. H., 91 Martin street, \$10.
8-R. H., 45 Trimity ave., g. and w., \$32.50.
4-R. H., 125 Loyd st., g. and w., \$32.50.
4-R. H., Hood street, gas, \$12,50.
8-R. H., 71 Graut st., water, \$12.85.
Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 E.
Hunter st. Telephone 754. rent reasonable. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three nice connecting rooms, in nouse with man and wife, gas and water, sluk. 40 Irwin street.

TWO large elegant front rooms and one back room, newly papered, and finest location in city, with private family. Gas and water; furnished or unfurnished; board if desired; will rent cheap. Call or write 26 Capitol place, city.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

two young men or married couple, first or, one block from postoffice, 57 Walton erry street, will exchange for a farm400 acres, 5-room cottage, all necessary
outbuildings on the place, between W.
and A. and E. T., V. and G. railroad.
This is the best farm in north Georgia; will exchange for city property 10,006.
4.R. H. Linden street, very nice 2,500
3.R. H. and store, Chestnut street 800
12 acres four miles out 160
Vacant lot, Irwin street, a beauty 2,100 ROOMS FOR RENT-4 or 5 nice connecting ROOMS FOR RENT-4 or 5 nice connecting and water, on second floor; A NIOH sunny room with closets for rent a private house; good locality: 214 Spring

FOR RENT-To a single gendeman an Al room in every part cular; servant's attention. No. 19 West Cain.

PERSONAL.

THE LUCKY NUMBER this time at the Big Bonanza Gold Watch Drawing was 5.884. We are going to give another one away this week. DID YOU KNOW that printing is cheaper than it has been in thirty years, and that you can have your work done at Bennett's quicker and better than anywhere else? Come and see.

FOR RENT-Two furnished rooms for light ousekeeping, or will rent separately to gen-lemen, if desired; cheap. No. 20 Cooper GO TO MRS. WORD'S photograph gailers for fine photographs. 56 1-2 Wh.tehall street, over Rich's. THREE FURNISHED ROOMS for light musekeeping; references. No. 283 East Fair COUNTRY MERCHANTS visiting the city should step around to 21 South Broad for all kinds of printed stationery, note, receipt and draft books, envelopes, letter heads, etc. B. F. Bennett. 88 IVY ST-Nearly furnished front room, in private family for rent to approved party.

3. F. Bennett.
WEATHER strips will keep the cold out
und save fuel. Doors and windows fixed up.
A. R. Ashby, carpenter, 214 Spring street.
BEST FORMS IN USE—Note books ,with McNEAL Paint and Glass Company, 114
Whitehall street, carries a large stock of
wall paper and will put it up cheap.
YOUNG lady would like to correspond with
young man; must be nice and refined. Address B. Y., care Constitution.

FRANK-If you have that blood potson syphilis) dectors or the Hot Springs will not ure you. Write to Cook Mediche Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago, for il ustrated book and proofs free. Cure guaranteed, J. K. ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust De veloper will enterge your bust five Inches guarunteed; sealed instructions 2c, or 24-pag flustrated catalogue 6c, by mail, Emmr Tolle, Bazuar, Boston, Mass. nov12-13t-sun

FEATHERS CLEANED, curied and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned, at Phillips's, 69 1-2 Whitehall street, next door to High's, cett 72m tues thur sun

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladles' Novelty Company Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y. WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away, july 16-1y CASH paid for old gold and sliver. Julius R. Warts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LAGRANGE, GA., HOTEL FOR RENT—
Unfurnished; 3-story by ck, 40 rooms; areaded;
marbie-tiled vestibules; marble office floor;
marble stair and counter; electric return call
bed system; guests five alarm; place glass
from; porceata-lined bathrubs, with bot, cold
and shower baths; barber shop, bildard parlor, bathrooms and water closets, all marble
floored; speaking tubes connecting office,
housekeeper's room and kinchen; elevator; sanitary pranoing; electric lights; inside sildar;
bilds; nice samble rooms; the gem hotel of
Georgia, L.M. Park.

FARM for rent six miles from carshed,
Apply to W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT-Store No. 21 East Alabama MOEY TO LOAN-In sums of \$500, \$1,000 ad \$1,500 for 12 months. Call at 19 South

RATIACOAD MEN, especially those we want to build a home, should call on the Millional Rahway Building and Loan Association D. B. Staneliff, secretary, top floor Equital building. SHORT LOANS made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without defay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 East Alabama street. octl5-13t-sun

MONEY TO LOAN—The National Railway Building and Loan Association, D. B. Stan-ciff, secretary, room 837 Equitable building, nov19-4t-sun

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Analy or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. dec 2—1m

\$15,000—WE have \$15,000 to piace immediately in amounts of \$1,500 to \$3,000 each on best class residence loans. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors. Weyman & Connors.

MONEY-We buy good short-time notes and coan money on destrable collaterals without leay. Moodly & Brewster, 413 Equitable nov22 1m

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor street. oct 11 to jan 1 Pryor street. oct 11 to jan 1

LOANS made at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, 1 to 5

years. R. H. Jones. 45 Marietia st. nv3 1m \$50,000—WE HAVE \$50,000 to loan on central business property at low rates. We also have funds for best class of residence loans. Apply in person at once. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN nogoriate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

MEDICAL.

"NERVINE"—Greatest sexual invigorator known. Benefits in a day. Dr. Dix Company, box 969, Chicago.

MEDICAL—Mrs. Dr. Smith, of the Woman's Medical college, Philadelphia, treats successfully diseases of women and children and obsterries. 73 Walker street; teiephone, 428.

A28.

LADIES! Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable: take no other; send 4c. (stamps) for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Unichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. april 16-158t. thur sat sun.

COOK REMEDY CO SYPHILIS Any stage Quickly and Permanently MAGIC CYPHILENE. 0 0 S 0 0 Magic Cyphilene by accident D six years of rigid experimental tests with the most obstinate and hopeless cases that could be found, we piaced it before the public in 1885. It is the only known remedy that will cure Syphilis. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure, and solicit stubborn, abandoned and hopeless cases. \$500,000 capital back of our Cu aranty. Absolute proofs and 100 captal back of our cu aranty. Absolute proofs and 100 captal back of our cu aranty. J 0 0 S anty. Absolute proofs, and 10 page book, illustrated fro life, of patients cured, free mail, securely sealed from observation the most environment, physicians. 0 0 of the most eminent physicians. WE CUARANTEE A CURE. COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills. COOK REMEDY CO

SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

For Rent.

A splendid, well-ventilated store, with basement, in the Emery building, on Broad street, between the bridge and Marietta street; right in the center of the city; cheap.

A. L. CUESTA, 17 Peachtreec.

"Hello, Hal! Come and help me toget a present for sister. "All right, Jim. I have just selected this jacket for my sister. See here, what a beauty, and the price is less than cost." "Well, I want one. Where "Well, I want one. Where did you get it?" "I got mine from Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. They are closing out their stock of Ladies' Jackets at cost and less; that's where we will go. Come on to

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co." "BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

HISTORY of the Confederate States, by President Jefferson Davis, new ones, price \$2: publishers' price \$5. Burke's Old Book-Store, 38 Marietta St., opposite opera house, W. B. Burke, receiver. Filh ARP'S History of Georgia, 60c., by

mail 75c.

I WILL now do what has never before been a wanter tell the truth in I will now do what has never before been done in an Atlanta paper—tel. the trith in an advertisement: We have not bought any new holday goods, but have over \$4,000 worth left from last year. We want to realize \$1,500 from them, so you will see our prices will be lower than any bouse in Atlanta. Thi horses, flags, lanterns, Christmas cards, doll wagons, pistols, etc., at your own prices. Burke's Old Book Store.

IMMENSE STOCK fire works, torpedoes and tre crackers; these are all this year's goods at fire crackers; these are Burke's Old Book Store. WE WANT TO QUIT the picture framing business; have simply an immense stock of cabinet frames made up—500 styles mouldings of the datest designs. Never has sized a Stock been shown in Atlanta. We use only French that glass and do the finest work. Call and examine our stock; our prices will 27 prise you. Herbings, engravings, etc... a, half price. Burke's Old Book Store.

FIVE QUIRES best note paper, 15c.; same as sold by dry goods houses at 49c. at Burke's Old Book Store.

HAMOOCK & KING'S bank pens, best bus dness pens in the world at 40c, per box of one gross. Sample to business men free. Burke's Old Book Store. AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS-We purchased the entire stock, over 5,000, from one of the mi-merous "busted" book stores. Whi sell from 5c. to \$1-about 1-3 the rugular price. Burke's Old Book Store.

WE BUY FOR CASH salable old books, pa-we novels, confederate money, erc., at Burkes' WORLD'S FAIR ATLAS at \$1.50, cost \$10. Burke's Old Book Store.

TABLETIS FOR INK, 2 to 5c., sold by dry goods houses at 9c. each, at Burke's Old Book HAVE YOU A PENNY, nickel, dime, quar-er or \$10 bill? Come to the Old Book Store. We have goods to sunt your purse.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE CONSTITU-TION for eleven years for sale at Old Book. Store, W. B. Burke, Receiver. WE MUST HAVE MONEY. We have the goods at your price. Give us a call Burke's Old Book Store.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE, I WILL apply to the next general council for retail beer licenses at 596 Marietta street.
G. W. Toney. nox00.5t
I WILL APPLY at next meeting of council for retail liquor license at 139 Peters street.
J. R. Seawright.

LOST or Misplaced—A package containing set of zinc etchings, mem and collection, teturn to Holcomb Bros., Forsyth and Wal-on streets, get reward.

BUILDING MATERIAL

MILLER MANTEL COMPANY, 72 North Broad street. Mantels, The Grates, Side-boards, Rattan Chairs, Easels, etc. New stock, Bottom prices, P. H. Miller, M'g'r. FARM for rent. Apply to W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

INSTRUCTION. '

WANTED-20 pupls for night class in arithmetic and bookkeeping the month of December; rooms well heared and lighted, 66 1.2 Whitehall street; price \$5 per monit; bours 7 to 9 p. m., four nights in the week. WANTED-Rooms. Houses, Etc.

WANTED—A 5 or 6-room cottage or will cut larger house jointly with desirable party, teferences exchanged. North side. Address by H. O., care Constitution.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College and School of Shorthand occupies the fifth and part of the fourth floor of the Kiser building and is by far the largest, as well as the most practical, business training school in the south. Thousands of graduates in lucrative positions. Send at once for large illustrated catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECT FITTING patterns cut free Mon-day and Tuesday at the scientific dress cut-ring school, function Peachtree and Pryor streets, over Bratton's drug store.

WANTED—Ladies' party dresses, kid gloyes and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; nov26 6m sun

BARGAIN—A complete set of band instruments, music, etc., ready for business, wikbe sold cheap on account of band being broken up. Instruments in perfect order. Address L. E. Jolly, 18 East Hunter street, Atlanta. PIANO FOR SALE, of superior tone, celebrated take, perfect as new; pr.ce \$75; reall—fearth \$200. Must have immediate my urgain, Constitution office.

WANTED TO BORROW \$2,000 for three years. Property worth \$15,000 as security. Address W. Y. G., Constitution office.

Superior house, eleven rooms, elegant condition, very close in, north side, every convenience. Call. Elegant residence for nice family, finest location, seven rooms, south side, close in. Call. 4-room cottage near Fair street school. \$10 4-room cottage, Davis street. \$16 6-room cottage, Davis street. \$16 24-room hotel, north side, close in, furnished or unfurnished; a superior location; call. Superior retail store, Decatur street. \$45 Very nice 7-room cottage, gas, water and bath. Whitchall street. \$25

FOR SALE-30 shares Building and Loan; aid in for 60 months, 16 months more to run, hen matures. Address W. C. K., 60 Mariet-a street.

FOR SALE—Bargain in furnishings of 14-room hotel, convenient to depot, rents for \$50 per month; present landlady going to private housekeeping. Address "A," care let-ter carrier No. 2.

I WANT TO BUY, this week, a home with in one mile circle, in good neighborhood, house of 6 to 10 rooms, and in good repair. Unless you have a barrain to offer, save your stamps. All cash. Address H. D., Box 367, city.

of house wanted.

FURNITURE. SEE OUR DISPLAY of parlor goods and lounges. Immense bargains. Miller's, 99 Diamonds, Watches, Solid Silver,

Bridal Presents,

Engraving Wedding Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

don't be in a hurry-read this. the dis tillery bottling genuine-"6. o. p."-old oscar pepper-kentucky's finest whisky-is put up in square bottles, with large "o. o. p." printed in red on face of white labelwhite caps, embossed in red-"o. o. p." now be careful-don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart. "b. & b.,"

marietta & forsyth,

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies. "four aces whisky." "canadian club." "cleveland club," dollar a quart.

We wish to close out a part of our extensive stock of Mantels and will sell them at manufacturer's cost until this is done. The best chance you will ever have to get good work at a sacrifice.

We deal in Oak and other hard woods of all grades.

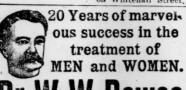
Call and see us before purchasing else-

May Mantel Co., 115, 117 and 119 West Mitchell Street.



Playing With Time

Is well enough, provided you do not lose it. If you delay seeing our magnificent stock of watches you'll not only lose time but a golden opportunity as well. Lost time can't be recovered, neither can lost opportunities. A purchase of one of our fine watches will enable you to keep time correctly and save you from losing opportunities. To see our watches is to admire them. Time flies and flyers don't make good playthings. Give the matter your ing our stock. A. L. DELKIN COMPANY,



ATLANTA, CA., SPECIALIST IN Chronic, Nervous, Blood

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent ly cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, encets of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin di seases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores:

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

and Skin Diseases.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured Urethral Stricture permanently cured them on the country of caustics, at home, with no miterruption of business. Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Pr.W.W. Bowes, 24 Marietta St. Atlanta, 6a.



KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first .ens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

JAMES E. HICKEY.

Fine Vehicles and Harness Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.

t for the Binghampton Wagon Com-Binghampton, N. Y., celebrated make buggles, surries and spring wagons. 30-ly 1st col 5p

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man in Atlanta on Thanksgiving Day.

CUUNTLESS POOR BEMOAN THEIR FATE

And Re use to Be Thankful-Good Chee Among the Sewing Women.

"When the wicked rule, the people

If this holds good for these times, there are surely a great number of wicked rulers. I doubt if there was ever a Thanksgiving Day passed over Georgia freighted such melancholy faces as was met with last Thursday, nor such a unanimous cry against the times. One thing to be thankful for, though, is that it is principally confined to the towns.

Hard himes shows up its worst side on such occasions as Thanksgiving. I passed round among the poor people last Thursday and their cry is sad to listen to, but who can give the remedy? They say that it is not charity they want—they want plenty of work and good pay for the same. These people tell me there is no relief in wild charitable movements. Work and good wages is the help that is substantial. Charfeast for a day to find us in a worse condition when it is gone. Charity clothes in raiment which creates a desire that cannot be filled at present wages and the present status of work—this is the kind bf talk I listened to among the poor. Good work, good wages and good government is the way they put it. They don't want their children warmed by the fire of charity nor fed from charity's spoon. "We must work," they say, "and our children must be brought up in the same way. Self depend-ence is what we wish to teach our young— give us work"

ence is what we wish to teach our younggive us work."

I like this kind of talk, it sounds like
sense. Living on charity is like living on one's
kinfolks. It tires. Now if the right sort of
economy can be mixed up with these sort
of notions and then a reasonable amount
of work will open up, we may look for a
day soon to dawn that we all should be
thankful for.

But it was not all of the poorest and

of motions and then a reasonable amount of work will open up, we may look for a day soon to dawn that we all should be thankful for.

But it was not all of the poorest and weakest whom I found the saddest. There is a class, and they are the most to be pitied I think, who have lived in a strain for years to keep up appearances. These find it hard to give in. Their notions are big—too big for the times—and there was more of good cheer in the hearts of poor and feeble women than in these. There was many a poor sewing woman in Atlanta who had a cheerful Thanksgiving Day; yet, I know, there were many strong men who did not a thing all the day but bemoan their fates. Whx this is so, I can't exactly tell. It may be in tutorage, or it may be in the pressure brought to bear by an extravagant and unthoughtful family. Perhaps the poor sewing woman has studied the problem of making a very little go a long way. Anyhow, it was among the strong young generation—the generation grown to manhood since the war that I found the greatest howlers who refused to be comforted. It is something of a study to be among these youngsters and the lesson they teach was the saddest part of all the day. The most of them are skeptics in religious views; many of them are infidels and none of them ever think of the Lord in these matters of blessings. Faith in the old-time religion has been shaken to a much greater extent than any one would believe unless you investigate. Here is one reason for the poor sewing woman being in a better plight over the times than are these strong men. No doubt but what infidelity will be caught and put on the increase as the vounger generations bloom into manhood. We should all make it our business to talk cheerful and be cheerful and do nothing to shake the faith in the good old-time religion and struggle to get back into the old-time ways.

Last Monday was a gloomy, cold day and a smart crowd had gathered at a country store near my chouse. It was soon learned by the crowd that one of our neighbors had been very sick

men volunteered to go and replenish his woodpile. They made a frolic of it and as I passed by on my way home I saw that there was plenty of fuel at the sick man's woodpile to run him to away into winter. This is an old-time way of neighbors treating each other, but it is a mighty good way. If it was passed round at church on Sunday that a brother was sick and that his crop was suffering the next week would find many of his neighbors at work to help him out. Especially was this old custom helpful to the poor men who happened to misfortune. It hurt nobody; it was just a kind act which bound neighbor to neighbor in brotherly love. There was no howling in those days about the "poor man against the rich man" in sad contrast to the soirit that now tries to array one against the other.

We have not passed from these old customs at a single stride. Gradually we have been drifting away from them till I verily believe that the world is more selfish and wickeder than ever before and is still drifting, drifting and no telling where we will stop.

As I passed among these people Thursday I talked to them of the old ways and wondered why their kindly feelings for one another and their faith in the Lord could not figure now as then. I is every man for himself now, is about what I received in answer from all of them. The young men of this day and time look to the societies for all of their aid in days of misfortune. The "sick benefit" has crowded out the neighborly interest. It is given and received as cold business. Church brothers have been superceded by a committee from the lodge, the old church has lost its prestige and the devil for all is about the information I received about this matter. A fellow might as well go to Africa and try to get along as to go to town and try to live without joining-these societies. With the old church gond and this brotherly feeling which went hand in hand with it gone, too, the younger generations are growing suspicious of each other, envious of each other and just in proportion the times are

children I noticed a better feeling. A child does not grow sour as quickly as one would think among this everlasting howl of hard times. About the factories I noticed many of these little innocents and they cheered the day. But for the children Atlanta would have been a cheerless place for me on Thanksgiving, but I was in search of the worst side. These little factory children have a hard time, maybe, but they don't know it. Keep them ignorant as long as you can, for ignorance is to be preferred to the gloom that hangs about the grown up folks. I was wishing all the day that I could take them out in the country and learn them to make traps and catch birds and romp over the fields. How blessed should country people be who have never felt the poverty which rides along with the poor folks of the towns who work for daily wages. Anxious all the time and forever on the hustle, they have no lay-by and mighty little to be thankful for. but we should look forward now to the happy days of Christmas and hope the times will be better, work plenty, wages good and honest government.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial. A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I give one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens. Ga.

ASS'N EADS THE WORLD Official Record of Award as publicly declared October 26th, ANHEUSER. 290 Total

The above is the original score of points awarded by the judges on Award in Group 12, World's Columbian Exposition, relating to lager beer. This makes the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association the leader of the brewing industry not only of America, but of the whole world, and all other announcements are absolutely void



Office and Works 304 Chapel St.

P. Pellegrini. L. P. Hunerkopf and A. Fugazzi

Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry.

Our business having changed hands, after having enlarged and mproved our plant, we are now better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Architectural and Horticultural Terra Cotta in any color, Artificial Stone, Fire Proofing for Building, Fire Clay Flue Lining, Fire Brick, Grate Backs, Locomotive Furnace Brick, Vitrified Brick for chemical purposes equal to the famous Dalton & Co.is English brick, also Spanish and German Roofing Tile. We also manufacture Interior Plaster Ornaments and Ornamental Staffwork for exterior and interior, Information and estimates furnished promptly on application.

GARLAND BASE-BURNER

Are the Best and Most Economical Made.

You build your fire in the beginning of winter and it does not go out during the winter. No waste ofkindling. Come and see them.

Also a full line of Hard and Soft

Coal Vases, Tin Sets, Fenders, etc.

A new line of MANTELS and GAS FIX-TURES just in, cheaper than anywhere else.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BRACE UP

Look Cheerful! Stop Croaking!

The Hard Times Are Gone!

Get a REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRIT E R :1 (yu business will thrive as never before.

THE REMINGTON

Began well, grew constantlybetter and still exeels as the stan dard writing machine of the world. Always has been, is now, and ever will be, the most Perfect, the most Durable, and the most Satisfactory Typewriter on the market.

Don't try Experiments. No matter what Machine you try, you will finally buy a REMINGTON. Come and see us.

W. T. CRENSHAW,

(Exclusive dealer for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida,)

Corner Pryor andecatur Sts., Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA.



Street, Atlanta, Ga

114-116

B. M. FARRAR, President WILLIAM C. HALE. V. President. Hines, Shubick & Felder, Attorneys. J. C. DAYTON, Cash'r.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

Capital Stock.

29 DECATUR STREET, CORNER PRYOR.

\$60,000.00 | Undivided Profits.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

Transacts a general backing business. Exchange bought and sold on the principal cities of the United States. Special attention given to collectious. Approved paper discounted and loans made on collateral. Interest paid on savings and trust funds at the leposits subject to check.

DIRECTORS—R. M. Farrar, William O. Haie, T. J. Felder, H. L. Atwate Dayton, T. B. Felder, Jr. J. C. Dayton.

WE WANT YOU TO SEEthe new ad-

away Suits; all new THER SURELY were all and stylish WEATCES bought away unveaves. COLD WPRICES them the over them the over them the stylish over the st

44 Whitehall Street.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible dirt. Best

SPLINT COAL \$3 and Upwards Per Ton.

Intended buyers will do themselves a favor if they will call at my yards before making their purchases. We have coal of various grades, suitable for all purposes. Prompt attention. Corner Simpson st. and railroad, At-

Telephone, No. 354.

most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement

SCIPLE SONS.

ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELLICO, SPLINT,

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop Mining Supplies

Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roof.

Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.

> Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

The Brown & King Supply Company.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, Means Street W. and A. R. ATLANTA, GA.,

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. And Branch Store 201 Peters Street

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly lumblers, Milliville, Woodbury, Masous, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Ghasboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and hair-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the pureat and best of wines lours, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, of are and anut, all of which will be sold at resonable prices. Orders promptly field.

TERMS CASH.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Chicagant, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Liegant throng cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

PRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agel Chicago.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

The Unique Position Held by a Charming Young Girl.

SHE RUNS A GEORGIA NEWSPAPER

And Though Only Twenty-Two Years Old Has the Entire Management on Her Hands-Miss Pearce Talks.

A political paper, edited, managed, carried on, in fact, in every department by one single woman!

That sounds startling, doesn't it? And the surprised feeling will increase when I tell you that the woman in question is youngmere girl-who had her twenty-second a few days before Colonel Tom Watson wrote, and asked her to come up to Atlanta and take a place on The People's Party Paper, the political organ which



has been run for some time here in the in

terest of the third party.
When Miss Lula M., Pearce received that letter from the postman in Thomson Ga., she didn't hesitate a minute but pack ed ber trunk and came right along. She had known Colonel Watson all her life. He had been a pupil of her father's, and she liked him as a man, and believed his politics for she knew all about the third party and was for it with the enthusiasm that women, when they like politics, evince for the principles they uphold.

'And what did you do when you first came?" I asked as we sat in the little of-fice which the paper has for itsown on the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets.

"Ah, not much," she answered. simply mailing clerk. That was last Janu-The following June the manager of the paper left the secretary in charge, and then the secretary left me in charge of the paper shortly after that."

'And do you do it every bit?" I asked in wonderment over a girl who could fulfill so many different positions as even the

smallest paper calls for. "Yes," she said, smiling serenely. "I am manager, secretary, treasurer, mailing clerk, collector and editor.

"Ah, there's not much of that for me to do. You see the paper is entirely political and Mr. Watson sends me the editorials and clippings. I only have to write a lit-tle now and then when something is print-

the how and then when something is printed of importance to our party after I receive
my matter from Washington."
"And you print the paper here, too?"
"No, it is set here and The Herald had
been printing it for us until it failed. I
had a dreadful time then. I didn't know
about it and found that all my papers were
locked up, and placed in the hands of a locked up and placed in the hands of with The Herald, and I had to appeal to the sheriff to get them out before

I could mail them."
"How many subscribers have you?" "Seventeen thousand."

And you wrap and have 17,000 papers mailed regularly once a week?

"And make all the collections?" "Yes, every one of them."

I looked at her aghast. "It's pretty hard sometimes," she said. "I often wonder how I do get through it; but then I take music lessons from Barill twice a week. I take them at 1 o'clock and eat cold lunch any time that I can find for it these days.'

"Gracious!" I said. "Yes, and when I first came, I took night lessons in a business college and mastered shorthand and stenography. I feit it to be so important.

"Gracious!" I said again with growing unction. Then thinking that perhaps a little dissertation on the domestic virtues might be advisable here for this young woman of siness, I said, "I think it's so nice for a girl to like housekeeping and sewing, too."
"Yes," she answered, "I do too. I'm very fond of sewing. I make all my own

"At night when I go home to my room in my boarding house. I always sit up till midnight."

When, pray?"

"It does keep one busy," she added, "but it seems to me that a body gets into the habit of work and time. Its just impossible to be idle a minute, and then I am so ambitious. I want to do so many things.

Think of it, ye young men of twenty-wo, who go to the play as an occupation and draw your salaries from the bank accounts of wealthy parents. Think of this young village Birl running a paper, studying shorthand and music and making her own clothes all at the same time. never have had much interest in woman's rights, but I do honestly think that if girl like this wants to vote her claim might considered before that of those young fellows about town whose heads possess weight only after a night's carousal.

But my little politician is looking at me earnestly all this time with eyes that ask what I want next. They are large, honintelligent gray eyes, set well apart, and enhanced in beauty by a splendid, full, brainy brow. I answer their inquiry by

"How in the name of all potticoated manity did Mr. Watson know you could

do all this?" "Oh, you see, he knew what I had been doing at home. My father has been the only clerk of the court in McDuffie county for twenty-two years, and besides that h is clerk of the county and tax collector. I've done all of this work for him for months at a time, and have frequently been the only person in the courthouse, and had to answer all calls upon me. One day a stranger called when I was there all alone and wanted some one to attend to a little matter of taxes. I gave him the information he wanted. Then he wanted to know othing of some law proceedings and I told him, and then he looked at me quiz-

zically and said: Good heavens, child, are you sheriff

"And you liked it all?" I asked. "Oh, very much. I love business work especially. Everything about law and politics interests me."

"And your idea is to stay here?" "Yes, and to work for my paper and the

party it supports."

Valiant little spirit, whatever be her aims, may they prosper for a girl with so much pluck and energy deserves lots of good

She'll have it, too, for good luck means to the plucky girl, a simple, tenacious, clever way of working that is sure to succeed in the end. MAUDE ANDREWS. the end. CHARGE FRAUD.

A Petition Filed Asking That B. S. Drake Be Enjoined.

A petition asking that B. S. Drake be estrained from disposing of the property eft him by the will of his wife, the decea of the late Bose Adair, heard on December 9th by Judge Lumpkin, and in the meantime a temporary straining order has been granted by the

The petition is that of Mrs. Eliza Wood, next best friend of Mattie, Guy and Annie Adair, minors ad, against Dr. B. S Drake. The petition shows that Mrs. Adair, who was the daughter of Thomas Alexander, intermarried with B. S. Drake, vao is characterized as a gentleman without

who is characterized as a gentleman Wathout estate.

It is alleged that at the time of her marriage to B. S. Drake, Mrs. Alexander-Adair Drake's premerty amounted to nearly \$40,000 in personaity and real estate, a great part of which she mad inherited from her father and some from her husband, Bose Adair, deceased. The allegation is made that Drake induced his wife to sign over to him property to the amount of \$8,000 on Peachtree street, and that he made out her will for her. The will conveyed to him all her personal property and gave him an equal share with the three children, and named him as guardian.

The potitioner claims that Mrs. Drake at the time of her marriage had something like the sum of \$15,000 in the bank, and the allegation is made that it was appro-

like the sum of \$15,000 in the bank, and the allegation is made that it was appropriated by Drake. Also that a lot of West End property was sold by Drake to one Meyers for \$6,000 and that the second payment of \$4,000 fell due yesterday. It is set forth that Drake has since married a Miss Hartsfield, and that he took a long bridal tour, lasting weeks, and that he has since been living luxuriously. The petitioner declares that she would have made a move in the matter before, but was afraid that Drake might hear of it and encumber the property in his capacity of executor and guardian of the children. number the property in his capacity

The petition cites the fact that the chil-fren are now staying with their aunt, Drake dren are now staying with their annt, Drake having agreed to pay a stipulated sum every mouth for their maintenance. It is charged that he has failed to do this and is now in arrears. It is further stated in the opinion of the petitioner that the deed he secured to some of the property is void on account of fraud, as Mrs. Drake was markly to look, after her huginess in unable to look after her business it ast few months, as she was in exceed feeble health. The allegation is also ingry recone hearing. The allegation is also made that the taxes on certain of the prop-cety are still unpaid. An injunction is pray-ed for, and as stated a temporary restrain-ing order was granted and a time set for

the hearing.

Dorsey, Browster & Howell are the at-Dorsey. Brewster & Hotorneys fling the petition.

MAJOR KISER'S WILL. His Estate is Estimated to Be Worth Nearly

One Million. Major Kiser, as every one knows, was of the solid business men of the city and died possessed of a princely amount of

His fortune will reach up into the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, to inherit which there are only two principal heirs, the young sons of Mr. Kiser.

In accordance with the governing princi-ple of his life, Major Kiser had his will properly drawn up and made all of his preparations for the final event which the infirmities of his body foreshadowed.

The will has not yet been probated, but will probably be admitted in common form before Ordinary Calhoun tomorrow The executors named in the will of Mr. Kiser are Mr. C. D. Montgomery, Mr. Gordon P. Kiser, a nephew, and Mr. Will Kiser, his son and one of the legatees. As to how the property will be divided in

detail cannot as yet be ascertained. SUIT AGAINST THE AUGUSTA NEWS.

The Plaintiff Asked for \$10,000 and Was Awarded \$300.

Augusta, Ga., December 2.-(Speciak)-The libel suit of Constable W. W. Radford against The Augusta Evening News for \$10,000 damages was ended in the city court this afternoon and the jury return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$300. The suit was brought about by the publication in The News, three years ago, of an article charging Constable Radford with oliciting business in the recorder's court for the magistrate's court. Hon, John S,
Davidson, who represented made an eloquent and able argument in
defense of the newspaper. A motion for
a new trial will be made.

Plans of the tras Company. At a special term of the superior court today the gaslight company of Augusta, through its attorney, Leonard Phinizy, obtained an order from Judge H. C. Roney granting that company amendments to its charter, allowing the company to conduct in the future a coal, wood, oil and stove business. The gas company has arranged with Mr. George S. Hookey for the purchase of his coal business. On December 16th Mr. Hookey will retire from the coal business and will be succeeded in it by the gas company. Mr. Hookey resigned the position of superintendent some days ago. His successor—has been elected and will arrive in Augusta on January 1st to take charge of the gas works. His name is T. J. Summers, of New York, formerly of the Detroit gas works. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties with the finest credentials and recommendations and will, doubtless, prove to the gas company a very tained an order from Judge H. C. Roney

dentials and recommendations and will, doubtless, prove to the gas company a very valuable superintendent.

Hon. George T. Barnes is in the north with Mr. Summers considering and investigating certain additions and improvements to be made to the gas plant here. The company intends to start an electric plant here and will bid for the contract to light the streets of the city with electricity.

There was no special attraction at the exposition today, but there was a large crowd in attendance and the amusements were varied and highly enjoyed. Every day next week will be special days and the largest crowds are expected to come.

The German Guards, by order of Adjutant General Kell, held an election for commissioned officers tonight, and the following were chosen: Captain, A. J. Renkle; first lieutenant, John Sancken; second lieutenant, M. J. Diemmer.

No Reflection Intended.

No Reflection Intended.

Editor Constitution: In the report of the proceedings of the board of health, published in this morning's Constitution, I am quoted as using language which might be construed as reflecting on the character of Dr. Earnest, I have the highest regard for Dr. Earnest, buth personally, and I did not, nor didl linead, to say anything that would reflect on his character or injurging that would reflect on his character or injurging that would reflect on his character or injurging the process of the public.

JAMES F. ALEXANDER.

December 2, 1893.

Third and greatest week of Aug.

Third and greatest week of Augusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

Its Easy Enough After You Know How. The cutest, most ingenious little trick ever brought to public notice—an egg made of German silver, handsomely nickeled and showing the bust of the great navigator.
You can stand it on its end—as did Columbus—if you know how. Each egg has instructions and combination different. Send 25c to Columbian Novelty Company, Box 243, Atlanta.

Third and greatest week of Augusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

NOT DECIDED.

The Question: Should Our City Politics | Bill Is Glad That He and His Friends Be Reformed ?

SPIRITED DEBATE LAST NIGHT

Between Messrs. Hamilton Douglas and Fulton Colville at the Saturday Night Club-A Lively Discussion.

At the Church of Qur Father last night an At the Church of Qui France hast high an interesting debate was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Saturday Night Club.

The stars of the evening were from Hamilton Douglass and Hon. Fulton Colville, two of the brightest young luminaries of the Allanta bar. In addition to these a number of smaller lights contributed their radiance to the occasion. the occasion

The subject for dispresion was "Resolved That Reform is Needed in the Politics of At-lanta," and the promised entertainment afforded by this lively issue was such as to draw large audience into the little church

Expectation was written on every face, and it was evident that 'Asse who had braved the cold night air had not come out in the raw atmosphere of December for nothing. Before the evening was over all expectations were fully realized, and a more brilliant debate had never heart. never been heard.

It was a great debate and every politician in the city snould have heard it.

Called to Order.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by Mr. John Y. Dixon, the president of the Young Men's Saturday Night Cub. The minutes of the prevous meeting were then read and approved.

After a few prelaminary motions Mr. Dixon explained to the audience the character of the treat in store for it. The privilege of hearing two shrewd and eloquent lawyers was not one to be met with every day in the wick. His complimentary allusions were received with hearty demonstration.

It was announced that Mr. Douglass would open the debate in a fifteen minutes' argument, so be followed by Mr. Colvide in a twenty minutes' speech, and thus to alternate until thirty-five minutes had been exhausted by each speaker, the affirmative having the conclusion. Called to Order.

Mr. Douglass Opens the Fight.

Mr. Douglass, in beginning his speech, said he felt like a puglist. (Laughter.) He heard that several had staked their money on the re-sult of the debate for which be was not rethat several had staked their money on the result of the debate for which be was not responsible. "I am not against Atlanta," continued Mr. Douglass. "I am proud of this bright and beautiful city, and I believe we are better off than many cities of the country. But I am not so blinded by my loyalty that I fail to see the seed of radical reform in our city polities. We need, it and we need it urgently. In the first place I call your attentions to the marshal's office. It is a relic of Atlanta's village efforts for run a government and is a travesty upon that word. The office employs four men at a salary of \$6,000, when absolutely one man can fill all of the duties of the position. All of the business of the marshal's office should be combined with that of the city collector. Another needed reform is that in the office of the commissioner of public works in the city et gineer's office. We need a board of commissioners to fill this responsible position. And then again the office of the city comptroller ought to be reformed. We have a good man in that position, but he is a sort of boss and has a bookkeeper to do his work. The board of police commissioners likes much of being perfect and the fire department, although we have a magnificent chief, is not beyond the real.

Mr. Colville's Argument.

Mr. Colville's Argument.

Mr. Colville began by facetiously referring to his opponent and his antagonism of the city. He took issue with r. Douglass in his definition of politics, and stated that as politics there was absolutely no need of reform at the present day. "Reform," said Mr. Colville, "means that something is radically wrong and I insist that nothing in the politics of this city demands such a general overhauling. The offices to which my opponent refors are as well and efficiently conducted as those of any in the country. They may have their objections, but why should we reform them when they should merely be improved? are as well and efficiently conducted as those of any in the country. They may have their objections, but why should we reform them when they should merely be improved? Allanta, my opponent should understand, to alarge and a growing city and one man, though he have the energy of Mr. Douglass, is hot sufficient to discharge all of the duties of the office of the marshal. The salaries are not exorbitant and the officers earn every dollar they get, while their books are subject to aspection. Our city comproder is an abse man and his office is well consucted. He is entited to a cerk to assist ham, a spite of my opponent's protest to the contrary. He says the police department should be reformed and that captains should appoint their men. The argument is un-American. The policy of our government is opposed to vesting too much and that captages should appoint uses and that captage is un-American. The policy of our government is opposed to vesting too much power in one man. Our system may not be perfect, but for the present time it answers every purpose and there is not a better one in the country. I take save with him in his charges against the fire department." Here charges against the fire departn the gavel fell amid foud applause

Mr. Douglas Comes Back. "I want our officers to get good salaries," said Mr. Douglass, springing to has feet when I want our officers to get good saleries," said Mr. Douglass, springring to has feet when has time artived, "but I am not in favor of having more officers than we need. (Appause.) As to the police department, I am not in favor of one-man power, but I think the chief of police should have as much sufferity as the chief of the fire department." Mr. Douglass then resumed his argument in favor of comburing the offices of the collector and marshal. No systematic effort had been made to pay off the debt of the city, salt the speaker, branching out into deeper waters and annothing out and department of the city council. Committees jugged with each other to get work in favored localisties, astead of dividing it out properly. The council has acted wrong in allowing one corporation the privileges of the central portion of the city of the excussion of another corporation. He then cited the sneaking manner in which the Decatur line had to wind out of the city council. "Mr. Hurt seems to have things his own way. I don't brame him, but I do the council." He then made a trade against the sewerage system and closed by giving a definition of pointes and reformation.

Mr. Colville's Las: Speech.

Mr. Colville's Las Speech.

Mr. Colville's Las Speech.

Mr. Colville began his last speech by remarking apon Mr. Douglass's explosive power. He though his muscular force was well developed. (Laughter) his regard to the commissioner of public works, that office was properly managed. The inefficiency of past years was not due to the office as at the tack of public improvements. The issue of bonds for this purpose was wisely made, since it entailed the debt upon posterity, but now with increased facilities, there was no just cridicism to be made against that department. In regard to the franchises which the council had given to certain loses, he saw no objection that could properly be lodged against that dopartment in the today. The city was being benefited by all off these fines. Said Mr. Colvile, in closing: "Its there anything in the city government so fundamentally wrong as to require a radical reformation? We have a spiend dispisem of education, of electric lights, and a wise government properly administered." He closed with a watty comparison between Atlanta and Paris, and provoked no smail amount of applause.

Mr. Douglass Brings Up the Rear.

Mr. Douglass Brings Up the Rear.

amount of applause.

Mr. Douglass Brings Up the Rear.

Mr. Douglass, in a five minutes speech, closed the debate. Taking advantage of his concuston, he made a number of funny remarks at the expense of his antigonist, and his speech was heartify enjoyed.

Mr. Dixon then amounced that the voluntary debate was a oxder. Mr. Wiff Nutanag was the first to respond on the negative and was followed by Mr. Preston S. Daniel on the affirmative, Mr. T. L. Galloway then ably responded for the negative side of the question, while Mr. Douglass rounded off with a short speech in justification of the cause which he espoused. Dr. J. P. Thomas then made a negative speech.

At the close of the debate President Dixon, in a bright speech, stated that he had sought to avoid the confusion that would necessarily acts from listening to such able disputants and had precluded such a difficulty by deciding the question in advance. He then directed the serveant-starms, Mr. Del Bondio, to reveal the deasion, which the latter did by removing a vell from the blackboard. This, novel procedure announced that the chair was in dombi. His hestsetion was conceided in that familiar expression. "The lady or the figer? Whist?" and proviocid a heavy ourburst of faughter. It was a happy dodge, and for that reason a palpable hit.

The Young Men's Saturday Night Ciub is one of the strongest and most interesting or ganizations in the city.

Third and greatest week of Au-

Third and greatest week of Augusta's Exposition. One cent on all railroads. An event of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

Can Go Back Home.

The East Tennessee road has generously of-fered half fare to all bona fide pefugees from Brunswick wishing to return home. The cer-tificates must be obtained from Judge A. J. Crovar: who is at the Kimball house from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Many refugees have already taken advantage of this kind offer.

ARP IS THANKFUL.

Are Not in Jail.

THANKSGIVING FIXED BY A WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Who Wrote of Mary' Little Lamb. Got All the States to Unite on a Day.

Thanksgiving Day is a good institution. It is one that all civilized people can observe with pleasure and gratitude, whether they be saints or sinners, Jews or Gentiles. That is if they have got the turkey or its equivalent. If we haven't got anything good, we ought to be thankful for what we haven't got-thankful that we are out of jail—thahkful "that it is as well with us as what it is" as the old-time preacher always prays. Some folks don't believe in Christmas. Some don't observe Easter; but all can unite on Thanksgiving, for on that day the good and the thoughtful will honor their Creator and the others will Pionor their their their opposites, as Paul said to the Philliplans in the 3d chap-

ter and 19th verse. These last have an idea that they are entitled to a turkey because they have worked for it or deserve it on Lattle Jack Horner principle. They are thankful to themselves only.

I was ruminating about Thanksgiving Day. It is an old-institution in England, and was observed in this country before the revolutionary war of 1776. But when independence was declared, our rebellious forefathers quit it just because it was English you know. Just like we rebels down south quit the 4th of July for a good while after the late war for we felt like the yan kees had stolen it from us, like they did everything else. It took us twelve years to get fairly back into the union, and then we began to honor the old flag and to shoot guns and firecrackers on the 4th of July. History says that a preacher by the name of Ebenezer Pemberton, read the King's of Ebenezer Penderion, read in his pul-procamation for Thanksgiving, in his pul-nit in Boston, just before the war began, procamation for framasgiving, in his put in Boston, just before the war began, and it made those Bunker Hill yankees so mad they left the church, for they said there was nothing to be thankful for. There was no more Thanksgiving Day until General Washington on the last Thursday in November of that year, the first national Thunksgiving was observed. That was just 104 years ago today. Washington had to send out his proclamation by mail to the thirteen states, and it had to be started out about the first of October so as the get down to Georgia time. General Washington was chosen president in 1789. On the last Thursday in Novem-

the first of October so as to get down to Georgia and up to Massachusetts in time. Washington was a good man as well as a great man and he continued the annual Thanksgiving days for the eight years of his service, but why they ceased to be proclaimed or observed after his death I cannot find out. But it seems that there were no more national Thanksgiving days until November, 1864, when Mr. Lincoln proclaimed one, which was right and proper, considering what a time he had had in subduing us rebels. Mr. Lincoln was a thankful man by nature and I have no doubt he ate his share of that turkey with a grateful heart. It was right mean in us to worry the old man so, but we couldn't help it.

It is wonderful what great things a woman can do. One woman has fixed our

It is wonderful what great things a woman can do. One woman has fixed our national Thanksgiving and gotten all the states to unite with the nation in establishing one day for all. That woman labored for twenty long years to accomplish the desire of her heart. She wrote letters to the president and to the governors and entreated them in such beautiful, earnest language that they finally gave heed to her request, and so ever since the close of the late war the day has been observed. I knew that lady and so did thousands and thousands of our people—a generation that has almost passed-away, for almost every household took Goedy's Lady's Book before the war and everybody loved and admired Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who was its editress, for a quarter of a century. She seditress, for a quarter of a century. She loved the good, the beautiful and the true. She wrote many charming little books for the children, but if she had never done anything more than to establish Thanksgiving Day and to write these sweet littles veryon beginning.

tle verses beginning:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
it would be enough for the life work of it would be enough for the life work of one wamon. There is no more sacred duty than to make the children happy and these little verses about Mary and her little lamb have inspired the tender hearts of millions of them. That good woman died in 1879, but her good works, her devotion to children and her love for all that was kind and true and beautiful in life still lives. What can one woman do—not a woman of extraordinary talents, but one of earnest will and a lover of mankind? What did our own Mrs. Williams, of Columbus, do when she set her heart and her pen to the work of establishing our southern decoration day? She did it, and it stands established as a monument to southern patriotism. Whether we were right or wrong in the fight made no difference with her. She loved the heroism of our soldiers and wont tenrs of admirator for the stands and wont tenrs of admirator for the stands.

her. She loved the heroism of our soldiers and wept tears of admiration for their sac With fairest flowers while summer lasts We will sweeten their sad graves."

she said and it was done.

There is much for us all to be thankful for. A civilized people have no excuse for ingratitude. Shakespeare had a special horror of it and speaks of it as a "mon-

It's Agains the Law To go without them, and since you must

have them, why not get the best. It's our clothes to which we have reference. Our elegantly tailored clothes, our nice fitting, long wearing clothes—clothes made in the nost approved style, and the wear of every suit is guaranteed to be just as represented.

And then we have a tailor shop on the premises where we can press each suit or vercoat nicely before we send it out. Our if there is a wrinkle in the coat or a fulless anywhere we can have it taken out, us giving you a perfect fitting garment. Did it ever occur to you that we are just s anxious to fit you nicely as you are to et well fitted? For we desire to keep all ar old customers and to continually add their number. Recognizing but one way odo this, we are continually giving beter values than others do. We give a little fore in elegance and wear than an ise. We are anxious to show yo elegance and wear than any one eel certain that our goods will please. Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart.

State and County Tax Books are now open for paying tax. Pay at once and save costs. til dec 20-e o d

ster," "a marble-hearted friend." In another place he says:

Blow, blow thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingrattude;
Freeze, freeze thou bitter sky.
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.

"I hate ingratitude more than lying, babbling, drunkenness or any taint of vice."

Another poet says "It is the basest of all

But if ingratitude to man be so base, what must it be to the Creator, from whom comes every good and perfect gift?

If He had not loved us this world would not have been made so beautiful. We could have lived without any of its luxuries; we could lrave got along with only buzzards for birds and dogfennel for flowers and the howling of the winds for music; we could have lived on cornbread and codfish, but the Creator made the earth lovely for our sake, and is continually unlocking the doors of His storehouses and dispensing new and wonderful treasures for our comfort and our elevation to a higher life. This is the day of all others to pender and ruminate upon the goodness of God and to be grateful for his blessings.

BILL ARP.

Nervous Dyspepsia. But if ingratitude to man be so base

Nervous Dyspepsia.
Senator James F. Pierce, of New York, writes:
"For the past two years I have suffered form of "For the past two years I have suffered very much from an aggravated form of nervous dyspepsia. I have resorted to various remedia, agents, deriving but little benefit. A few months since a friend of mine suggested the trial of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Following the suggestion, I have been using the same with the happiest effects. To those similarly afflicted let me suggest the manner of their use. I place one over my stomach. their use. I place one over my stomach, one over the hepatic region, and one on my back. The effect is excellent. From the day I commenced their use have been slowby but surely improving, and am quite confident that by continuing I shall again be restored to my accustomed health."

More cases of sick headache, billousness, constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25 cents.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, K. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory, Pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jecobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Penchtree streets, and all first-class chemists. oct 8_6m sun wed fri

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old. Smith's Worm Oll and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

0

We Know

That those black cheviot, doublebreasted sacks at \$12.50 represent more value than the price implies, but we want you to know it, too. Come see them. Examine. them. You'll buy. For should you decide you want other than that particular suit, you'll find hundreds of others equally fair in price. We are believers

in the "nimble sixpence" theory. You know what that means for you.

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabam State and County Tax Books are now open for paying tax. Pay at once and save costs.

SEEN OUR

Stock o' Gloves? You'll not find in Atlanta another line so full of merit. It embraces everything—good, warm winter Gloves, heavy fur driving Gloves, dogskin, buckskin and the finest lines of Kid Gloves made in the world—such as Fornes', Fisk, Clark & Flagg's, Perrin's and others.

Makes no difference what kind of a Glove you want, you'd better see our line before buying.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

Hatters and Men's Furnishers, 18 Whitehall.

2222222A It Is China.

And fine China at that, you want for your table. We handle the worldrenowned HAVII, AND brand, the finest and most stylish in the world.

It don't take so much money to buy it, because we suit the prices to the

S DOBBS. WEY & CO.

61 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

AUCTION

At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson st. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses, to be soid at auction or private sale. Also one load well-broken Texas horses and mules just arrived.

T. A. SHEL/TON.

F. J. STILSON, JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliab e goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.





Commissioner's Sale.

The National Guaranty Company et al. vs. the Corde e Security Company. Pet tion for In-junction, Receiver and Forecipsure of Mort-Corde to Security Company. Technical of Anjunction, Receiver and Forecourse of Mortgage in Dooly Superior Court.
GEOMGIA, DOOLY COUNTI—Under and by
virtue of the terms of the decree rendered by
said court, in the above cause on September
19, 1883, the undersigned, as commissioner of
said court, whi we is at public outery to the
legacst tidder, during legal nours of sale, the
second Monaay of the mouth of December,
1883, and from days to day until this endre
parcel is disposed of, as the town of Corde,e,
Dooly county, the following property in said
decree filly described bewill.

Whole land lots, containing 2021-2 acres,
more or less, by ng far the lith district of
Dooly county, Georgia, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and
7. Also whole land lats in the 11th district
of said county Nos. 111, 173, 174, 177, 178,
179, 181, 182, 203, 204, 207, 213, 234, 535 and
247. Also city lots in town of Corde as follows:
Let 18, block 11: lots 5 and 6, block 16; ldt

7. Also whole land lats in the 11th district of said county Nos. 111, 173, 174, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 203, 204, 207, 213, 234, 535 and 247. Also city Jots in town of Cordee as follows:

Lot 16, block 11; lots 5 and 6, block 16; lott 10; 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, block 10; fots 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block 33; lots 1 to 10, inclusive block 42; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 31; lots 1 to 20, product 31; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 53; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 55; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 56; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 56; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 67; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 68; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 68; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 77; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 81; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 81; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 82; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 81; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 31; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 32; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 32; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 32; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 33; lots 1 to 20, inclus

thousive, block 221; bots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 222; bots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 222; bots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 222; bots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 300; lots 1 to 20, inclusive, block 130.

Locs 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16, block 97; bots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 101; bots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 101; bots 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 101; bots 1 2 5 6 10 11 14 15 16 17 20; block 101; bots 1 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 124; bots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 133; bots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 133; bots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 153; bots 5 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 153; bots 5 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 153; bots 5 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 153; bots 5 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 154; bots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 144; bots 16 17, block 142; bots 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 133; bots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20; block 144; bots 16 17, block 142; bots 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 142; bots 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; block 177. The city property will be sold on the respective premises, and the land bring outside of the city limits will be sold before the opera house, and all of raid lands will be offered in such lots, tracts or quantities as will; in the judgment of the commissioner, realze the bichest price therefor.

Terms of sale are as both for the commissioner, realze the bichest price therefor.

Terms of sale are as both of the commissioner property will be conferred in such lots, tracts or quantities as will; in the judgment of the commissioner property of the property will be property will be conditioned to make such purchaser a deed to the property purchase money thereof; the commissioner properties due to be payable in two equal installments due as one and two years from the date of said sale, such deferred appends to each purchaser a seek such purchase, and the balance thereof to be payable in two equal between the first and property will be perfectly to each purchaser and upon default therein the property

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business of

RECEIVER'S SALEI

RECEIVER'S

Have Determined

To close out every dollar's worth of goods placed in my hands by order of the court as ec iver for

THE "LADIES' BAZAAR."



ALSO, TO ASSIST THE SALE OF

I will, for ONE WEEK ONLY, starting Monday, December 4, 1893, make

All Wool Dresses for . . . \$10 00 (I crmer price, \$14.00.)

All Silk Dresses for . . . \$12 00 (Former price, \$16.00.)

THIS DEPARTMENT is running full force under the care of Miss MARIE BARSCHKIES and her able assistants, and the work and style which you will get are the same highclass work and finish that this department is noted for, which means the finest in the South.

Now, Recognizing

The fact that it will be for the benefit of the creditors to sell this stock as quickly as possible, thereby saving expenses, I will start the ball a-rolling Monday morning by cutting prices in two.



Domestics.

Lonsdale Bleaching, 6 1-4c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 15c.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flan-

10-4 Blankets, worth \$3, for \$1.50.

Table Damask.

Towels.

11 dozen all linen, worth 10c, for 5c. 4 dozen all linen, worth 12c, for 8c. 7 dozen all linen, worth 25c, for 15c. 9 dozen all linen, worth 29c, for 19c.

Napkins.

62 dozen fringed Napkins for 19c dozen. 14 dozen Napkins, worth 65c, for 40c. 18 dozen Napkins, worth 75c, for 49c. 21 dozen Napkins, worth \$1, for 69c.

4 pieces red and white all-wool Flam-

China Silks, plain and brocade, evening shades, worth 50c; receiver's sale, 25c. Silk Crepe De Chine, evening shades, worth 75c, for 39c.

Striped Brocade and Fancy Silks, worth \$1.25, for 50c. Brocade and Fancy Silks and Satins, worth \$1.25; receiver's sale, 50c.

Passamenterie Trimmings at 50c on the dollar; must close. China and India Silks, 32 inches wide, worth \$1; receiver's sale, 59c.

46-inch all wool Henriettas, worth \$1 and \$1.25; receiver's sale, 69c. One lot 54-inch fancy wool Dress Goods, old price, \$1.49; receiver's sale, 69c 42-inch fancy Wool Dress Goods, worth 35c; receiver's sale, 19c.

38-inch fancy Dress Goods, worth 58c; receiver's sale, 25c 38-inch all wool Changeable Suitings, worth 75c; receiver's sale, 35c. ALL IMPORTED NOVELTY SUITS AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN COST,

Millinery! Millinery! Millinery!

This department must be closed out a t once. The milliner is still on hand to trim your hats, but the goods in this stock must go. Prices will move them!

Ladies' \$1 Knit Skirts now 49c.

Ladies' \$1.75 Sateen Skirts now 98c. Ladies' \$1 all wool Vests now 48c.

Ladies' \$1 Muslin Skirts now 49c. Ladies' \$1 Nursing Corsets now 49c. Thompson's and R. &. G. Corsets now

P. D. Corsets now \$1.25. Child's Shirts and Pants now 19c.

Child's ribbed fast black Hose now 19c. Ladies' Onvx Hose now 18c. 2,000 Ladies' Linen Collars at 3c. Scented Glycerine Soap now 5c.

STAMPED AND FANCY GOODS

LESS THAN COST.

Belding's Wash Twist now 3c. HANDKERCHIEFS AT COST TO IMPORT.

242 pairs Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, worth \$1.25, for 75c, but we can't fit them

10 pieces, worth 40c, for 25c. 3 pieces, worth 60c, for 39c.

7 pieces, worth 85c, for 59c.

All wool Fancy Flannels for 19c.

Now, Remember, Everything Must Be Sold. Come and Buy at and Less than New York Cost.

---77---GREGG. Regeiver of the LA WHITEHALL

MAJ. KISER'S BURIAL

It Occurred from the First Baptist Church Yesterday Morning.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S WRITTEN EULOGY

He Was Too Unwell to Conduct the Funeral of His Life-Long Friend-Interred at Oakland.

The funeral of Major M. C. Kiser, which occurred from the First Baptist church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, was large ly attended. In the neighborhood of the pulpit every

shrub and flower belonging to the season was brought together in a most exquisite aggregation. Wreaths of every kind, anaggregation. chots of pale white blossoms, and emblems of every conceivable variety, interspersed with evergreens and cedars, testified of the noble life which Major Kiser had spent on earth as well as of the higher sphere into which his soul had entered.

A number of palms, within the area about the pulpit, added their graceful foli-age to the picture presented to the congregation, while they interpreted the meaning of his life to be synonymous with that of victory.

The seats immediately in front were re served for the members of the family and the honorary escort. Directly behind these sat the children of the Baptist Orphans' home, and a tovely sight it was to witness these innocent and motherless objects of Major Kiser's tenderness. They seemed to fully realize the solemn meaning and import of the hour, and their little faces were veiled by a look of sorrowful distress. To them it was like a second orphanage to be deprived of their benefactor and friend. Entering the Charch.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the funeral procession entered the door of the church, to the solemn accompaniment of the great church

by Rev. J. M. Brittain and General C. A. Evans, entered the honorary escort, composed of many of the leading citizens of Atlanta. Those composing the escort were: Messrs. G. W. Adair, T. J. Hightower, W. J. Garrett, Dr. Amos Fox, G. T. Dodd, Jonathan Noveross, A. D. Adair, R. F. Maddox, W. P. Imman, C. W. Hunnicutt, J. W. Rucker, W. S. Thomson, M. A. Cander, E. W. Marsh, Joan Silvey, Addhur Hutcheson, John M. Green, Evan P. Howel, James R. Wylie, James W. English, A. F. Stewart, Paul Romare, Dr. Samuel Young, T. B. Neal, T. L. Langston, James L. Dickey and Dr. G. G. Roy. posed of many of the leading citizens of

In addition to these were a number from the Confederate Veterans' Association and from the membership of the First Baptist

Next came the mortal remains of Major. Next came the mortal remains of Major Kiser enclosed within a handsome metallic case, covered with black cloth and beautifully mounted. On the top of the casket rested a number of floral offerings, and on either side walked the pallbarers, who tenderly carried what seemed to be a weight of flowers to the center of the fragrant scene immediately before the pulpit. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. W. Draper, C. D. Montgomery C. J. Sullivan, J. H. Daly, A. J. Haltiwanger, J. F. Meador, R. A. Monteith and J. B. Wallace.

"Asleep in Jesus" was the first song that was rendered by the choir after the large congregation was seated.

w hor ... too Cowell. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, the pastor of the church, whose acquaintance with Major Kiser began during the late walk was too unwell to conduct the services resterday In the place of Dr. Hawthorne, Rev,

J. M. Brittain, assisted by General C. A. Evans, conducted the exercises.

Mr. Brittain announced to the congregation that Dr. Hawthorne was too unwell to be present, but that Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, in his absence, would read a tribute from the latter to Major Kiser's memory.

ory.

In beginning his eulogy upon the life and character of this good man, Dr. Hawthorke stated that Major Kiser had frequently addressed him on the subject of his funeral, which he desired him to conduct. Though not able to be present, he had dictated, with much pain, a brief and heart-felt tribute to his memory.

his memory.

Proceeding, Dr. Hawthorne said: "No man who knew Major Kiser will doubt that he was a man of exceptionally that he was a man of exceptionally strong character and that it was this possession that made him the commanding figure he was in business, political, social and religious circles. The fact that his word was as good as his bond and that he always met with the utmost promptness every financial obligation gave him a commercial credit ten times as great as that of many a man who had ten times as much capital. A few days before his death he said to me that he could look upon his large accumulation of material wealth and say to his children and his neighbors, "There is not a dirty shilling in it."

His Beligiou Was Practical.

His Religion Was Practical. In speaking of Major Kiser's religion Dr. thorne said: "It was intensely practi-He recognized the fact that the bedcal. He recognized the fact that the bed-rock principle of Christianity is living for the welfare of his fellow man. His religion was like that of Ben Adam. In the mu-nificent contribution which he made to the Georgia Baptist orphans' home, he has given the clearest and most convincing de-monstration of his love and loyalty to the divine master.

divine master. me on the Tented Field.

"My first acquaintance with the deceased was on the tented field, in the spring of 1862. A truer and braver man never drew a sword in defense of his country. He was quartermaster of a Georgia regiment, and I was chaplain of an Alabama regiment. Deeply concerned for the religious we fare of his associates in arms by writer with Deeply concerned for the religious we fare of his associates in arms, he united with others in giving me an urgent invitation to preach a series of sermons before his regiment. I cheerfully complied with the request, and in all my efforts to lead the men of that command to Christ I found a valuable and constant support in Major Kiser. God blessed my work in the conversion of a large number, and no man was made happier by it than my beloved brother. He often referred to that meeting as one of the most refreshing seasons of his religious life. It was then that our friendship began—a friendship which grew stronger and sweeter unto the end.

"Ten years ago, when this church called me to become her pastor, the call was accompanied with a personal letter from Brother Kiser, assuring me of his great affection for me, and promising to become personally responsible for every dollar of my salary, if I would accept the invitation of the church. Through all the scenes and conflicts of my pastorate here he has been my unswerving friend.

"My battles have been his battles, my foes have been his foes, my afflictions have been his afflictions, and, if fealty to my interests had called for the sacrifice. I believe he would have followed me even unto death. I rejoice in believing that such friendships will triumph over the grave and continue in the eternal dwelling place of God's herees."

In conclusion Dr. Hawthorne said: "If Maj K ser's rer-out Letter.

In conclusion Dr. Hawthorne said: "If I were asked to give the motto of Major Kiser's life I would answer. 'Serve God and be cheerful. Dear brother, we part to meet again, and as the parting is bur for a season, I will not tell thee goodnight, but on some brighter, fairer, sweeter shore bid thee good morning."

Mr. Brittain's Sermon. After the reading of Dr. Hawthorne's eulogy by Mr. Cabaniss, Mr. Brittain read from the fourteen chapter of John, beginning, "Let not your heart be troubled."

ning, "Let not your heart be troub'ed," and also from the fifth chapter of First Corinthians.

Then taking as his text that familiar passage of scripture suggested by the triumphant passing of Major Kiser, "Death is swallowed up in victory," he preached

the stated that Major Kiser's death was in the nature of a great victory. He had fought successfully the battle of life and his reward was a crown of stars and a robe of rightcousness in the land that is fairer than day.

fairer than day.

The beautiful anthem, "Some Sweet Day," was then touchingly rendered by

the choir. Tribute from General Evans

Tribute from General Evans.

The last speaker was General C. A. Evans, who had been an intimate friend of Major Kiser for a number of years, and who was present in accordance with the wishes of the family, as well as in the obedience to his own inclination. "I have come," said he, "from the conference which is now in session and where the church is militant, preparing for the conflict of salvation, to this scene of sadness and of flowers where the church in the passing of this good man may be true," said to be trisalvation, to this scene of sadness and of flowers where the church in the passing of this good man may be truly said to be triumphant." General Evans spoke of Major Kiser's putity—of life, the unstudied and simple character of his disposition. He was natural in every thing he did. His accumulations were blessed by God and he was permitted to acquire riches without soiling his hand. His life was an illustration of the truth that a man could be successful as a merchant and a useful servant of the Lord. Major Kiser was devoted to Atlanta and no enterprise was ever started without his aid and help. Hir fortunes, as stated by one of the daily papers, were closely akin to taose of Atlanta. He did not acquire his possessions in a day, and to the young men of the country his carteer was a pattern of economy and close attention to his business. If the world had more such men as Major Kiser it would be a great deal better off and men would know more truly the love of Christ.

"God be with you fill we meet again," was the closing anthem. After which the congregation was dismissed and the long procession wended its way to Oakland cemetery.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

cemetery.

Xmas Cards and Novelties in Great Variety At prices never before offered on such goods to the trade of Atlanta. Juvenile books, such as the Pansy series, Elsie books, Louisa M. Alcott's works, Palmer Cox books and a great many others too numerous to mention, at actual New York cost, or even yeur own price. A large line of Gift books, illustrated poems and songs, just the thing for a nice Xmas present. Photo and autograph albums, plush goods and an endless quantity of fancy goods for the Christmas trade. Remember this is a receiver's sale, and all goods are sold for whatever they will bring. We must have the cash. G. T. OSBORNE,

Receiver for John M. Miller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "THE DAMNED THING" BY ARMOUR BIERCE.

A marvelous tale in Christmas number of TOWN TOPICS.

(A great double number. Out December 7th.)
Give your newsdenier an order for it at once, or send prize, 25 cents in postage stamps, or \$1 for three mouths trial subscription, including this Christmas number, to TOWN TOPICS,
21 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

ANTHONY KENT. ANTHONI KENT.

Decidedly the best of this remarkable series of prize novels. Just out in TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.

Price 50 cents. Tuy it at any news stand, or send postal note to above address.

Have you read

TANIS, THE SANG-DIGGER By AMELLE RIVES?
The entire press of the country concedes his to be her strongest work. 12mo, cloth, ill \$1.50, nostpaid this to be her strongilt, \$1.50, postpaid.

Parisian Novelties In dress trimmings to be closed out at reduced prices at MRS. M. C. ADLER'S, 62 1-2 Whitehall St.

Ladies of Fashion Will find it to their interest to inspect my line of elegant imported dress trimmings, which I am closing out at greatly reduced prices.

MRS. M. C. ADLER,
62 1-2 Whitehall St.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT

Union Square Land Company's Vauable Property.

ITS CONVENIENCE AND ADVANTAGES.

A Good Flace for Homes or Investment-Neighborhood and Surroundings all that Any One Could Ask.

The Union Square Land Company, whose property is located on the Traction Street Railway Company, about two and a half miles from the city toward Edgewood, are offering lots at bargains. White this company has been doing business for several months, yet it has made no active effort to call the people's attention to the merits of real estate

in that direction. In that direction.

The company some months ago purchased a large tract of very choice land just beyond Innan Park and east of the Kirkwood Imna Companys holdings, and has subdivided it. The lots are 100x300 feet. None of them are larger, none smaller, and when a person buys a lot in Union Square he has the satisfaction of knowing he is getting nearly an acre of

alger, none smaller, and when a person buys a lot in Union Square he has the satisfaction of knowing he is getting nearly an acre or ground—a sufficient amount for all necessary outhouses and garden. This is what the average chizen wants. They hate very much to live on a lot in the city 50x150 feet out they want a place big enough to turn around in and of easy access. The Union Square Land Company have secured a spicandid schedule one over the Adanta Traction company's street railway from the heart of the city to that place. It is a ten-minute schedule. The ride to their place from the postoffice is about fifteen minutes.

Now this company offer these lots, 100x300 feet, to the people at an extremely low price. Real estate is on bed rock in Atlanta at the present time, and those who desire to purchase a home can find no better opportunity and no more favorable place than dnat offered by the Union Square Land Company. Street cars running there pass through the heart of the city, near the First Methodist church, First Baptist church, Central Prespeterian, Aragon hotel, Grand opera house, postoffice, Constitution building, and other prominent places in the city. When you come to know the exact location of the property of this company and its topography, you will see what desirable bargains this company is offering to the public. Every jot is sold upon its merits. No fictifious price is put upon them. You will have to pay exactly what the company asks you for a lot. The lots are beautifully, shaded and undulating enough to make it desirable and the drainage is perfect. By all means call on the Union Square Land Company, 40 Marietta street, and let them talk to you about the property and give you a ride over the Atlanta Traction Company's street railroad.

NEW FIRM.

Osborn & Forrester, Jr., Real Estate, Loan and General Brokers.

and General Brokers.

Mr. Osborn is a veteran in the real estate trade and largely and faworably known throughout the city as a worthy, enterprising citizen. Mr. J. R. Forrester, Jr., is a young genteman of extraordinary promise as a business man, possessaig every requisite in an eminem degree to stamp aim as such. He hats from southwestern Georgia. We bespeak for tall new firm the generous patronage they so worthly deserve.

FOR SALE---FINE HORSES Suitable for Carriage or Saddle.

Before the courtiouse door at public outery on Tuesday, December 5th next at 10 o'clock a.m., will be sold pursuant to legal advertisement already made. Partice desiring to purchase can examine the same be forehand at the stables of Miam & Patter-on. 14 Loyd street and confer with the undersigned at 241-2 South Pryor street, or with Colonet N. R. Fowler, attetioneer.

Executor of J. G. Reynolds, deceased. dec 3, sun, tues.

Apple Brandy \$1.75 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st. dec 3-1m tues thur sun

'A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BAR-GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES



SUPPOSE.

Suppose an invitation should reach you today to attend a grand reception—wedding—dance—bail—opera—or party—Are you prepared? Have you the proper costume? The time to prepare for such events is not after the cards are out, but NOW—right now. Anticipating society's demands for the season we present for your inspection a large assortment for such occasions, which we offer at our usual popular prices—placing this high art ciothing within reach of every one soart conting within reach of every one so-cially inclined. The proper Furnishings to go with them, of course, but that's not all —One of those extra stylish "Swell Top Coats— —the sort that enthusiastic young men so de-light in. No overcoats are more-luxurious." Drop- in and get the opinion of the mirror

Geo. Muse Clothing Co., 38 WHITEHALL ST.

LAUNDRY PRICES REDUCED.

THE OLD "TROY" COMES TO THE FRONT WITH THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNC EMENT:

To Our Customers and Friends Everywhere: Conform to the Price List Adopted in the Large Cities of the Country, we have Reduced Our prices for Laundry Work— Making

PLAIN SHIRTS, 10 cents.

AND COL LARS, 21-2c.

This is the First Change Made in Our Price List in Twelve years, and is done for the Purpose of in-creasing Business. Our Laundry is the Largest in the South and we are Better than ever Proposed. to do Good Work.

REMEMBER THE NEW PRICES. PLAIN SHIRTS, 10c.; COLLARS, 21-2c.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

J. F. BECK, MANAGER.

COR. FORSYTH AND WALTON STS.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 3, 1893.

ATLANTE CA. SUNDAY, DE EMPER

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE ruthless logic of acause and effect got Capes and Jackets into its power and at once began the insatiate process of grinding prices into dust. Buy now.

NDER the appalling presence of the financial terror, profits were summarily annihilated and we scooped a grand line of garments at unbelievable prices.

HEY had to taise cash. Every conceivable expedient, every legitimate strategy that might have satisfied the exigency of the situation, every practicable and reasonable attempt within the bounds of honor was made before the last rash

The crisis came like a thunderbolt. At the juncture where damaging rumors were rampant, where authentic gossip on the street was rife and distrust stalked boldly abroad these great Cloak potentates tacitly acknowledged their embarrassment by a series of immense money-raising sales that will remain unparalleled in the history of the trade. The heroic remedy resorted to and the fearful losses sustained have been the pivotal points of conversation among resident buyers of the metropolis. It was a terrific policy that averted the threatened crash and no intelligent person can possibly pooh-pooh the idea of the bargains arising therefrom. Your interest in the unexpected upheaval of values that last week astonished and convulsed the whole trade lies in the fact that our New York buyer with customary sagacity took advantage of the extraordinary event. Result: We begin a sale to-morrow of Cloth and Plush Capes and Jackets that will attract thousands of shoppers and fairly bewilder and overwhelm competition. The comparative quotations that follow are neither lies nor instead in the instory of the trade. The interest in the first will remain unparative of the instory of the trade. The interest in the first will remain unparative among resident buyers of the metropolism. jests. They are real, actual and magnificent illustrations of our power to undersell any house in the South. No specious argument required to prove that. The truth is plain, unequivocably exemplified in every line of this advertisement.

e've Smashed Through Competition's Centre.

Women's brown and tan Melton Jackets, cape or Worth collar, reefer front, trimmed with Hercules braid and bright brown fur, large horn buttons and bound seams. You'll not see them elsewhere under \$8.50 (We're sure of it.)

Splendid grade brown, tan, blue and black Beaver Jackets for women, made with Tuxedo collar, finished with large pearl buttons, seams smoothly bound. You'll not see them elsewhere under \$12.50 (Were sure of it.)

Brown, blue, havana and black Cheviot Coats, made with Pingat collar and cape, trimmed around collar aud down the front with fur-Silk braid on waist and sleeves. You'll not see them elsewhere (We're sure of it.) under \$8.50.

Our Price \$9.75. Our Price \$14.75.

Women's brown, navy, tabac, tan and black heavy wale Serge and rich Kersey Jackets, made with Essex collar, large full sleeves and trimmed with effective fancy braid. You'll not see them elsewhere (We're sure of it.) under \$20.00.

Women's superb Beaver and English Coating Cloth Jackets, made with elaborate Worth collar, graceful, voluminous sleeves, edged down front with seal fur and silk faced. You'll not see them else-(We're sure of it.) where under \$22.50.

Women's extra heavy Kersey Three-quarter Coats, tight fitting, made with Arden collar, trimmed all around with monkey fur, umbrella back, large sleeves and half lined with silk. You'll not see them elsewhere under \$25.00.

(We're sure of it.)

"Impossible! Incredible!! O, it's Absurd and Ridiculous.

That's What wondering and dazed competition ejaculates when they read of these gigantic values. "It's all mummery and bombast" they'll try to make you think. But don't you be prejudiced against securing a mastodon bargain. The most insignificant and smallest of low prices are not capable of destroying the style and desirability of these Jackets. We know that such worth has never before been offered at retail on this continent.

half than we ever did in a whole, season before, and we'll sell an individual Cape, one suited to your personal taste. more in the second half than we sold in the first half. We've have them. However hard to please, we'll please you. More bought for it. We've organized for it. We've made prices than that we'll please your purse by a clean, clear saving of at for it. We're going to do it. We don't ask you to a paltry least one-third. That's worth considering during the reign of these hard times. It's foolish, inexcusable extravagance an exceptional way and will be sold as you would have them

Per Cent. Under Value.

\$12.50 for Plush Capes,

(Worth one-third more.) \$15.00 for Plush Capes,

(Worth one-third more.) \$17.50 for Plush Capes,

(Worth one-third more.)

\$20.00 for Plush Capes,

(Worth one-third more.) Lustrous brown, Alaska seal softness and fineness. the fashionable collars; fur trimmed; satin lined; full length. Exquisite Garments and away under value every one.

Plush Capes. Our great trade in Plush Capes. You want a Cloth Cape, the Cloth Capes. We've sold more in the first latest style; a well-made Cape; Cloth Capes.

for you to buy elsewhere. We are headquarters for them.

Per Cent. Under Value.

Cloth Capes for \$10.00,

Cloth Capes for \$12.50, (Worth one-third more.)

Cloth Capes for \$15.00, (Worth one-third more.) Cloth Capes for \$17.50,

All the stylish colors in Camel's hair, Kerseys, Meltons Beavers and Serges. Made with every wanted style of collar. Trimmed according to the latest hints from Fashion's empire.

(Worth one-third more.)

Those 63c Silk Wonders.

Trophies of the auction room. We were the prime movers in a syndicate last week to buy-to bid in-an importer's entire stock of fine Silks that went to the block. They were cried by the well-known auctioneers, Townsend & Montant, 79 & 81 Leonard Street, New York. Money was tight, the scramble for them was not brisk or spirited, bids were grudgingly given. Hence we got the lot at about our own price. The appended quotations graphically demonstrate the value, volume and variety of these peerless things. Silks for costumes, gowns, banners, garnitures and fancy work.

63c |

Crystal Bengalines,	
All Colors—Worth \$1.25—Our Price	3c
Changeable Surahs,	4
All Colors—Worth \$1.00—Our Price	3c
Superb Swivel Silks,	

Only Black-Worth \$1.50-Our Price.....

Col'd Silk Surah

Worth 65c

Bright Glace Satins,

All Colors-Worth \$1.25-Our Price...... 63c

Fancy Figured Silks,

All Colors-Worth \$1.50-Our Price.....

Fine Satin Duchesse.

Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents Faille Francaise Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Ceuts Worth 65c Thirty-three Cents 33c Thirty-three Cents Our Price..... 33c Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Cente Thirty-three Cents Thirty-three Cents

A new York importer had too many. We bought one hundred pieces at Dress Goods. one-third their value. We pass them to you at actual cost.

They consist of Fancy Mixtures, Panamas, Illuminated

Hopsackings, Novelty Striped Cheviots, Cloth-finished Homespuns, French Camel's-hair, Mottled Cheviots, Two-toned

Diagonals, Knotted Cloth Novelty, Loop-figured Boucles, Ombre Changeable, Wool Bengalines, Honey-comb Effects, Two-tone Pin Checks, Chevron Fancies and a score of other handsome seasonable stnffs, ranging in width from 36 to 48 inches. They would sell regularly at from 75c to \$1.50 per yard. They are all to go at

Thirty-three Cents Our Price......

Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents

Thirty-three Cents

50c and 75c the Yard.

Unprecedented Collection of



Dolls.

Every make and size of Doll from 5c up o \$15. We have the largest Dolls made, includ-

OUR

SEE

Japanese Dolls. Walking Dolls.

Talking Dolls.
Dolls at 15c, worth 25c.

Toys.

Our Toy room, all of upstairs, comprises three ordinary stores full of Toys. We can lay your Toys and for you now, Don't wait until the last minute.

German Toys.

French Toys.
French Toys.
Wooden Toys.
Iron Toys.
Tricycles.
Wagons.
Velocipedes.
Holby Horses.
Baby Carriages.

25c Buys Much.

25c buys a Drum.
25c buys a large Doll.
25c buys a Tool Chest.
25c buys Cradle or Bed.
25c buys Doll Dishes.
10c buys small Dishes, an dso on in great

Silverware.

Silver Blotters; Silver Inkstands. Silver Picture Frames, Saver Smoking Sets. Silver Trays. Saver Novelties.

Silk Goods.

Silk Glove Cases. Silk Handkerchief Boxes. Silk Work Cases.

Plush and Leather.

Plush Toilet Cases.
Plush Albums.
Plush Shaving Cases.
Leather Traveling Cases.
Leather Card Cases.
Leather Pocketbooks.
Leather Shaving Cases.

China.

Dresden Plates. Dresden Puff Boxes. Cups and Saucers. Vases. Vases. Bric-a-Brac. Water Sets. Cut Glass.

Books.

Toy Books. Boys and Girls' Story Books.

Lamps.

Students' Lamps.
Brass Lamps.
Banquet Lamps.
Bisque Lamps at \$1.24.

We invite you to see our stock

of Drawn Work in Linen.

This Linen Drawn-Work comprises:
Handkerchefs at \$4 each.
Napkins at \$2.50 each.
Doylies at \$1 each.
No presents for Christmas can compare with fine Linen Drawn-Work in dainty and useful articles.

This Linen Drawn-Work was imported for The Fair's Christmas Exposition. At-lanta has never seen on sale such prenty Linen.

Important.

We are ready. No advertising can describe the beautiful goods in all our departments. We lead in pretty goods, and we do not "want the earth" for them!

MONDAY BARGAINS AT THE FAIR. Dry Goods.

Skirt Linings 4 cents a yard; Silesia at 12 cents yard. 1,000 yards of fine \$1 Dress Goods at 50 cents a yard. Fine Linen Towels, were 25 cents, at 18 cents. Aft our 40 cent Flannels, all wool, at 25 cents. All our \$3 Comforts at \$2. All our \$1 fine table Linen at 75 cents a yard. All our light colored Silks at 25 cents and 50 cents. All our light colored Silks at 25 cents and 50 cents. All our wool Pants Goods at 50 cents, worth \$1. Ladies' Skirts at 49 cents up. Blankets at \$2, were \$3. Caifornia wool Blankets at \$3, were \$5. New Window Shades at 33 cents, worth 50 cents, Ladies' heavy ribbed Vests at 19 cents.

A new stock of fine China and Kitchen Cloods.

The P. H. Snook & Son entire stock regardless of cost. Everything must go. Six hundred handsome Chamber, Parlor and Dining Suits, China Closets, Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Easels, Fancy Glasses with hundreds of beautiful Chairs and Rockers with two carloads of elegant Leather Couches and Turkish Chairs and Rockers. See the luxurious Furniture specially adapted for Christmas times, and will be ready Monday morning. 300 solid oak suits only \$13.50. 100 Cheval Suits only \$16. SPOT CASH PRICES for Monday. Woven wire Springs only \$1.25. All Cotton Mattresses

The largest and handsomest assortment of fine Furniture ever shown in the south.

HENRY R. POWERS, RECEIVER.

THE SITUATION

Republicans Review the Causes at Work in the Recent Election.

UMINOUS AND THOUGHTFUL PAPERS.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Senator John Sherman, and Governor McKinley and Others, Give Their Views.

In view of the result of the late elections and the important measures to come before the present congress the following papers on the political situation from some of the most prominent leaders of the republican party will be read with the keenest in-terest. This will be followed with similar papers from Senator David B. Hill, Con-pressman William L. Wilson, Congressman William M. Springer and other democrats of equal prominence. Each of the democratic papers will be in the nature of a reply to some one of the reublican pa-pers published today, and for that reason will be awaited with the keenest interest

and curiosity.
Views of Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. If the late election had resulted in only an ordinary party victory the cause would hardly have been worth the trouble of investigation. But this has been no ordinary party victory. The majorities have been so large, exceeding even the most sanguine hope of the partisan, so uniform as to be remarkable all over the industrial north: the same in Massachusetts which was fought over and in New York, where there was no fight at all, in Pennsylvania ever fauthful and in lowa where local troubles in ordinary times might have made the alections. election more than doubtful, and in Ohio, where Governor McKinley's victory took rank only second to the greatest civic triumph during the war when Governor Brough's election showed how strong the union was in the hearts of the people.

rank only second to the greatest civic triumph during the war when Governor Brougn's election showed how strong the union was in the hearts of the people. Such a series of results so uniform and so decisive might even in ordinary times attract attention and discussion, but now a knowledge of the causes is of vital importance to this nation, because of the serious situation we find ourselves in. It is of no use to disguise the fact that we must face a hard winter with men discharged from work on every hand. Not only are mills idle and manufactories closed, but all outside employments are equally affected. Three thousand men, if newspaper reports be true, discharged from one ranroad in New England, forty trains stopped on another, pay rolls cut down on every road, and improvements ceasing on all other works, and this, which has happened in one small section of the country, is but repeated all over the United States. That this state of things should manifest itself in the election returns seemed to clear for discussion, and yet so unaccountable had been the last election that no one dared to hope for the manifestation which seemed so inevitable. But the manifestation has come, and for a purpose. If that purpose is not accomplished, then the uprising will be sure to continue.

The cause of the tremendous election result was the belief that the party in power was responsible for the state of things which not only exists but threatens to continue for a long period of time unless the voice of the people is heeded. Was that belief a just one? Did it have its foundation in good sense, or was it one of those outbursts of mob fury which some times excite great masses of men? For my part I have no doubt which it was.

If you will look back over the history of human progress you will see that all the good things which are accepted today and make a part of our civilization were tossed to and fro for decades and sometimes for a hundred years. Arguments which time and trial proves to be sound do not always at once convince. Th

ate the same, each one began to say to himself, "This may come out all right, but I had better not enlarge." And still more reflecting he said, "I had better take



THOMAS B. REED.

in sail." When each one of these men and in sail." When each one of these men and the people similarly situated began thus to act, all the money centers felt the effect. Money centers are always quick to feel the effect of any general movement anywhere in the world, but are not always sure to find the real cause. When the panic of 1890, which resulted in the Baring failure, crept over us, the money centers felt it coming for months, but did not divine the cause, and most men did not dream that South American speculation was the

the cause, and most men did not dream that South American speculation was the far-off motive power which forced \$46,000,000 out of our treasury and then drove down to absurd prices all of our best and safest stocks and securities. From that decline, however, we had quick recovery, for our business was sound and our government was then entirely trustworthy.

When the stress after the autumn of 1892 came upon our general business, the people in power were anxious to charge it upon those they had supplanted. The president before he came into office had sent agents to Washington to procure the repeal of the silver act. That naturally aroused not only our own citizens, but in a conspicuous way the foreign investors. The democratic papers took up the refrain, the cause, and most men did not dream that South American speculation was the far-off motive power which forced \$46,000,000 out of our treasury and then drove down to absurd prices all of our best and safest stocks and securities. From that decline, however, we had quick recovery, for our business was sound and our government was then entirely trustworthy.

When the stress after the autumn_of 1832 came upon our general basiness, the people in power were anxious to charge it upon those they had supplanted. The president before he came into office had sent agents to Washington to procure the president before he came into office had sent agents to Washington to procure the repeal of the silver act. That naturally a conspicuous way the foreign investors. The democratic papers took ug, the refrain, and argued that that act was the only cloud in the sky. Nobody defended the act, for nobody was satisfied with it. The silver men like Mr. Crisp, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Springer had voted against it because it had disappointed the expectations or rather the hopes of all. Hence, the clamor was all on one side, and when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated the contented the early show the foreign and the contented the early show the foreign and the contented the early show the stream of the content of the conten

them in a hundred years. Hence there were, even among men who had resisted arguments time out of mind, thousands of converts who could not resist experience. These men showel themselves at the polls.

It should be added the action of the republicans in congress made many converts. No attempts for party purposes were made to obtain a party triumph. Each man voted his convictions careless whether it helped the fame of the president or not. Such a contrast with the behavior of the democracy in the fifty-first congress could not fail to have its effect. Even in politics character counts for something. The attempt also at compromise improvised by the democratic majority in the senate at the last moment was such a revelation of their lack of wisdom and political sagacity and sound sense that the country was filled with a greater feeling of distrust than ever before.

When the purchasing clause was at last repealed we then found ourselves face to face not with the only difficulty, but with the greatest. It was in vain that the Massachusetts democratic managers hurried to Washington, begging that the repeal might be consummanted before election. The country was not to be appeased. It had learned during these weary months of waiting that while sound currency was much, the main cause of disaster was not that. It was deeper. The tariff for thirty years has un-



SENATOR SHERMAN.

derlaid all our business enterprise and when men began to prepare for next year's bus-iness no jobber dared to order goods, for no wholesaler would dare to buy them, since the retailer might have to compete, even before all his stock was in his store, with the lower prices of goods bought under a tariff for reform. It so happened that whatever may have been the original need of the manufacturers as to duties when of the manufacturers as to duties when they were laid, organized labor instructed by self-interest was everywhere demanding its full share of all profits and was getting it in most cases. Hence, there was no margin on which to make reduction. Under such circumstances the only thing to do was to shut down or run short time. Shutting down meant no wages. Short time meant for workers but a bare living, scant beyond the experience of thirty years. To add the last feather the chairman of ways and means just before chairman of ways and means just before the election announced that the bill, whatever it might be, would be presented to the committee in vacation, reported the first day of the new session with every in-dication that it would be put through with whip and spur. On this account some manufacturers who had hoped the bill would have naturally such a delay as would enable them to work their mills a few months this winter, gave up the hope and are now waiting the end.

Time and space would fail me to enumerate the other destils of sound reasons for

are now waiting the end.

Time and space would fail me to enumerate the other details of sound reasons for distrust such as the repeal proposed of the state bank tax announced by the southern members, and strange to say supported by a democrat from New York in the open house; the repeal of all federal supervision of election laws leaving the United States at the mercy of the "banner wilnners" of Tammany and the bosses of Brooklyn, with Gravesend to bring up the rear. Nor did the country view with complacency the revelations with regard to the embassador to Rome, and the first secretary of legation at London. Had either appointment been buttressed up by any symptom of conspicuous fitness for the place, the people might well have refused to believe the charge made by the democratic journals that both were the results of traffic. No wonder the Civil Service League is beginning to be conscious of spots on the sun. All of these things affected men, but most of all the threatened attack on the tariff. This affected all sorts and conditions of men. When the mill stopped, the workmen stopped getting wages. Whether the mill stopped or not, its diminished product drove the railroads to economy, and thousands of railroad men who were a year ago serving the country are now looking about for bread. So, in a measure, with all other occupations.

Undoubtedly production will not cease,

reward for votes, is robbing indeed. The lessons of the last election need further enforcement. THOMAS B. RELD.

Views of Sector John Merman, of Onlo.

'It is manifest that the causes of the defeat of the democratic party in the recent election were general and not local. They extended to Colorado, Dakota, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massa-chusetts. If the opposition to the democratic party in Virginia had been organized and conducted by the republican party, the results in that state would have been very different. The ideas of the populists are too visionary and impracticable to be made too visionary and impracticable to be made the basis of a political organization. A canvas conducted in Virginia upon the issues that prevailed in Onio would, in my judgment, have greatly changed the results in that state. Aside from the memories of the war, the economic principles of the republican party have great strength in the southern states, and whenever the images of the war fade away the people of those states will be influenced by the same ideas that prevail in the northern states. ages of the war fade away, the people of those states will be influenced by the same ideas that prevail in the northern states. The leading cause of the enormous republican majorities in the northern states I have mentioned was the united protest of the unemployed against radical changes of our tariff laws. Whatever theories may be proposed, it may be regarded as an axium that the protective principle is a well-established policy in the United States. It has been recommended by all the presidents from Washington to Harrison and by none aore emphatically than Jeff-rson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. This is and has been the natural and instinctive policy of a new nation with enormous undeveloped resources. While the terms of our tariff laws provided for revenue, their foundation and background were to encourage domestic importances and diversife transfertures and diversife transfertures and diversife transfertures and diversife transfertures. laws provided for revenue, their founda-tion and background were to encourage do-mestic manufactures and diversify pro-ductions. The extent of protection was limited to the want of rev-enue, but the duties were uniformly so adjusted as, while producing revenue, to encourage manufactures.

The democratic platform of 1892 was the first clear and specific denarture from this

The democratic platform of 1892 was the first clear and specific departure from this policy, but it was regarded rather as a stump speech than as a dogma or rule to be acted upon. It is a wonder that it did not lead to the defeat of the democratic party in 1892, but the reason of this is apparent. The tariff of 1890 though strongly protective, did not in practice, materially advance the rate of wages of workingmen. It enormously developed old and new industries, but it did not materially increase wages Wokingmen were discontented with the division of profits between the employer and employed. They perceived that the employers were growing richer and richer while their wages were not increased. They naturally turned against their employers without remembering that

and richer while their wages were not increased. They naturally turned against their employers without remembering that while the protective policy maintains wages, it reduces, by competition, the cost of production and cheapens commodities to the consumer who thus shares in the benefit of protection.

As prices fell the purchasing power of money increased and thus the value of their wages increased, a beneficial result overlooked by them. The attempt in certain places, and, especially in Pittsburg, to reduce the rate of wages in the midst of the contest carried against the republican party the great body of the workingmen of the northern states. They did not regard the democratic platform as a serious threat against their industries but disappointed at the first results of the McKinley tariff they struck a blow at the republican party which brought about the election of Mr. Cleveland and the overwhelming triumph of the democratic party.

The inevitable effect of this victory was to create a profound distrust in the mind of every producer of articles protected by the tariff laws. They could see that if the policy announced in the democratic platform was carried into execution they would be commelled to commete with foreign productions by cheaper labor.

It was correctly assumed by importers and dealers that prices must fall and at once the demand for American productions was reduced, and industries that had been prosperous became languid and sales diffi-

agricultural states of the north.

Another cause which contributed to the defeat of the democratic party was the unfortunate suspension, without hearing or trial, of more than 20,000 pensions and the slow program in the slow p the slow progress in passing upon pension claims. As the great body of the pension claims grew out of our civil war it was a mistake to place at the head of the interior department a gentleman whose sympathies would naturally not be in favor of pensions. However careful and moderate might be his management his position pensions. However careful and moderate might be his management, his position would invite criticism. Though our pension system is very liberal, perhaps unexampled, yet the deep, strong feeling among those who were on the side of the union in the civil war is and will continue to be that the soldiers of the union army, their widows and orphans, should be treated with the greatest liberality and with sympathy for their services and sufferings. While the burdens of pensions is heavy, yet the losses and sacrifices of pensioners can scarcely be estimated. The results at yet the losses and sacrifices of pensioners can scarcely be estimated. The results attained by them are so deeply cherished by our people as not to be measured by money. I know it is said that from revolutionary times the power to suspend pensions has been exercised without notice or hearing from the pensioner, but if this is so it is a departure from the established principles of justical which prevail as to all other claims or obligations—that no one shall be deprived of his rights without notice and hearing. No union soldier desires the pension roll to be encumbered by one who is not lawfully entitled to the pension received, but they insist that their rights once adjudicated shall not be disturbed without hearing. This feeling of pensioners and of those who sympathize with them had a deep and strong influence in te recent election. I know this to be expecially so in the depression of the depression of the depression of the depression of the expecially so in the depression of the services of the expecially so in the depression of the depression of the expecially so in the depression of the expecial services of the ex

the vote of the great manufacturing and agricultural states of the north.

in te recent election. I know this to be especially so in the democratic counties of Ohio, where all parties freely contributed the flower of their population to the union I also believe that the prolonged discus asso believe that the prolonged discussion of the silver question in the recent called session had much to do with the result of the election. The almost universal feeling in the United States is in favor of the bimetallic standard of silver and gold, and the largest use of both metals for coingraphic tasks here. and the largest use or both metals for com-age that can be maintained at par with each other. But this indispensable requisite of the equality of the purchasing powers of the two metals when coined must be main-tained. The efforts made in 1878 and 1890 to maintain silver and gold on a parity by the purchase of silver bullion and its coin-age by the government proved coully into maintain silver and gold on a parity by the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage by the government proved equally unsuccessful. The object of these experiments was to prevent the further fall of silver, but the result was in both cases the constant decline of silver compared with gold. When congress met we had come to the forks of the road and had to choose between either the free coinage of silver at its present ratio or the suspension of the purchase of silver. The president, in accordance with his well known opinions, earnestly recommended congress to suspend the purchase of silver bullion. That opinion was supported by an overwhelming majority of the house, and, I think, by a still stronger weight of popular opinion. The bill came to the senate, where for weary months we had a spectacle of endless obstruction, talk, talk, talk. No one could fairly blame the representatives of the silver-producing states for supporting a leading industry of their constituents. But time soon developed that there was a much more numerous population that cared nothing about silver or the narity of the But time soon developed that there was a much more numerous population that cared nothing about silver or the parity of the two metals, but wanted cheap money in any form in which it could be produced. As the silver in the silver dollar was worth in the market about 57 cents they were in favor of that; they were in favor of revising the issue of state bank paper money; they were in favor of issuing United States motes and loaning them to the people at 2 per cent. These and many other ideas approaching the borders of insanity, threatened to overthrow the stable principals upon which the credit and honor of our country and our financial system rest.

ed to overthrow the stable principals upon which the credit and honor of our country and our financial system rest.

These cheap money ideas prevailed chiefly in the south and some portions of the west and were opposed with practical unanimity in the north and east. This created a sectional division, always unfortunate, and gave encouragement to the wild fallacies and visionary dreams of the populists. It is not to be wondered, at that the conservative people of the north and east of both parties would revolt at ideas at war with their convictions, and that the democratic party, which, though not entirely, is in the main, responsible for these ideas, should meet with an overwhelming defect.

No doubt there were minor causes, contributing to the result, such as the disappointment of office seekers, the weakness of some of the appointments made, and the inevitable discontent which follows a victorious party into office. The prevalence in large cities of boss rule usually headed by a bad, bold, corrupt leader supported by the criminal classes and the free use of local patronage, explained the revolt of taxpayers and property holders in such cal patronage, explained the revolt of taxpayers and property holders in such cities as New York and Brooklyn. It is a healthy sign. It should extend to both parties and in every city where a boss as-sumes to dictate combinations purchased with money and supported by corruption and bribery.

sumes to dictate combinations purchased with money and supported by corruption and bribery.

But after all we must place as the chief cause of democratic defeat, the profound and settled distrust shat the democratic party will now, having the president and a majority in both houses, disturb the enormous industries of our country developed by and independent upon our tariff laws, and will seek to substitute the policy of Great Britain, of free trade, as against the example of the leading nations of Europe as well as our own, of a wise and careful protection and encouragement by tariff laws of all forms of domestic industry that can be conducted with a reasonable hope of profit in this country. The future of parties will depend more largely upon the manner in which this condition of things is met by the present congress than upon all other causes combined.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Views of Governor McKinley. The voice heard in the last election especially in Ohio, was so loud, clear and forceful that even the blindest cannot mis



ONE WORL MENTON WAY WAY

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY. take its meaning. It shows that the peo

take its meaning. It shows that the peo-ple want to return to the sound principles that have contributed so much to the great-ness and prosperity of this republic. In Ohio the result showed by a plurality of \$1,000 that the plain people are opposed to free trader, and was the author of the tariff The late democratic candidate for gover-nor of Ohio, Mr. Neal, is an out and out fre trader, and was the author of the tariff plank in the last national platform of his fre trader, and was the author of the tariff plank in the last national platform of his party. The republican candidate stood where he has always stood, for protection to American industries and labor. I was never persuaded that the people were for free trade, but I was in a measure surprised at the clearness of the verdict rendered by them at the polls and the magnitude of the victory secured. The masses once the demand for American productions was reduced, and industries that had been prosperous became languid and sales difficult. The manufacturer of woolens could only afford to pay free trade prices for wool when he believed that within a year his woolens would have to complete with goods manufactured from free wool by poorly paid labor. This feeling of distrust extended to all branches of industry and perhaps was magnified by the uncertainty of what was meant and what would be done by the democratic party in full power in all branches of the government. I believe this distrust more than any other cause produced the remarkable change in of the city of Detroit make all honorable e forts to give any one of its citizens the fir opportunity to make a living, however meage it may be. Yours truly,

R. A. ALGER.

We sell Men's Shoes only, and can therefore better suit Mankind. Our Stock is larger; our designs exclusive; our goods are our own make. Buy



GENERAL R. A. ALGER. swered that question more effectually than any individual can do. They have in the most emphatic way said they want to change back to republican rule and certain protection to our labor and our own industries, now threatened by adverse legislation by the democratic party and consequently confidence among business men impaired. As an evidence of what you might call "a straw." I append a copy of the resolutions adopted by the trade and labor council held in Detroit Tuhrsday evening. November 16th, as given in The Free Press, the leading democratic organ of Michigan. The resolutions speak for themselves, and while they speak for Detroit as against other cities, the principle is the same only on a larger scale, advocated by the republican party for our country as against other countries. They are for protection in the most practical and emphatic manner and should be read by every wage earner and manufacturer in the country. They state the case in a nut shell, and are asfollows:

E. F. Corning, of the patternmakers, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Wi ereas, The board of education of this city swered that question more effectually than

adopted:
Whereas, The board of education of this city is about to let a contract for the Central High school building, and
Whereas, The workingmen of Detroit are idle and walking the streets and in want of bread,

whereas. The representatives of large Whereas, The representatives of large corporations of other cities are here lobbying with said board in order to secure the contract for elevators and other appliances which ought to be built in our worksheps; therefore, be it Resolved, That the secretary of the trades and labor council, advise said board that we, now didle, skillful mechanics and citizens of Detroit earnestiv protest against any work heing let to be done outside the city that can be done as well here in Detroit; and that it be finisher. Resolved. That the municipal government

was in no sense a personal triumph, for principles and not men were at stake. The effect of the recent elections on prospective tariff legislation is problematical. Should the democrats follow the path they have already mapped out, which they may be reasonably expected to do, their action cannot fail to have a most disastrous effect on the industrial interests of the country. The contest for sound principles is not yet ended, but the republican party was never better equipped for battle than it is at the present moment and there can is not yet ended, but the republican parry was never better equipped for battle than it is at the present moment and there can be in the end but one result—that shadowed forth by the late elections.

Although I have not had time to study all its deta Is, I do not hesitate to pronounce the Wilson tariff bill by far the most radical and far-reaching in the direction of free trade of all the tariff bills prepared by the demperats during the last decade. It will prove more destructive to American industry than the ambiguous and uncertain cross-cut proposed in 1884. It reaches far beyond the measure of 1886 and makes deeper cuts and more serious inroads into the protective system than the ready made production of Mr. Mills in 1888.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Views of General Eussell A Alger.

from the makers.



Our Royal Blue, Hand Made, \$3.50 Shoe is the Best ever brought to

N. HESS' SONS CHAS. ADLER, Manager,

13 Whitehail, Atlanta, Ga. Factory: Baltimore.

Have your Shoes Oiled and Polished by us-no charge.

Appreciates the Hard Times.

Owing to the extreme stringency of the times, I will cleau, press and repair from now entil Christmas shits for \$1,50; pants, 50 cents. I do al. k.nds of work in the tailoring line at correspondingly low prices. Max

OSBORN & FORRESTER, JR. REAL ESTATE,

Loans and General Brokers,

No. 7 North Pryor Street Make thex bow to the fusiness circle of Atlania, soliciting a share of the city trade in their several departments. We have on hand quite a variety of real estate, and, we think, a few bargains. Would like to exchange some partaily improved central property for reachent north side property. Have some fine railroad front se and suburban property, with good transportation facilities.

OSBORN & FORRESTER, No. 7 North Pryor Street. dec 3, 7t. Children cry for

Cheney's Expectorant Good old Peach, \$2 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

A Slashing Deep Cut!

Men, Men, Men!

Take advantage of this sale. Twenty five styles of Overcoatings, former price from \$20.00 to \$28.00-

Now \$16.00

Seventy five styles Suiting, former price from \$20.00

Now \$16.00

One hundred styles Trouserings, former price from \$5.00 to \$8.00-

Now \$4.00 and \$4.80

Full Dress Suits to order, silk or satin lined-

\$30.00

Everything made to order in first-class style with a guarantee to fit and please. Handsome Black Cheviot Suitings made up to order-

This Week \$16.00

Clay Worsted Suiting, former price \$28.00-

Now \$20.00

Come early and get choice of styles. We need money. The goods must go. All goods bought of us pressed and kept in repair for one year free of charge.

Out of town customers who desire our line of samples, tape line, fashion plate and easy rules for self measurement, send 10c for postage.

Open evenings until 9 p. m.

KAHN BROS.

KOWOWOWOWOWOW

The Leading Tailors, 8 Whitehall Street, - Atlanta, Ga.

XOXOXOXOXOXOXOXOXOX

RECESS AT AN END.

Congress Assemblis Tomorrow in Regular Session.

IT WILL BY AN IMPORTANT ONE.

Tariff and he Currency Measures Will be the Leading Issues.

WAITING FOI CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

There Is an Impression That He Will Favor the Repeal of the State Bank Tax.

Washington December 2.—(Special.)— Speaker Crist returned this morning. He spent several hours in his room at the capitol today, preparing for the meeting of congress on Monday. The opening session of the house ill, perhaps, be short Since adjournment | month ago two members have died Bth hailed from Pennsylvania. Mr. O'Neill ded several weeks ago. Mr. Lilly, the member at large, died today. Thus Mondal after the most important business of the day has been transacted, the house will acourn out of respect to their memories. Fist, however, the president's message will be received and read, and then Mr. Sares, chairman of the appropriations committee, will report for immediate passage a bil appropriating \$50,000 for expenses f registering Chinamen under

Speaker Cisp hopes to see congress get down to busiess without delay. It seems now that it rill be impossible to take up the tariff billfor two weeks as the republicans are to e allowed ten days in which to file a minorty report. As the democrats have not conjuded the comparative statement and wil not until some time next week, it wil be fully two weeks before the bill can b taken up. The speaker hopes to prevent by unnecessary delay in the house in disosing of the bill. He is opposed to a lng general debate. He would prefer that only a few days be allowed for general scussion. Under the five minute debate n the paragraphs of the bill, every membr would be given an opportu-nity to spea and each would be allowed to extend hi remarks in the record.

Anothe Speaker Is Right.

The speakr thinks the country is more anxious to hive the new tariff law adopted than to hea and read long speeches on

the general ubject.

While the louse is waiting for the tariff bills, Speake Crisp hopes that the banking and curency committee will report a state bankpill and that it can be adopted before the triff is ready for consideration. The bankingand currency committee meets on Monday. There is an understanding among its mobers that this matter shall be taken up atonce and the bill reported at the earliest lossible day.

Th State Bans Tax Bill.

The speakr is an earnest advocate of the repeal of the state bank tax and hopes the house wil pass such a bill at once. The first beiness the house will do will, perhaps, be on the bankruptcy bill now pending. Ten the bank bill will be taken up and the the tariff. The house should dispose of he tariff bill by February 1st. that tire nearly all the appropriation lls will be ready for consideration by the

It Mayflave Presidential Approval.

No one eems to know definitely just what the resident will say in his message to be sentto congress on Monday, though there wast well defined impression among the membrs about the capitol this morning that ie would recommend the repeal of the sute bank tax. The impression was caused by the statement of a northern democrate member who called upon Mr. Cevelan to urge him against such a rec ommendation. He said the president refused to give is argument any consideration and he felt certain Mr. Cleveland would be outspokn for state banks. Mr. Cleveland has, hovever, not said this much to any of the louthern members wi upon am to urge his recommendation of the regal of this tax.

or. McMillin for an Income Tax.

The delay on the part of the ways and means committee in preparing an internal revente bill," said Mr. McMillin tonight de to the fact that the tariff computationshave not been completed. We cannot prepare a measure to provide for the deuntil we know something definite in regird to the amount. As soon as we he computation we can arrange a bill providing for the necessary internal taxa-tion. For myself, I am in favor of an individual income tax, a tax upon all incomes of over \$4,000. This would include corporatons as well as individuals, for under the aw, corporations are as individuals, of carses where an individual income from stocl in a corporation is taxed. The tax woud not be disputed. For instance, when the income of a corporation is taxed, the income derived by an individual from holdings in such corporation would be exempt. That is, the same income would not be taxed

Do you know." Mr. McMillan continued. that if only incomes of \$4,000 and above are taxed, only \$5,000 people in the United States will pay it, and I think that the great mass of our people will agree with me that the accumulated wealth of the country should support some of the taxes.

Georgians in Washington. Colonel Jake Dart and Mrs. Dart arrived here this merning. Colonel Dart received his instructions from the state department this morning. He saids from New York on Monday for Guadeloupe, West Indies, to

assume the consulship duties.

Colonel Tom Lamb, of Brunswick, also arrived this morning. Colonel Lamb is a candidate for collector of the port of Brunswick, and he stands a splendid chance of

winning. Major Black arrived this morning and is already at work urging the members of the banking and currency committee. he is a member, to report a state bank bil at once.

Colond Lester came last night. He is confined to his room today with a severe

Mr. Willie Black, of Atlanta, has been in Washington several days this week, and runors say the bright young lawyer

may reurn next spring on an interesting mission.

Circular from the Committee. An argument has been printed by auority of the ways and means committee showing, from a democratic standpoint, the necessity of the changes effected by the new alministration bid, just reported Chairnan Wilson and his colleagues. This argument gives a full explanation of the reasons why the committee, in its recent tariff bills, abandoned the specific duty in so many cases in favor of an ad valorem duty. The democratic party, this circular con tends, is charged with the grave responsi bility of effecting a complete revision of the existing customs tariff to the end that the of the nation rendered heavier by M-Kinley bill, may be lightened. ey bid, however, was not the only on of the fifty-first congress which dissatisfaction among merchants and importers. The passage of the customs administration act, involving, as it did, an entirely new departure in customs administration, probably caused in the mercantile world, temporarily at least, as great or greater annoyance than did even the Kinley bill. Great pressure will undoubt-edly be brought to bear to secure its repeal as well as that of its own sister. Such a move would receive support from many mer-chants regardless of their political affilia-

chants regardless of their political affiliations. Continuing, the circular says:

At the present day the proper administration and interpretation of the custosis saws becomes politically of the most vital importance to the democratic party. Radical tariff reductions are imperative, but an enormous revenue—at least \$200,000,000 yearly—must still be raised through the tariff, for the support of the government. It will be plain upon reflection that this vast amount can only be collected by a rigid interpretation and administration of any new law, which is to be substituted for the existing tariff. The effect of specific duties is almost completely to stop the importation of lower grades of goods, which are used in by far the greater quantities: thus much revenue is lost and the cost to the masses increased. This effect is seen upon almost all of the goods on which specific duties are levied.

Ad Valorem Duties the Fairest.

Ad Valorem Duties the Fairest.

Ad Valorem Dutles the Fairest.

Ad valorem duties levied on the value of the imported goods are the fairest, most equitable kind of duties. The rate is absolutely the same on all grades of goods of the same kind; but the disadvantage of such duties is that they offer a great temptation to importers to undervalue goods on entering them in our ports. As a result many goods get into the country at lower rates than are legally due; thus discriminating against merchants who nay full dut abservates. The toli-

get into the country at lower rates than are legally due; thus discriminating against metchants who pay full dutable rates. The policy of the democratic party, when in power frem earliest times, has been to substitute ad valorem for special duties. This was shown in the cetebrated Walker tariff in 1846, which consisted entirely of ad valorem duties. This same tendency is shown in the Springer wool bill, passed by the house of representatives, which placed wool on the free list, changing the duty upon woolen wholly from specific to advalorem.

The following are pointed out as the principal defects of the prosent customs administrative act. "The right of that by jury upon questions of fact arising upon questions of fact arising upon questions of cassification has been taken away from the amporters. The government is allowed to appeat from any decision of the circuit court of the circuit court of the circuit court thinks the question involved is of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal. The existing law levies duties upon the value of all crates, sacks and coverings and boxes in which the imported goods are stored, thus increasing the total duty levied.

"In case the value, as determined by the appraiseds, exceeds the value entered by the importer by more than 10 per cent a penal duty of 2 per cent on the appraised value, and addition to the corrected legal duty, is levied for every 1 per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry.

praises the entry.

The importer is not allowed, as of right, to present at the hearing before the board of general appraisers upon questions of classiat.on.
If judgment is rendered by the courts in "If judgment is rendered by the courts in favor of the importer upon an appeal the ex-cess of ductes is refunded to him without al-lowance of interest or costs."

The present law repeals all damage allow-ance upon goods in transit.

Most Objections Removed.

Most Objections Removed.

Most of the above objections are removed by the new administrative act prepared by the democrats, and the official report occupanying the bil. will contain exhaustive arguments to sustain the charges. The printed circular recommending the charges above enumerated, concluded as follows:

"Such a law would render it possible for merchants to import goods at any port in the country with the certainty that the dusies would be uniformly assessed and collected no one fort being favored at the expense of another. Such uniformly could not be attained under the old system."

The danger which threatens the business interests of the country is not from the reduction in existing rates of duty, but from the confusion which will ensue, provided the lower rates of duty are evaded by under valuations; thus causing at one blow a falling off in revenue and run to the honest importers.

Unless the lower rates of duty enacted by

Unless the lower rates of duty enacted by congress are rigidly and uniforms collected, our people will lose sight of the material benefits sure to follow a genuine measure of tariff reform, for these benefits would be swallowed up in the grave injury caused by under valuation to our business interests. The mission of the democratic party, among others, is to demonstrate that tariff reform will benefit our whole people, merchants as well as laborers.

CLEAR FIELD FOR MORGAN.

Colonel Oates Is Reported to Have Given Up the Governorship.

Birmingham, Ala., December 2 .- (Special.)-John T. Morgan will not have any opposition for his seat in the senate. He will be re-elected unanimously as everybody but a few dissatisfied ones acknowledged all the time. Governor Jones has stated positively that he will not offer for the place. The fact is he has said this entioned in opposition. The illustrious Morgan has the field to himself. This is secret except to the few so far, but it is as true as the gospel and it is too good It has been reported around that General Shelley was using his influence to beat Morgan, that he was operating in the interests of the administration with instructions to this end. This has proved e a mistake. General Shelley states that he is for Morgan.

There is a strong suspicion that Congressman Oates will retire from the guber natorial race. The congressman is above all else true to the democracy and it is rumored that he is convinced that Joseph F. Johnston can do more toward healing breaches in the party in this state than any other man can. Colonel Oates is not a candidate for the governorship, but such pressing demands were made on him to become a candidate that he consented to investigate. It is stated that he has decided to sacrifice the fond hopes of his friends on the altar of patriotism, believing that Captain Johnston can come nearer healing the wounds in the party than he can on account of the friendliness towards the latter af the disaffected element of the Jeffersonians.

BOOM-SPENT COMPANY BROKE.

Receivers Appointed for a Furnace Company at Harriman.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 2 .- (Spe cial.)-On petition of the Etowah Furnace Company and Ferdinand Schumacher, of Harriman Judge D. M. Key, of the United States circuit court, appointed William H. Russel and A. A. Hopkins receivers for the Harriman Manufacturing Company. At the same time he issued an injunction restraining the creditors of the company from prosecuting any suits against the company also ordered that the the instructed to convert all the of the company into cash. The Har-Manufacturing Company was one boom institutions of the boom city of Harriman.

WILL BE A LENGTHY ONE. It Is Said the President's Message Will Con tain 15,000 Words.

Washington, December 2.—Every possible care is being taken to preserve the secrecy of the president's mesage. President Ceveland and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, both have been closeted today looking over the proofsheets for typograph.cai errors. The copies which are designed for transmission to copies which are designed for transmission to congress have already been written. It is not likely that any further revision in the text is intended. One of shose who has handled the message is an authority for an estimate of its length. While he had not estimated it on the number of words, he estimated that it would fill a page and one or two columns over of a newspaper. This would make the number of words probably 15,000.

The Cable Broke. Allentown, Penn., December 2.—Ice caused e cable to break this morning at Joel Neff the cable to break this morning at your reak & Co.'s state quarry, near Saiting, as three pien were being lowered into the pit to begin the day's work. The men were precipitated to the bottom of the p.t. a distance of sixty feet, and instantly killed, and their bod.es mangled in a frightful manner. The killed are: Frank Kern, widower, aged twenty-six years, father of three children; Charles Schilchen, aged twenty-eight years, leaves a widow and two children; and an un-known Hungarian.

FIGHTING GOSSIP.

Jim Corbett's Advance Guard Drops Down on Jacksonville.

HIS TRAINERS EXPECT A BATTLE

Dwyer Says the Men Will Be Very Evenly Matched.

THE CHAMPION WILL FIGHT AT 180

He Will Be Much Heavier Than When He Whipped Sullivan-No Betting Being Done as Yet.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 2.-(Special.) William Delaney, of New York, and Mo Vey, of Philadelphia, the two right-hand men for Jim Corbett, who is ley Mitchell in this city on January 25th arrived here from Atlanta at 10 o'clock to They say that they had something day. of an ovation all along the The impression prevailed in many route. places that Corbett himself was along with In Washington they were literally pulled off the train and compelled to pay homage to their friends and the friends

of Corbett in that city.

They are only the advance guard of Cor bett and his training party, who will all reach Jacksonville on December 14th. When asked as to the location of the

training quarters, Delaney said:
"As yet nothing definite in that way has been settled. J. E. T. Bowden is out of the city and until he returns no steps wil be taken. The location is immaterial to He only stipulates that it shall Corbett. be healthy.'

"How is the general opinion east regarding the occurrence of the match here?" asked the correspondent.

answered Mr. Delaney, "The feeling," "that the contest will be pulled off in Flor ida is daily growing more confident, and the only doubt expressed is concerning the sincerity of Mitchell. You know Brady has \$1,000 posted that Mitchell will not enter

Mr. Delaney said that among Corbett's party will be the Australians, Danny Creedon, who is after the scalp of Bob Fitzsimmons, and Tom Tracy, the Cleves 140-

"Corbett's weight," explained McVey, "is now 198 pounds. He fought Sullivan at 178 pounds, but I hardly think that we shall get him down below 180 or 185. been training for five months now and will have only about six weeks in which to put on the finishing touches in Florida. chell's fighting weight, when last he fought which was a long time ago, was 155 pounds, but he now weighs over 200.'

Too barly for Betting. "How about the betting in New York,

Mr. Delaney?" "Oh, there's no betting yet. You hear a good deal of talk, but I don't know of any money that's up. You won't hear of much betting of any consequence till about forty-eight hours before the fight. Then it may be hot. I don't hear of anybody offering any money on Mitchell any way."
Mr. M. F. Dwyer, of New York, the great turfman, who owns a hotel on Indian river, at Lake Worth, was in Jacksonyille this morning, on his way to that beau-tiful resort with his family. When he was met at the St. James hotel he said that nearly everybody in and around New York believes that the fight is to come off here and thousands of people will come here to

He said: "For over two weeks past I have had posted a bet of \$10,000 to \$5,000 that Corbett whips the Englishman in this fight, but nobody has had nerve enough to take it yet.'

"Will Mitchell be likely to have a money backing later?"

"Oh, perhaps so. We can't tell, but there's no money offering on him now. Some of the Britishers may get cranky on him and come over here with a big wad of money to put up on him. If they do they'll of takers.

"Do I think it will be a big fight? Why. ny belief is that it will be the most evenly matched contest ever put up in the priz-The men are more evenly matched than any two who have fought in my recol

That the contest will actually occur is now fully conceded by all here and the opponents to it have lost all hope of preventing the meeting in Florida.

EDITOR HAWTHORNE RESIGNS.

He Quits Daily Newspaper Work to Go Into

Jacksonville, Fla., December 2.-(Special.) A wild sensation here this morning was the announcement by The Times-Union, morning daily, that F. W. Hawthorne, for a long time its managing editor, had resigned that position to enter upon business engagements. Gossip immediately con ected his name with the new morning aily, The Daily Florida Citizen, to be started here next week under the management of Lorettus S. Metcalfe, late of The Forum, These rumors were found to be without foundation. Mr. Hawthorne was thought to be a fixture in The Times-Union establishment and his retirement was a great surprise to everybody. His editorial onduct of the paper has been highly satisfactory and for many years he has been the Florida agent of the Associated Press, his work in that particular being conspicuous throughout the epidemic of 1888 and at the national alliance convention, at Ocala, in 1891. He will continue somewhat in general newspaper and magazine work. His successor has not yet been named, but many Florida politicians are "fishing" for it.

MRS. FO'S ILST.MENY Anxiously Awaited in the Trial of Coughlin, of Chicago.

Chicago, December 2. -Mrs. Andrew Foy, who will be the first witness of the state in the Coughlan trial, will, it is reported this afternoon, testify that Dr. Cronin was by a carpenter's chisel by Patrick Cooney, the wielded long missing suspect. The report has it that Martin Burke, now dead, held Cronin while a policeman, still on the force here and whose first name is said to be Michael, stood guard at the door. Cooney is represented to be the only one who struck the doctor, and only Burke, Cooney and the anonymous policeman suspect, were in the cottage. Iceman O'Sullivan is said to have acted as guard at the rear of the cottage outside.

Coughlin, at present on trial, according to the current narrative of what Mrs. Foy will testify, was not at the cottage until after Cronin's death, when Coughlin arrived in company with Mrs. Foy's hus band, Andrew Foy. The man who drove Cronin to the Carlson cottage is said to have been Martin Dawn, of Hancock,

Mich. J. B. Simmons, the purchaser of the furniture, discovered in the cottage, and who is accused of renting the flat at 117 Clark street, was, it is alleged, James Cunny, a grocery clerk, whose present whereabouts is unknown.

Mrs. Foy is represented as having learned these details as a result of meetings

held at her husband's house. Foy is the man supposed to have been mistaken for the little German Kunze, by the milk man, Mertes. One Joseph McKenna is alleged to be the person, who drove to the Carlson cottage the wagon utilized to carry away the corpse. Much of the story is reported as having been gleaned by Mrs. Foy from her husband in his remorseful moments Mrs. Foy says that her husband frequently spoke of Cronin as a "worse spy than Le-caron" and than on the night of May 4th he was absent from home, returning in the morning mudstained and disheveled, and explaining to his wife that he had helped remove another Lecaron. The wife is said to have asked in horror if he had helped

commit a murder.
"Murder, nothing," Foy is said to have answered, "we only killed a spy. don't call that murder."

Defendant Dan Coughlin was spoken of as the chief of the supposed expedition against the spy, whose "removal" was to "subserve the good of the cause." Cough lin is reported to have been seen by Foy when they entered to kick the prostrate of the doctor, and say, "there, you won't tell any more tales." O'Sullivan, who had also entered the house by this time, it is expostulated and it was also owing to the iceman's objections that a plan to fill the trunk with quick lime was abandoned and the journey to the lake front was

Mrs. Foy is alleged to have been cautioned by Coughlin, some days later, to "keep her mouth shut" and not worry about her husband; that she and her children would be taken care of. It appears, if the story can be relied upon, that Mrs. Foy had been upbraiding Coughlin pre usly for leading her husband into the affair.

Mrs, Foy's test mony, if given as above, will be in the nature of heresay and it is probable the defense, if she should be a witness, would succeed in excluding the bulk, if not all, of such a story as related. Her appearance on the witness stand, whether this should prove true or not and regardless of whether the current forcesst of her testimony is or is not correct, has long been eagerly awaited by those familiar with the case

Another Juror Suspected.

Chicago, December 2.—The Coughlan case came to the front with its daily sensation today, when it was announced that the prosecution is preparing to ask for the dismissal of another juror. The suspected man is Henry E. Taylor, and it is claimed that: during his examination, some of his sworn statements were not in accordance with the facts. Affidavits regarding Taylor's case will, it is said, be presented to Judge Tuthil Monday. Meanwhile, the venue men are being examined, but, as yet, no jurors have beer accepted to fill the vacancies.

POISON IN THE DINNER.

Rough on Rats Was Put in the Baking

Montgonsery, Ala., December 2 .- (Special.)on Thanksgiving Day after the proprietor of the Searcy hotel, at Fort Deposit, Aid, on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, had partaken with his family of their diamer they became lil. Four traveling men and a jaybecame ill. Four traveling men and a law-yer, T. J. Lattle, of Fort Deposit, and others yer, T. J. Little, of Fort Depos.t, and other were also made ill by the dinner. The tru were also made ill by the dinner. The true cause was not ascertained at once, but soon after they found out that the Thanksgiving turkey, while being prepared for dinner, was poisoned with rough on rats. Later the well in the yard was found to be poisoned with the same stuff. Suspidion rested on a negroman employed by Mr. Scarcy named Nathan Lane, who had a grudge against his employer. The negro was arrested and has since confessed. Mr. Scarcy, h.s. wife and daughter, and, in fact, all who ate in the house or drank the water out of the well in which Lane poured the contents of three boxes of rough on rats, became very ii. Prompt medrough on rats, became very ii. Prompt med-leal ald restored some, while others are still

suffering, with hopes of recovery.

Today the negro, Lane, had his trial before a mag.strate. He was remanded to jall without ball. The Fort Deposit people are lawout ball. The Fort Deposit people are law-abiding, but unless the law interferes Lane will be mobbed tonight. The excitement in that vicinity, as well as in Greenville, the county seat, runs very high.

POISUN IN THE WATER.

Officials at a Courthouse the Victims of a Plot.

Celina, O., December 2.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here late last night by a serious and mysterious case of poisoning which was discovered. The victims of the dastardly plot were Sheriff George H. Houser Anditor S. S. Saydor, Probate Judges S. Snyder, Probate Judge S Scranton and A. J. Knox and son, Grover In the hall of the courthouse there is kept at all times a bucket containing drinking water. This is where the poison was found, but fortunately medical assistance has placed all out of danger. Sheriff Houser was in a serious condition, but is easier. The water was analyzed and found to contain a large quantity of carbolic acid. In the hall of the courthouse there is kept a

WILL DIE TOMORROW.

Delfino, the Murderer, to Be Electrocuted-

at Sing Sing. Sing Sing, N. Y., December 2:-Warden Durston has notified the witnesses to the execution of John Delfino, the Brooklyn Italian murderer, to be in the prison at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, which is the hour set for Delfino to die in the electric chair. The condemned man grows more neryous as the time approaches for him to meet his de He is being prepared for death by Faner Creedon, of the Sing Sing Catholic parish, and is understood to have made a confession to the priest, which will not be made public. He claimed at his trial that he killed Mrs. Caroline Gessel acci-

New York, December 2.—Some slick burglar paid a visit last night to the hardware store of S. O. Burnett, in Brooklyn. As a result Mr. Burnett is out of \$60,729 in stocks and mortgages, a lady's gold watch, worth \$40, and \$20 in cash, which was all in a big iron safe in the rear of the store. The safe is all battered and bruised about the lock and handles, which burglars worked to get in it. tives were put on the trail. No clue was left. The gang must have worked all night as they broke the locks on the back doors of the store, and it would take hours of work to get into the safe itself.

A Train Kobber Caught Napping. Little Rock, Ark., December 2.—Jim Wyrick, one of the Oliphant gang of train robbers, was brought to the penitentiary this morning by Special Railroad Detective Helmich and Deputy Marshal Alex Thompson, who captured him yesterday, thirty five miles north of Van Buren, and one mile east of the Indian Territory line. Wyrick and his family were leaving the country in a wagon and, night coming on and worn out with loss of sleep, he had gone about thirty yards from the railroad track and went to seep. He admits his dentity, but denies participating in the

As a State of Pool.

Birmingham, A.a., December 2.—(Special.)—
Dave Jones, a saloon keeper of Florence, sold his business today for \$1.800. He expected to buy and pay for a farm this afternoon. About dinner time he hung his coat, containing all his money, up in the barroom, while he played a game of pool. When he put it back on his money was gone. There are no class. are no clues.

Tragedy in a Saloon London, Ky., December 2.—Craig Gragg, who about a month ago returned from a two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Frankfort, for manishaughter, was shot and mortally wounded last a.ght in a saloon near P. bisburg, in this county, by James Smallwood. He was shot in the bowels, and died this morning.

HARRY IS HIDING.

As Soon as He Was Released in Cincinnati He Disappeared.

WAS HELD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

The Police There Say It Is a Mys-

terious \ Case.

HE RECEIVED ADVICE AND MONEY'

It Is Thought That He Has Gone to De troit, Where He Will Be Near the Canadian Line.

Cincinnati, O., December 2.-(Special.)-Harry Hill was released this morning. When his case was called in the police court there was no one to appear against him and he was discharged. The authorities did not seek to press the charge of drunkenness against him. Immediately after he was declared a free man Hill left

the courtroom and has not since been seen.
It is thought that he has gone to Detroit, from where it will be an easy matter to reach Canada. It is the opinion of the Cincinnati police that Hill was purposely allowed to get away through some powerful influence. He was held here as long as possible under the law, but this afternoon a dispatch was received that an officer had started after him with a requisition. It is barely possible that Hill is still somewhere in the city and he may be arrested, but that is quite unlike.y. He has received money and advice and has not tarried here any longer than was necessary.

The young man did not seem to be much disturbed about the outcome and was only distressed that he had to remain in a station house cell for four or five days. When the Atlanta officer gets here he will find

his bird has flown.

Acting Lieutenant Corbin at the central district, said tonight that the police had no orders to keep Hill under surveillance and that he was at perfect liberty to go where he pleased. That there is some mystery behind the whole matter is pretty generally conceded here.

Last night Chief Connolly sent a second

telegram to Chief of Police Deitsche, Cincinnati, relative to Harry Hill. The chief did not ask the Cincinnati chief to re-arrest Hill, but requested that he keep the jail bird under the strictest surveillance until Patrolman Jest arrives this morni-There is little doubt but that this tele-

There is little doubt but that this telegram will result in Hill's capture before darkness comes again. Private advices from Cincinnati, received last night, are to the effect that Hill is still in Cincinnati, and has not been lost sight of. If he leaves the city, the police will be careful to learn his destination and the Atlanta police will be notified. Chief Connolly was extremely hopeful of Hill's being caught last night. He believes that as soon as Jett arrives in Cincinnati he will be carried to Hill's stopping place by the Cincinnati detectives.

tectives.

Hill can very easily evade the requisition by crossing the river into Kentucky.

TO READMIT THE JESUITS. Argument of the Centrist Leader in the

Reichstag.

Berlin, December 2.—(Copyrighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.)—The vote of the reichstag in favor of readmitting the Jesuit fathers into Germany is the sensation of the week, not only in Germany but through out the Catholic world. Never, perhaps, since Prince Bismarck resigned the chancellorsh.p has a s absence from the reichstag been so noticeably marked as yesterday. No previous concession has been obtained by the center party with so little accompaniment of heated debate and political intrigue. In the Kalturkampf struggle, Prince Bismarck a ways poured the full vials of his wrath upon the Jesuits and so earned for himself the opposition of German Catholics as a wholethe pope and the emperor have become reconciled and the position is much enanged, though according to the calculations of the newspapers, the bill ought to have been rejected. These surjectations have been rejected. Thut anticipations were falsified by the votes of indifferent members, who believe that there is nothing more to be feared from the interference ing more to be feared from the interfered of the vatican in political affa.rs. In oth words, it would seem that the majority representative Germans have come to toolcusion that the policy of the vatic is no longer that of interference in the litical struggles of the different parties home and abroad, and that should the vacuation of the property of the property of the property of the property of the policy of the different parties home and abroad, and that should the vacuation of the property of the property of the property of the property of the policy of the property of the policy of the policy of the property of the policy of the polic nome and abroad, and that solve the can at any future time use its influence in the political affairs of Germany, by leaning towards the Franco-Russian entente, for instance, it is believed that the representatives of Germany in the reichstag that the formal property is the formal property of the would remain thoroughly toyal

therland, and that such action upon the part of the vatican will have no effect upon the Catholics or Germans other than to cause them to discountenance the interference of the church in the political situa-Count HomPesch-Ruentch, the new centrist leader, introduced this important measure a moderate and able speech, during wh ho disclaimed all desire to revive all bit memories of the Kalturkampf. According leader, introduced this speech, during which he discalaned all desire to revive all bitter memories of the Kalturkampf. According to the count, the measure was essentially a measure of peace, and if he and his friends, he added, supported it as an act of justice to the Catholic church and to the Catholic community, it should also commend itself to others as an act of statesmanilite policy. Comidating, the central leader remarked that the law of 1872 was passed in consequence of bosdities in which the government of the city had engaged. But now peaceful relations between church and state had been satisfactorily restored, and its main enance emstituted a law of exception against the Jesuits, and was the only law of that kind now inforce throughout the empire. Social sist and anarchists, he said, are free to preach the destruction of every social institution; the Jesuit alone is expelled for preaching God's word.

Count HomPesch-Reumch then recalled the indignant protest of the German episymate, in 1872, against the expulsion of the Jesuits, and once more repudiced in their name, as an insuit to the whole Catholic church, the doctrines which, he said, they had been falsely charged with preaching.

A recent circular of the Prussian home office, the Count continued, confessed that the side of socialism was rising, and the socialist leaders openly prophesied the speedy advent of the days when the ref flag would float over the churches and palages.

German Catholics, the count assured the releasing, wished to see no other flag but that of the cross of Christ wave over her palaces, and it was to be a magnist the forces of social democracy that they demanded that the Jesuits be allowed to return to Germany, and that the unjust law excluding them from the empire be promptly repealed.

\$700,000 FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Sparks Rained Down on a Congregation at Prayer in a Synagogue-

Baltimore, December 2.—The Helsen build-ing 34 and 36 South Paca street, occupied by D. Langfeld & Co., cloak manufacturers; the Deutch Lithographing and Printing Com-

D. Langfeld & Co., coak manufacturers; the Deutch Lithographing and Srinting Company Max John & Co., drawers and overalls, and Charles Heisen, shoe manufacturer, was destroyed by fire tonight. The fire spread to Menken's tobacco leaf and cigar factory; the dissecting depastement of the Maryland University of Medicine; M. S. Levy, straw hat manufacturer. The Jewish synagogue at Paca and German streets was partially destroyed and L. Coblen's stables. Loss about \$700,000; fully insured.

Sixteen cadavers were in pickle on the top floor of the university building, among them being the remains of Uncle Perry Anderson, of "Burking" fame. While the fire was at its height, the congregation of the Jewish synagogue were deep in worship in their temple at German and Paca streets. The roof of the edifice caught and fire began to rain in upon those engaged in brayer. It required the the united efforts of the firemen and police to prevail upon the people to leave the building.

which seemed in imminent danger of being The firemen and spectators had a hard run or their lives when the walls of the Helsler

for their lives when the walls of the Heisler building fell.

Three fundred horses and mules, which had been housed in Cohen's stables here, were removed in haste to safer quarters.

While the fire was at its height a shrick from the second story of the Langfold building drew all eyes in that direction. Scanding upon a window s.i., with her hair on fire, was Antic Taylor, an employe. Hundreds of voices were lifted, importuning her not to jump, while Paeman R.e.y of No. 1 engine, dashed into the burning building to her rescue. He soon reappeared with her faltiting form in his arms.

The Heisler building stood upon what at one time was the Dunkard burying grounds, adjoining the old church, which was used by M. S. Levy & Sons, as a storage warehouse.

Only the strenuous efforts of the fire donate.

the strenuous efforts of the fire department savel the establishments of Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s straw hat manufactory and Strauss Bros, wholesale clothers, from being destroyed. The firms first named lost their entire stocks, all of which are fully insured. The McDaniel estate owns the buildings and they are also covered by insurance.

A LARGE CONFLAGRATION

Caused by an Accident to Freight Trains in Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., December 2.-A frightful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Whitehaven, at 4 o'clock A freight train, bound east, this morning. broke in half about a mile north of White-haven. The engineer in charge did not notice that his train was disconnected and proceeded on his way. A flagman and brakeman were on the rear end of the train and they made every effort to bring the runaway cars, which were going down grade at a rapid rate, to a stop. They had nearly succeeded when wreck engine No-171 came along behind. The flagman of the runaway train was busy putting on brakes and was not at his post to signal trains following. The engineer of the wreck engine says he saw no signal ahead and while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he dashed into the caboose runaway train, which had now almost been brought to a standstill. The engine ploughed its way through the caboose and four of the cars ahead, finally landing in the principal street of the town, which runs parallel with the railroad. The and in a short time the flames communicate ed to the dwelling houses along the street. Eubank's hotel, the largest in town, was soon in a blaze. T. W. Ricker's livery sta-

ble and grocery store next caught. The fire department worked hard and prevented the spread of the flames. The hotel was entirely destroyed, as was the livery stable and grocery store. The loss is estimated at \$21,000. It is feared that two or three men are buried in the wreck-age, which is being cleared up as fast as possible. The flagman and brakeman of he train have not been seen since the accident occurred.

A London Blaze.

A London Blaze.

A London Blaze.

London December 2.—The fire which starts ed out at Poulter's wharf. Dowgate dock near Cannon street rallroad station, this morning, continued until neon, causing the loss of many thousands of pounds. The fire men were unable to approach the site of the outbreak of the fire owing to the narrow streets, which were covered with ice. Poulter's warehouse was filled with printing paper and was entirely gutted. A Blaze at Thornton, Miss.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 2.—Fire at Thornton, Miss., last night destroyed the stores of three merchants, a salem, the depot platform of the Yazoo and Miss. Alph Valley raffroid, together with severny bases of cotton. Total loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

THE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Foreign Interference Will Not Be Tolerated by the United States. . Washington, December 2.—Senor Mendonca, Brazzlan minister in Washington, has gone to New York to remain until some time next week. The people at the legation say they have no information to give out. Increased interests in the statement of the statement of the statement is the statement of the statement in the statement is the statement of the statement in the statement is the statement of the statement in th terest is beginning to center in the dispatch received by Secretary Herbert from Commandalso communicated some further intempence which Secretary Herbert said he thought it best not to make public. His intelligence was of sufficient importance to carry Secretary Herbert over to the state department to hold an incrested coloquy with Secretary Gresbam on the subject on Thanksgiving Day when the departments were closed and almost entirely described.

patch intimated that there were indications of foreign interference again in Brizzian affairs. There is room to believe that the authorites of the United States have been vigitantly watch. or the timed scales have beed vigitality watching for such a development as this, and any signs of it would invite a remonstrance from the United States. It has been suggested that the disjusted asks that additional United States ships be sent to Ro, and this is taken to indicate the state of preparation for taking part in the affair.

care the state of preparation for taking part in the affair.

"It has been supposed at the navy department that the Aquidaban was not in condition to steam of the Rie harbor, and it has been said that she required the services of a tug in getting about in the bay of Rio de eero. This, coupled with the fact that ed south instead of north, seems to he e that she is seeking shelter in order er her condition and not to offer obstra n to the advance of the Nicheroy

The fact that the ships of war on both sides are equipped with apparatuses which have never yet flad a test in action, lends much interest to the possible engagement in naval circles. A practical test of the pacumatic dynamite gun and of the Sans-lakson torpedo, would be regarded as of immense apparance by those interested in naval warfare.

Influenza in Austria.

London, December 2.—A Vienna dispatch to The Chronicle says mat influenza is spreading very rapidly. One of the presidents and both of the vice presidents of the reichstrath are prostrated by the disease.
The parliamentary sitting has, therefore, been hastily brought to a close. One-half of the government offices are deprived of their staffs.

CHAMPIONS OF TWO STATES.

The Vanderbilts Defeat Kentucky's Crack Team by 12 to 0. Nashville, Tenn., December 2.—(Special.)—The Vanderbilt university football team is now the champion of Tennessee and Kentucky. Today they thet the Central university team the champions of Kentucky, and so the two teams, the champions of their repective states, came together. The result was a shuton for the Kentuckians, the score standing 12 to 0, in favor of Vanderbilt. It was raining hard and the ground was slippery. The attendance was considered to the control of the ground was slippery. The attendance was small and there was no opportunity for brilsmall and there was no opportunity of the Kentuckians had the ball within two feet of the Vanderblit goal, but at this critical functure they loss the ball and were forced back many yards. They never made any considerable headway after

never made any considerable headwa, this. This game closes the season here Failed a Second Time.

Failed a Second Time.

New York, December 2.—A. H. King & Co., clothiers, failed again. According to figures given by Blumensteel & Hirsch, the firm's lawyers, the liabilities are about \$100,000 and the total assers about \$100,000. The assets consist chiefly in stock on hand. A. H. King & Co. failed last May, owing about \$200,000. They compromised with their creditors at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar. Some of the creditors were paid in tush, others received notes. These notes are now becoming due, and owing to dail business the firm is unable to meet them.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 2.—(Special.)

James Householder and Frank Davis, charged with the murder of E. S. Clapp and the serious injury of Oscar Mynatt, in a fight over lewd women, near here, a week ago, were given a preliminary trial before Judge Sneed today and released on a bond of \$3,500 each.

weath of Sheriff Riggs. Orangeburg S. C., December 2.—(Special.)—Harpin Riggo 2, well known citizen died here this morning canaracysis. He served in the tate war ay

BETSY HAMILTON.

The Crossroads Store in the North Carolina Backwoods,

WHERE THE ROADS CROSS ON THE WAY

To Punkenvine Town-Betsy, Pap and Caledony Stop at the Store, and What They Saw and Heard Is Narrated,

Specially for The Constitution.

Along the quiet foot hills of the grand old Blue Ridge in North Carolina is a drowsy, peaceful valley where for many years a little old cross-roads store has been kept by a little old man and his family, fathers and sons for several generations a family so thoroughly identified with the valley that it seems as much a landmark there as any one of the evertasting hills in

The storehouse was erected away back in the century, when wooden pegs were used to fasten the boards on the roof, and when such a thing as a glass window was unknown in that section. So much respect has been shown the original builder and substantially as it was first built. It is constructed of well-hewn poplar logs, deftly fitted together at the corners. Some modern innovations in the way of dressed ceiling and the small glass window have been introduced.

The house is long and narrow, with a door at the front gable-end, and another door, a big broad fireplace, and a small square window hole with a wooden shutter at the other gable-end. The doors and the little window stand wide open summer and winter to admit sufficient light for displaying the scant stock of goods and groceriesa stock which never seems to grow much greater nor much less. This is said to be owing to the fact that the supply brought in a wagon from a neighboring town is re-produced whenever there is a demand.

Out to one side stands a commodious shed room for the storage of coon skins, beeswax and such other country produce as the traffic of the region brings into requisition in the old-time system of barter and ex-change-a system still honored in that re-

It was into this picturesque valley, and near this interesting Cross-roads store, that Betsy Hamilton once paid a visit, an account of which she gives as follows: I hain't never told you 'uns about m

and pap and Caledony a-gwine to North Cali-ny to see Uncle Zeke Hamilton's

folks over thar. They live right thar in sight of the Crossroads store, in the gap of the Blue Ridge,

whar the roads cross a-gwine to Punkin Vine-Town, and Hard-Bargain store, away high up on the side of the mountain. All the settlement roads and mountain trails lead by the Cross-roa

fetches right smart chance of trade, in per-tick-ler of Sad-dys. They say you can go by thar most any flay, cept Sad-dy, and ketch 'em all asteep; old man Matison a-noddin' in his cheer a-leanin' er-gin the door, an' Sam and the cat piled

on the goods box outside. They keep a little crap-yeared, stump-tail fice to wake 'em up when he sees a customer a-comin'. Sam, he jumps up and rubs his eyes and measures out a little sugar and cof-fee, cuts off a little piece of meat, and one truck and t'other, for some old feller to put in a little wallet, fling over his shouland tote home across the mountain with his houn' dog a-follerin' at his heels. Then Sam he quiles up on the goods box er-gin an' goes back to sleep, when maybe the old man hain't never waked up.

Sam, when he ain't asleep, epends right chance of his time playin' of checkers with Jake Thompson when he come thar. He don't mind keepin' a customer a-waitin' till he gits done playin' a game, and the customer don't mind waitin', for he stands half bent, with his han's on his knees, a-watchin' of the game; he ain't in no hurry. Nobody in that settlement ever hurries, not even if they are a-gwine atter the dock. They got more time as anything else.

roads; the old man and Sam, the cat and the dog, are all wide awake all day long.

The farmers in that settlement quit work

and take Sad-dy for a holiday at the Crossroads store. They come for miles and miles around, and hitch ther critters to swingin' limbs out in the woods clost by. Some comes in wagins and fetch the ole 'oman and all the chil'en, even to the baby six months old.

Every man's dog follers him to the store; and they say the dog knows jist as well when Sad-dy comes as you do. He trots er-long under the wagin till he gits in sight of the store, then he makes a break for some neighbor's dog and gits into a fight a-fore his folks has time to light out'n the wagin'; and sich barkin' and howlin' you never hearn in all your life.

Ever'body runs to see the dogs fight. Although it happens reg'lar ever' Sad-dy, and right smart chance of times through the week, it 'pears to be as new as if they never seed it a-fore. The women run to the door, Sam he draps his yardstick right while he's a-measurin' off a calico frock for the best customer he's got, and rushes out to see the fun.

The men all stan' 'roun' with ther han's in ther britches pockets, bendin' over laugh-in' loud, whoopin' and hollerin' at the dogs; some sickin' 'em on to fight; t'others tryin' to part 'em; some woman mad 'kase her dog is a-gittin' the wust of the fight; the babies all skeered half to death, squawlin' loud as they can havel. bawl; the mules a-brayin' and a-breakin' loose, and if Jake Thompson is about he grabs his fiddle and jines in to keep time with the racket. Jake is a plum sight when he plays the monkey in a crowd. He does the fiddlin' at all the break-downs, corn shuckin's, candy pullin's and Chris'-

mas frolics in that settlement.

He keeps time with his foot and calls the dance as he plays so loud you can hear him nearly half a mile: "Git yer pard-ners fer a ole Ferginny reel! Han's all a-round! For'ard all; Fus couple lead down! Swing yer pard! Salute the same! Second couple lead down! Swing yer pard-ner! All trot a'roun'! Sling them pard-ners! Seat the

same!" etc., etc., etc. Jake he sets a-round the store right smart chance of his time, and don't 'pear to have no reg'lar business of his own, don't seem to keer, don't want none. He is always ready to help anybody that axes a favor of him, and don't expect to git no pay for nothin' he does, don't seem to keen he wants is to laugh and enjoy his'se'f at frolics, and to git a plenty to eat, which he does, anywhar he happens ter go, for ever body likes Jake, and is willin to feed him jist to hear him laugh, and talk, and play the fiddle.

The Cross-roads is a great place for the

men folks to set 'round and read the coun-ty paper, talk politics and the craps and to argyfy the scrip-turs, chaw terbacker and smoke and whittle on the bench and goods box outside the door.

Some of the men folks swap horses, and ome of 'em play "quates," (quoits), or pitchin' horseshoes at a stub.

The little boys git back of e store and

play mar-vels; and you can hear them holler out "Bill's dead! Bill's done dead! that is why she is still a-axin' for the letter Jim done kilt Bill! Jim done kilt Bill!" And

The new school mistis gits more letters as anybody else. She is from over about Charlotte, or Charles-town, some'rs, They when you run to see what's happened to Bill, thinkin' he's half dead or somethin' say her name is Grimes, but she calls it Gra-ham, thinks it sounds grander; sorter turrible's the matter, you hear one say, "Thar now, Tom Jarvis is fat! Tom's like them Smiths from over the river, when they went to Asheville called theyselves souzer, he's a-fudgin', vench yer fudgin'! Vench yer backs! Knucks! Roundance, no losance! Vench yer taws! Thar now, ZebVance done knocked out the middle man; They say this Miss Graham, or Miss

Grimes, is powerful proud and stuck up, dresses fine and 'pears to think herse'f above ever'body else. She passes them Fat and go las'! Fat and stick it! Nath, gimme my white-ally-taw-marvel." "Taint mone ut yourn." Zip! Zip! Zip! Kerzip! mountain folks, and don't speak to none of don't even so much as bow her head. Folks in that setrlement all bow at one nother whether they are acquainted or not, but they say city folks don't speak to noless'n they been interduced to and Miss Graham wants you to know she

little boy come over to the store from become from a city. Old man Coggins was a-talkin' about it one day at the store. The old felier wears britches patched all over like a bed quilt, and a wide brim, wool hat full of holes. He drawls his words out long and slow.



broke and run up to the store to his gran'daddy. The old man axt him, says he, "See here, sonny, you say you whipped him so good, and throwed him in the groun', what made you run?" Pete he lowed, 'Did you reckin' I wanted to stand thar and listen at him bawl?"

fat! Vench yer taws! Look at Josh Ram-

They hitch and wrestle in the sand. It

mostly ends up with a fight and some lit-

tle feller a-gwine home with his nose broke

One Sad-dy, a taller-faced, dirt-caten'

a-bleedin

The mail comes once't a week, gits thar Sad-dy twixt 'leven and twelve o'clock. Then you see the crowd rush in the house and stan' 'roun' and watch Sam Matison fling out the papers and letters, and everold feller peeps over half bent listenin' for his name to be called out nex', when some of 'em never got a letter in their lives.

Old man Comins never fails to ax: "Is ther' airy docky-ment fer me?" Po' old critter! They say he never was knowed to git a letter, and if he got one couldn't read it to save his life. But as to Sam he lows he has to read about half of the letters that comes to that office anyhow.

It is plum pitiful to see old Miss Prudence Haskins, a old maid, up'ards of fifty year old, creep over thar ever' Sad'dy, rain or shine, hot or cold, to ax for the letter that never comes.

They say she primpts up every Sunday evenin'; starches her face and years, eye brows, lashes, and all plum white, and watches the town road till long atter dark alookin', too, for the man that never comes; the man who went away over thirty years ago. He promised her that he would come back on a-Sunday, and if he didn't come soon he would write her a letter-he haint never writ, nor he haint never come. But po' Miss Prudence is a woman, and haint never sent him a thing.'

"I got no time," says he, "to be a-washin" up and a-puttin' on my Sunday clothes tole him all about it, but he haint never corhere in the middle of the week, like it was meetin' day, ef town folks do think they-se'f above me, and don't speak when I passes

"Now, here no longer'n this mor-nin'," he went on to say, "me an' my ole 'oman an' Buddy, an' my ole'st gal, Sa'ah, was a-comin' er-long over here to the sto', an' ez we turnt into the big road down thar fernent the school 'onse, we seed that thar high-steppin', stuck-up Grimes gal a-comin', an' I lowed to my-se'f I'd be civil mannered todes her; so when I passed her I bowed my head, and says I, 'mornin';' an' she hilt her head high an' said nur-thin, then murther she come er-long a leetle piece fur-der be-hine, and she lowed, 'mortoo, an' the gal hilt her head higher in the a'd an' looked away yan-der, an' still said nur-thin'; then Buddy he come er-ion, an' he said, 'mornin',' an' then Sa'ah she come er-long an' she lows, 'good moran' that city gal she haint said nurthin' till yit. Then says mur-ther to me says she, 'Who is that stuck-up gal?' an' says L to murther, says I, 'hits' the new school mistis; an' says murther to me,

says she, 'Well, she haint murch.'".
Cynthy Ann Kennedy came to the store one day and fetched her baby. Sam Mati-son axed her, says he, "Mis' Kennedy, what's your baby's name?" She sot the little feller on the counter with a grupt, for she was plum tired a-totin' of him, and lowed, "His name's Grover Cleve-

"Maybe," says Sam, "Cleveland don't now he's named atter him." "Yes he do, too," says old man Coggins, "fer Cinthy Ann writ him a letter an'

responded to her docky-ment."
"What's yer little gal's name?" axt Sam.
She lows, "Her name's Temp'rance Savanny, but we'uns calls her short, when we don't say Sis; her cousins all calls her Cousin Sis."

"Sam," says she, "hev yer got airy figgerdy-checkerdy scrop of pink kalliker big enough to make my little Grovy a sun-bonnet? I want some'n to kiver his little years from the cole win'. He mi-ty nigh squawled his little se'f to death with the year ache las' night; 'peared like he'd go clean ravin' distracted till I blowed some smoke in it out'n my pipe. It hope it a sight, He's allers been powerful croup-y-fied, and year-achey-fied all his life."

Sam found her a piece of calico and throwed it in with t'other things she bought and then told her to write to old Grover and ax him to send the baby a frock for a present on account of the name-sake, he was plenty able to buy it.

But she lows: "Taint no use to ax him, they say he don't give nothin' to none of the babies that's named atter him, an' he don't 'low his ole 'oman to give 'em nothin' neither. I be-boun' ef I'd a-knowed it I'd never a-named my baby atter him."

Me and Caledony didn't have much tradin' to do, but we liked to go to the Cross Roads, as Cal said, "to see and be seed." Ever' time we went thar of Sad-dvs we diked out in our Sundy frocks, for we knowed in reason we'd meet some of the boys, and if we happened to see any of 'em we always 'peared to be powerful surprised.

BETSY HAMILTON.

For Rent.

A splendid, well-ventilated store, with basement, in the Emery building, on Broad street, between the bridge and Marietta street; right in the center of the city; cheap.

A. L. CUESTA,
17 Peachtree.

"Hello, Hal! Come and help me to get a present for sister." right, Jim. I have just selected this jacket for my sister. See here what a beauty, and the price is less than cost." "Well, I want one; where did you get it?" "I got mine from Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.; they are closing out their stock of Ladies' Jackets at cost or less; that's where we will go. Come on to Chamberlin, Jonson & Co."

Two-year-old Corn \$1.65 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

SEEN OUR

Stock o' Gloves? You'll not find in Atlanta Stock o' Gloves? You'll not find in Atlanta another line so full of merit. It embraces everything—good, warm winter Gloves, heavy fur driving Gloves, dogskin, buckskin and the finest lines of Kid Gloves made in the world—such as Fownes, Fisk, Clark & Flagg's, Perrin's and others.

Makes no difference what kind of a Glove you want, you'd better see our line before lauving.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

Hatters and Men's Furnishers, 18 Whitehall.

A BATCH OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. The grandest distribution of presents which Tun Sunny Sourn has yet made. It does not cost you one cent to secure one of these valuable presents since we absolutely give them away freely

and cheerfully. Every person who enters the contest will have an equal chance for one of the prises. The scheme is easy, plaus-

How Many Grains In Two Pounds of Coffee ?

Everybody uses coffee, but how many people ever thought of the number of grains contained in two pounds of it all of our subscribers are invited to enter this guessing contest. The terms are as follows:

One guess will be allowed for each dollar sent in, the money to be credited to the subscription account of the sender. If you subscribe for the paper six months and send one dollar you can enter one guess. If you subscribe a year and send two dollars, you can enter two guesses.

In order to get an idea of the number of grains of coffee in two pounds, it will be well for you to buy a pound of medium size green coffee and count the grains. Of course two pounds will be just about twice that amount.

The contest will close on the 15th of December, as we want time to get all the presents to those who win them by Christmas day. On December 15th we will buy two pounds of medium size green coffee, and will put it in the hands of a committee, the chairman of which will be Col. John H. Seals. This committee will count the grains and make the awards.

Each guess will be entered as it is received, provided it is accompanied by one dollar for a six months subscription. Our subscribers will also be allowed one guess for each dollar of back dues paid in.

In the event two or more persons guess the same number, and such number wins a prize, the prize will be equally divided between them.

LIST OF PRIZES:

To the person guessing the exact number of grains, To the person guessing nearest exact number, To person coming next, Handsome Sewing Machine, To person coming next, To person coming next, Ladies or Gents Gold Watch, To person coming next, Ladies or Gents Gold Watch,

To person coming next, Silk Dress Pattern,

To person coming next, China Dinner Set,

To person coming next, Cash Prize,

Thirty Elegant Cloth Bound Books.

Vicar of Wakefield.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Anderson's Fairy Tales.
Accep's Fables.

Don Quixote de la Mancha. Gulliver's Travels.

The following list of thirty books will be given to the next thirty guessars. Any person entitled to one of these books will be notified before the book is sent, so that in the event any particular book is desired we may be apprised of the fact, and the book desired will in each instance be sent.

10. Vanity Fair. Thackeray.

11. Last Days of Pompeii.

12. Tom Brown's School Days.

13. Willy Reilly and his Dear Colemn Bawn. Wm. Carlton.

14. Brown's Popular Recitations

15. Treasure's from Fairyland.

16. Brown's Popular Recitations

17. Treasure's from Fairyland.

18. Vioar of Wakefield.

18. Vioar of Wakefield.

19. Ivanhoe. Walter Scott.

20. Children of the Abbey.

21. The Scottish Chiefs.

22. Thaddeus of Warsaw.

23. Adam Beds. George Rilet.

24. Robinson Crusoe. DeFoe.

25. Arabian Night's Entertainments.

26. Don Quixote de la Mancha.

27. 20.000 Leagues under the sea. Julea. Tressure's from Fairyland. 34.
Robinson Crusoe. DeFoe. 35.
Arabian Night's Entertainments. 36. 37. 20,000 Leagues under the sea. Jules Verne. Swiss Family Robinson. The Pilgrim's Progress. 88. Tour of the World in 80 Days. Jules

Remember, The contest is open new. It closes December 15th. The terms are simple. You send in one guess for each dollar sent us. Somebody will get these presents. You tand as good a showing as anyone.

THE SUNNY SOUTH,

Constitution Building.

Atlanta, Georgia.

89. Star of India. Edw. W. Ellie.

43 Whitehall Street.

\$10,000 WORTH

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs just received from New York Forced Sales, which we will offer this week at less prices than same golds have ever been sold.

Ladies' ribbed wool Vests, at 35c. Ladies' natural cotton Union

Suits, worth 75c, at 45c. Ladies' Jersey ribbed cotton Vests, the 25c quality, at 20c.

Ladies' Egyptian cotton Vests,

usually sell at 40c; our price 20c. Ladies' wool Vests, Jersey ribbed, natural and white, silk finished, worth \$1, at 50c.

Ladies' wool Union Suits in white and natural, worth \$1.50, at

Children's wool Union Suits,

worth \$1.25, at 75c. Men's natural wool Shirts or

Drawers 50c.

Men's all wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 each, at 75c.

Ladies' knitted wool Skirts in all colors, worth \$1, at 65c.

Children's Muffs and Collars, worth \$1.50 a set, at 50c.

Men's hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, white or colored borders, at 25c.

Men's silk initial Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, at 35c.

Ladies's fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 35c, at 15c. Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fast colored borders, 4 for

Ladies' scolloped and embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs at 10c.

Ladies' tucked and lace striped Aprons, worth 25c, at 15c.

Ladies' chenille fasinators, all colors, worth 60c, at 45:

Ladies' seamless wol Hose and Men's Camel's Hair Halt Hose, worth 25c, at 15c.

Ladies' fine cashmereHose, plain or ribbed, at 25c.

Children's fast blac, seamless ribbed Hose, worth 20, at 121/2c. Ladies' all wool cashnere Gloves.

worth 25c, at 15c. Men's Union linen iitial Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at 21/2c.

Men's wool Gloves a 25c, 35c

and soc. Men's lined Kid Gloes, with or without fur tops, 50c, 5c, \$1 and

Children's lined, fur tops, Kid

Gloves at 75c and \$1. Men's Hermsdorf's ast black Half Hose, light, medium and heavy weights at 10c, 21/2c, 15c and 25c.

Boys' all silk Windse Ties, 4 inches wide, worth 25c, a 15c.

Ladies' Leather Shoping Bags, worth 50c, at 25c.

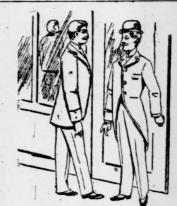
New stock of real Iid Gloves in all colors, fancy enbroidered with large buttons, fitted and warranted at \$1. Children's all wool Mitens, black,

cream and colors, at 10c, 5 and 20c. Infants' wool cashmee Cloaks, ilk embroidered, sampes worth \$2.50 to \$4; choice \$1.19.

Embroidered Felt Lanbrequins and Table Covers, worth \$1.25 to \$2, at 75c.

To close we offer our entire stock of Chidren's Cloaks at and below New York cost. We also offer lined Sateen Mohair and Silk Skirts at 15 per cent discount from our regular prices.

HE CAME.



HE SAW.



HE BOUGHT.

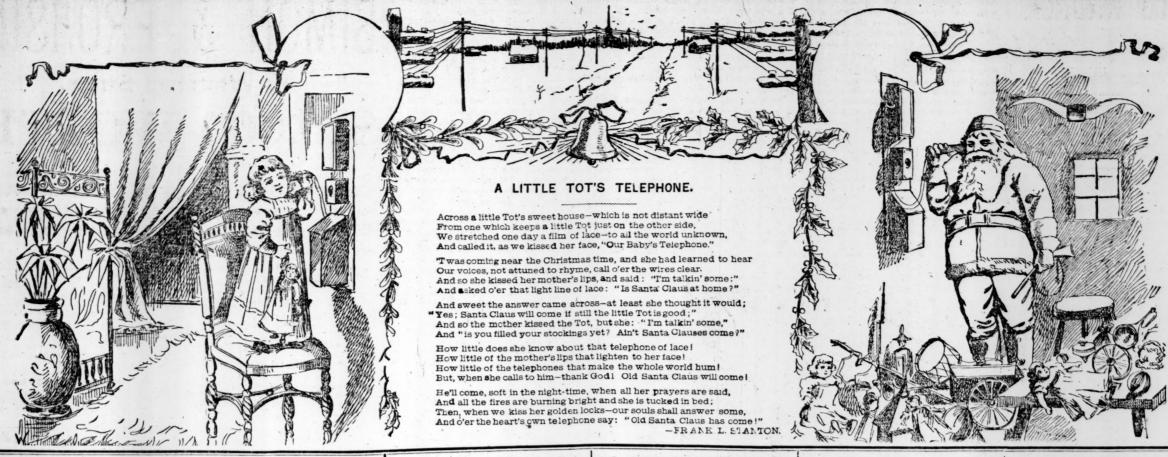


NOT a single man so far has seen our new styles-Suits and Overcoatswithout expressions of genuine approval and admiration. They are unsurpassed in this orany other market. Wise nen COME-SEE-BUY. That's the story epitomized.

We can fit you tomorrow just as well and easy as we did your friend yesterday. Here you have a complete stock to select from: All the best and choicest productions of the manufacturing kings. The most reliable fabrics, cut in the latest shapes, tailored to perfection. Overcoats and > Suits are at their prettiest and plentiest. We say-Go to the right store if you want the right sort. Go, as you would to your doctor.







ON THEIR OWN HOOK

Charley Coghlan and His Other Wife Expect to Star.

THEY WILL NOT HEED WARNINGS

And the Newspapers They "Cuss' Will Lay for Them.

"THE SOUDAN" COMES THIS WEEK

Word to Managers Who Star Themselves-Current News and Gossip of the Stage World.

The New York papers have had several de The New York papers have had several de-lictions morsels to revel in during the past week and it is needless to say they've reveled. One of the funniest court trials in years has been that of Annette F. McGrath to establish her claim as the lawful wafe of "Chofy" Bates, a man about town who is closely as-sociated with the stage world. There is no sociated with the stage world. There is no real reason why this additional burden should real reason why this additional burden should be saddied on the stage, but it is and the readers of the papers have, therefore, been treated to some twely and highly racy testimony. Another's story was that "Choliy" had asked her to wed and that early in July, 1890, he began to speak of the sort of marriage they would have. She had expected that it would be a public one, but he said his father would never consent to his marriage, Gathelia and he consent to his marrying a Catholic, and be-sides his mother was dying. He had asked her to change her golgion, but she said she declined. He told her that one of his father's lawyers had informed him that a common law agreement to marry was sufficient. At their home on the night of July 16, 1800, she said they signed the following agreement, which was put in evidence:

"This is to certify that Annette F. McGrath my true and beloved wife, whom I love, smor and cher.sh.
"CHARLES F. BATES.

"ANNETTE F. M'GRATH.

'New York, July 16, 1899." "New York, July 16, 1899."
After signing the agreement, she declared, he put a gold wedding ring on her flager. He left her very early next morning, saying that it would be necessary for him to be at home at breakfast to allow, any supplied on the part. breakfast to allay any suspicion on the part of his family. They had gone on a sort of bridal bour m one of his drags, stopping at hotels at Tarrytown, Nyack and Rockland. The register of the Hotel St. George at Nyack, showing that "C. F. Bares and wife" had seek, snowing that "C. F. Bates and wife" had registered there, was put in evidence. A month after the marriage he had taken her to the family's place at Newport. She thought he was going to introduce her to his focks, but when they arrived only the caretaker. Daniel Briggs, was there. She said he told Briggs that she was his wife. They occupied his mother's room. She returned the next day to

rebuttal, the object of it being to question the alleged marriage and to throw some gentle aspersions on the character of Annette. the letters read in court are very funny e funniest since the "ducky" letters

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coghlan have bobbed

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coghlan have bobbed up in New York, both having deserted Rose and the rest—doubtless by awtration of Rose. Charles's place in the new production will be filled by Maurice Barrymore; it will not be very difficult to fill Kuenne's.

The interesting statement is now made that these two have determined to play in New York under Coghlan's own management. I should think this would mean some rocky traveling ahead, for the New York papers seem to have combined in roasting Coghlan for his desertion of his first wife. Of course, Coghlan has been mutifing all the newspaper Coghlan has been insulting all the newspan men who came near him-he is a cad that fact. He has "damned" the papers and "damned" the public at a great rate since he struck New York, and the boys are sharpening their sca.pmg knives, hoping they'll have the temerity to make a try at the sentiment of the Gotham press and public.

The baroness has at last expressed her views The baroness has at last expense on the marriage, which she—the very type on the marriage, amb tions mother is has a ce, which she the countries acotting ambitious mother is acotting about. The baroness, bringing about. The beveridge to and then on the marriage, what she said the said of might earn his own Lving. Here is what the

"Mr. Cognian is a gentleman and a man to whom no one could object. True, he is old enough to be my father instead of my dear gir.'s husband, but still he is not a relic of the gar's husband, but still he is not a relie of the past by any means. As to his marriage with my daughter not being legitimate, why, that is ridiculous. When I learned that he wanted to marry Kueine I told him that I had heard he was already a married man. He assured me, however, that such was not the case, and furthermore, I and my daughter consulted several lawyers, including the attorney general of II. Alos. We laid before them the facts, and they told us that Mr. Coghian was free to marry any one whom he might choose. Any relations that he may have had in New York or any other place with that woman were not binding.

York or any other place with that woman were not binding. "When the marriage did occur, in the romainic way of which you have heard, it was a surprise to me, as I did not expect it to take place for a few weeks at least. But neither Mr. Coghlan nor Kuchne wanted to wait, and I suppose A's all right. I am the one to offer objections, M any are offered, and if I am satisfied other people ought to be."

I must confess I am in thorough sympathy h the newspapers who say that the pub-should frown down Cognian for his base desertion of his wife, but i am very dubious about the public taking that advice. True, about the public taking that advice. True, a number of the public taking that advice and the public taking that advice of number of the public taking taking taking the public taking about the public taking that advice. True, they point to be case of Dion Boucicault. Boucicault und abredly feit the effect of public reproof for his attempt to bastardize his five or six chidren by claiming his marriage was ikegal, but kuehne is pretty and Charley is a great actor, and I imagine when the time comes the public will flock in at a dollar and a haif a head.

The prevailing tendency of theatrical man ese days is to push their people in the

background and star the box office. It is background and star the box office. It is the outgrowth, I presume, of the return to the stock company system, and from a man-agerial view may be all right, as it, perhaps, tends to diminish the swelling in the heads of would-be stars and cause a corresponding diminution in the salary list; but it 4s often carried too far.

True the Frohman stamp, the Palmager stamps

True the Frohman stamp, the Palmer and the Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger stamps will, as has been demonstrated, carry through any company these managers will put on the road. They have, by keeping faith with the public, built up their names until the people have faith in them, But, because these people, with unlimited working capital to secure the best of material, and by having such material season after season, have put a value on their trademark—because they have done this without starring their people is no done this without starring their people is no reason why a lot of unknown managers should attempt to do the same thing, and to

their own detriment.

"Niobe" is a case in point. The advance advertisements contained the names of Abbott and Tillotson, the managers, in big black type, and said not a word about the people who would appear in the councily. That made us all suspicious. We had heard of "Nlobe," and knew that it was accounted a clever comedy; but many a clever comedy has been rulned by being in poor hands, and the south, particularly, has frequently been called upon to suffer fust such disappointments.

ments.

When, therefore, we saw a pair of unknown so far as the public is concerned—managers starred in all the advance natices, we were, naturally, suspicious. How agreeably everybody was disappointed. Everybody ably everybody was disappointed. Everybody who went to the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday will testify, "Njobo" is not only a great fun producer, but it is in most excellent hands. It would, perhaps, be no exaggeration to say that the company is the best comedy aggregation we have had this season-ceriainty, we have had no better. In their desire to see their own names in big letters on the bflis, Abbott and Thou son cut themselves out of a good many round dollars they would have gotten in Atlanta,

and it is fair to presume they will have the same experiences elsewhere.

Managers ought to learn that the actors, and not the men who make the routes or take the tickets, are the real drawing-cards. Theater goers want to know whom they are going to see. These people need not be great, but they ought to be good enough to have their names in the advance notices. If no names are given, the public suspects i s because the people are not good, and they may away. There is a short sermon in this that some managers can study with advantage to themselves.

A good story, showing presence of mind, is to d of Richard Harlow, the superb Queen ran across the stage. Screams of terror were heard on all sides, Every g.r. jumped for a chair or any safe eminence. Harlow beat them all, however, and got on a chair, subsided, the giris began to laugh at him, and he became quite indignant, "I don't see what you girls had to be afraid of; you had your tights on," said Mr. Harlow, in his haughtlest manner.

"Old Hoss" Hoey has been trying to break away from "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," but the public won't have He and Lottie Collins ought to form nutual commiseration society and let the iblic in on the ground floor.

Charley Hoyt, the dramatist, says the Charley Hoyl, the dramatist, says the worst expression he ever heard applied by one human being to another was heard in Charleston. Noticing that an acquaintaince looked very sour and moody. Hoyt asked him why the gloomy face. "You would feel depressed, too, if a man referred to you as the other charlest the cate, however, there that the cate, however. the thing over there that the cats brought

Sydney Rosenfe'd's "Woman King" former y "The Rainmaker of Syr.a," seems to have truck bed-rock at last. In New York, when salaries were not forthcoming, Bertha Ricci refused to go on, and so did enough of the others to break up the show.

I undersand the Fay Templeton company will, in all likelihood, be cut short in a few days—by the time St. Louis is reached. Dave Towers told me as much when here, but, having no desire to burt the company's bus ess. I refra.ned from quoting h.m.

The fact is, this season is the rockiest in

years. The men who nandle the business there is every reason to believe that they' good grounds for their complaint. The south tooks up its end as well as any other part of the country—even better; but, when the people are poor, the theaters suffer, and they ar suffering this season as they have not i

ome years before.

The Templeton company is entirely too expensive an aggregation to send on the road. The salary list is very large, and I'm sure Messrs, McLeilan and Towers have been pour-ing good money after bad to the tune of at least \$1,500 to \$2,000 a week. In no other business—unless it is baseball—will a man go ahead with certain loss staring him the face, and why should a thearrical man-ager do that? There is absolutely no chance for business picking up during the next two months. After congress passes a tariff bill, there may be a better condition of affairs:

but the change cannot be other than gradual, even when that is done.

I'm not surprised at the determination to cut short the season of the sprightly Fay. Better let her salary go on and hold her

And, by way of a side remark, why is it Fay is a sort of Jonah to the managers? She never makes them any money, though she gets plenty of it herself.

The Schaffer fam.ly, whose wonderful work saved "America," is now in New York, and in the private performances, have created as much enthusiasm among the writers for the press as they did in Cheago. One of these exhibitions is described as follows:

"William Schaffer, the eldest of the family,

began the entertalment with a really won-derful jugging set. One of his most remark-the feats was jugging a heavy cannon ball, a rolled up handkerchief and a bottle. When the thinks of the great variation in the

weights of these three articles, the difficulty

weights of these three articles, the difficulty of the feat can be easily appreciated.

In the second part of the performance, the seven members of the family appeared together. The youngest, a little fellow of six or seven years, was brought on the stage in a gr.psack and dumped carelessly upon the floor. If that child has a bone in his body, it wasn't apparent to any one who saw what he did yesterday. His father and the other members of the family tossed him about from one to the other as if he had been a big rubber ball, and it seemed to make no difference whether he landed on his feet or his head, it was all right side up with him. The two largest Schaffers placed themselves on their backs on the stage at a distance apart of about ten feet. Then the smallest stood on the foot of one; he was kicked high finto the air and landed on his head on the other foot, and he stood there just that way. Again he was kicked into the air and landed on the foot of the other man, and this curious game of pass was kept up until the audience fairly cheered. Then two of the smallest aerobats were juggled like balls on the feet of their lather and big brother. Some of the other feats were equally marvelous. were equally marvelous.

It is said that ex-Comedian "Billy" Scanlan is gradually growing worse, and cannot live long. He is at Bloomingdale, and his case is, of course, hopeless.

Speaking of Scanlan naturally brings up the

fact that we are to have in the very near future the man who fills his place on the stage. He is Chauncey Olcott, who will come "Mayourneen.

Olcott is a handsome, magnetic fellow, who can sing like a nightingale. His first stage experience was in minstressy, but he was too good to remain there long, and soon was shapped up by Manager Duff for Likan Russians. snapped up by Manager Bult for Linau Russell's company—I believe it was. He has held many fine positions in opera, and it was only by the offer of a very handsome salary that Manager Pitou secured him to take Scanlan's place. He is one attraction that is making money.

There have been several changes in Mr. Palmer's speck company. Barrymore's place is to be filled by E. T. Henley, while George Fawcett and Tennie Eustace take the place of Frederick Robinson and Mr. Holland,

Mascagni is one of the most domesticated men on earth, and adores his wife and chil-dren. His first cry when he achieved that memorable triumph in Rome with the "Cavaleria" was! "Now I can buy my wife a new gown!"

Bettina followed her overdose of chl 11 act by fainting on the stage the other min .c. There never was a minute when Betty wasn't

Eleanor Mayo, Frank Mayo's daughter, is kinds of praise for her singin in "King Rene's Daughter," She is really said to be very talented, and she is undeniably beautiful. There may be the making of a great woman here. a great woman here.

We haven't heard of her or from her in a We haven't heard of her or from her in a long, long time, but now the news comes, and from across the water. The London Figure in its last issue had this bit of news: "The ignominious career of 'Mirza' at the Opera Comique only lasted four nights, and at the end of that time there was no money to pay the various employes engaged by Miss Nadage Doree."

Nadage, you know, is a sort of an Atlanta girl—that is, we claim her. She has knocked about and around the world a good deal, and always seems to get a large amount of good advertising. Why she has kept from public gaze so long does not appear. Nadage should change her press agents.

Somebody suggests that the broken down prince from whom Mrs, Mackay's daughter is seeking a divorce is going on the stage. A new field for the decrept nobility—and for the dime museum managers. Rosina Vokes has at last been compelled to retire. It's said to be a genuine case of heart

Manager Matthews is figuring on bringing he Augusta Midway to the Edgewood-nautch girls and all.

That the boys with bald pates won't object is the op.nion of AMAN IN FRONT.

P.S.-The more the merrier.

"OLE OLSON."

A Beautiful Swedish Dialect Comedy, at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday.

A broad grin will overspread the faces of heatergoers when it becomes known and "Ole Olson" will be presented Wednesday and Thursday evenings. This Swedish radissary evenings. This Swedish dialect comedy, which has proven one of the most wonderful successes of the past four seasons, introduces to the stage a new and altogether delightful character. Ole O'son is a quaint and obtrusive emigrant, whose efforts to master the idlems and pronunciations of our tongue are vasily amusing. The pecular and tongue are vastly amusing. The peculiar and ludicrously exasperating stolldily of the flaxon haired descendant of the Vikings offers a spiendid field for quaint and novel comedy work, and the author has taken advantage of this fact. The plot of this really remarks be farce comedy is well defined, and with the amnie company of competition. ample company of comedians who are to present it, cannot but prove one of the strong-est attractions of the season. The company is headed by Mr. James T. McAlpine, and headed by Mr. James T. McAlpine, and among its members Dolly Foster, Rose iman, St. George Hussey, C. L. Keanan, F. Loraine, Richard T. Brown, George W. hols and other well-known favorities of footlights, including Ole's big brother, f. who is twenty-eight years of age, Thirsix inches high and weighs forty-eight unds. A Great Military Drams, "The Soudan."

The Grand Friday and Saturday nights will ring with the firing of musketry and the clash of arms when the army of 'The Soudan' ar-This romantic military drame, which Londoners liked under the name of "Human Nature," and Bostonians and New Yorkers enthused over for three hundred performances as "The Soudan," makes its first appearance in the above theater Friday night and will in the above theater Friday night and will remain for three performances. "The Sondan" is the joint work of Henry Petfft and Augustus Harris, the latter being recently kinghted by the queen in return for a series of dramatic and "torial plays at his theater, in which the ory of Eugland is presented and the greeness of her majesty's so diers extooled. The pictures presented are a work of genius. The scene of Stonefield farm, where Mrs. Temple rescues her boy from his abductors amid a terrific thunder storm, is a thrilling piece of realism. The calling of the troops to arrive at Sareba-for a night attack, and their march, has a fruly warlike ring.

A FRISKY SESSION.

The House Closes the Week with a Lively Wrangle.

MR. HURST'S CURIOUS RELIGIOUS BILL

A Measure to Pay for Glandered Horses Turns Loose the Wit and Wisdom of the Statesmen.

The house had the livliest and most interesting session yet yesterday. Several unique and interesting bills were offered, and now and then the discussion became decidedly vivacious. Most of the fun and excitement centered in the glanders bill, introduced by Mr. Allen, of Upson. On the face of it the measure was innocent enough of any humor and simply authorized the commissioner of agritulture to kill any horse that developed a case of glanders, and provided for the payment of the same by the state. It raised an uproar, however, and the liveliest kind of a debate was soon in

progress. Mr. Guerrard, of Chatham was one of the first to attack the measure. He said it was just as sensible to pay a farmer who lost his horse or mule as it would be to pay a man for the loss of his house by fire or if he fell down and broke his leg.

"I object to the bill," he said, "on the ground that it will enormously increase glanders. Make it a law and every old plug in the state will have an attack right

"How many horses does the gentleman from Chatham own?" asked Mr. Allen. "None at all," replied Mr. Guerard, looking surprised. "Then you're not interested in this ques

tion and had better keep out of it. "I'll just inform you," retained Mr. Guerard, "that I pay taxes that will go to support that law-if it becomes one.'

"And I know where these capitalists get their money to pay taxes," remarked Mr. Ailen. "Iney squeeze it out of the very class, we are aiming to befriend—the far-

Mr. Guerard smiled sarcastically and Mr. Guerard samed sarcasucany and was on the point of returning the thrust when Mr. Hurst, of Waiton, created a diversion by sending up an amendment. It includes hogs and chickens with the cholera, and cows with the morrain. This flappant suggestion filled Mr. Allen with righteous indignation. Allen with righteous indignation.
"If somebody will now amend to include

genteman from Walton," he said, "I

the gentleman from Waiton, he said, think the bill will pass."

At that Mr. Wneeler, of Walker, arose and sailed into the bill in energetic sayle, he made a special attack on the clause providing that a veterinary surgeon diagnose providing that a veterinary surgeon diagnose the suspicious cases. "These doctors don't know anymore about glanders than I do," he said. "I never saw one in my life that could tell a case of glanders from a case of distempers. There are three or four of them here now and I'll bet that not one of them knows a thing about a horse."

The repersentatives who are physicians in private his looked a little startled at this assertion. They evidently did not relish They evidently did not relish

At this juncture Mr. McDonald, of Gwinnett, sent up another amendment. It pro-vided that the state pay any farmer 8 cents a pound for cotton destroyed by caterpillars. When Mr. Afien heard this amendment, he ground and combed his whiskers with both hands. The rest of the house roared The rest of the house roared

ith laughter. Mr. Short, of Marion, jumped up.

with laughter.

Mr. Short, of Marion, jumped up. The caterpillar amendment might seem very absurd, he said, but to his mind it was just as sensible as 'the original bill. They were both the same kind of legislation.

"Granders is a contagious disease," interrupted Mr. Allen. "and what's more, men can catch it. Did you ever hear of catapillars eating up a man?"

"Catapillars are also contagious," replied Mr. Short, ignoring the direct question. "That is, they spread and eat up everything on the farm, pretty near. If you are going to pay a man for one kind of misfortane you may as well pay him for another." Mr. Short continued to speak at some length. Mr. Lewis, of Mil, ton, took up the same thread of argament and characterized the bill as unreasonable and absurd.

characterized the bill as unreasonable and absurd.

Mr. Branch replied in favor of the measure and Mr. Allen made a final effort to get the bill through. "It has been opposed," he said. "by one capitalist and two lawyers. What do they know about horses? One has put all his money in real estate and the other two never had enough money to buy a horse." and absurd.

to buy a horse. only a norse. The gentleman is mistaken." exclaimed . Lewis. "I own a horse, and I give non now that if this bill becomes a law gets the glanders inside of ten days." y this time Mr. Allen grew weary of vain struggle and moved to table the

Religion and Politics.

Among the new business introduced was an astonishing resolution by Mr. Hurst, of Walton. It was something entirely unique in the line of legislation and in every other respect so curious and unusual that the full text is given. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, In February/ 1863, there was begun an organized thovement by a religous combination, composed of the evangelical churches of the Cuntry to get the government of the United States, committed by direct (origination, temporal properties).

ernment of the United States, commit-ted by direct tegislation to a direct recog-nition of the Christian religion and a na-tional adoption and enforcement of Sun-day as the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day. "And whereas, They proposed first to ac-

"And whereas, They proposed first to accomplish their purpose by an amendment to the national constitution, declaring this to be a Christian nation, and so placing all Christian laws, institutions and usages upon an undeviable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.
"In 1888, May 21st. Senator H. W. Blair introduced a bill to secure to the people the enjoyment of the first day of the

week, commonly known as the Lor day, as a day of rest and to promote observance as a day of rest and a day religious worship, and on the 25th day Lord's observance as a day of rest and a day of religious worship, and on the 25th day of the same month he introduced a joint resolution to cheend the national constitution so as to establish the principles of the Christian religion as the religion of the nation. These two pieces of legislation embodied the wishes of this religious combination and immediately there was a strong effort made all over the country to secure the passage of the measures, especially the bill establishing and enforcing the observance of Sunday.

"While it is true that this particular Sunday rest did not become a law, the legislation having died with the expiration of the fiftieth congress, it is true those who demanded, formulated and promoted this legislation never slackened their efforts, and they have now, in 1893, attained the grand object of their ambition, they have the national government fully committed to that course of religious legislation.

"In the fifty-second congress, first session, the Sunday law advocates concentrated all their forces and all their energies upon the point of securing the closing of the world's fair on Sunday by an act of congress.

"They sent to congress positions backed up by threats that were denounced on the floors of congress as an abuse of the right of petition.

of petition.

Calls Them "Religious Lobbyists." "Yet so great was the pressure of these religious lobbyists that congress succumbed and enacted into law the act closing the world's fair on Sunday and making the apwords rain on Sunay and making recognition conditional on this provision puts on and demanded by these religious lobbyists, thus delivering the government, root and branch, over to those religious fanatics to be governed and dictated to by

"And in addition to this legislation and

them.

"And in addition to this legislation and in advance of it the supreme court of the United States rendered a decision, February 29, 1892, in which the court unanimously declared this to be a religious people and a Christian nation, and so accomplished all that was intended to be accomplished in the religious amendment to the constitution proposed by Senator Blair.

"Therefore be is resolved by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby declared to be the sense of this body that the above cited act of congress and decision of the supreme court are contrary to the principles upon which our government was established and contrary to the constitution of the same, and that they are impolitic, unwise, undemocratic and have a tendency to the union of church and statte, and is, therefore, subversive of both our civil and religious liberties and in our judgment are void and of no effect." erties and in our judgment are void and of no effect."

Mr. Hurst Explains.

Mr. Hurst Explains.

Mr. Hurst said, in reference to this resolution, that when the time came he proposed to make an elaborate argument on the subject. There was a disposition, he thought, to merge the church and state, and it should be discouraged. The motion appropriates \$400.000 a year to Christianize. the stojett the stojett thought, to merge the church and state and it should be discouraged. The motion appropriates \$400,000 a year to Christianization. appropriates \$400,000 a year to Christia the Indians. Such a procedure was wrong. Let the church take care of own and the state would do the same resolution was for the present referred.

Against Lynch Law.

One of the most interesting measures introduced in this session was the law ball of Mr. Hill, of Merriwether, law bill of Mr. Hill, of Merriwether, taken up for final action at the opening of the session. The bill is decidedly sweeping and is armed to provide practical means for discouraging and preventing mob violence. It applications are shortly wing may have It authorizes any sheriff who may have reason to believe that violence of that char acter is comtemplated to summon a possiof citizens who must respond or be ed for a misdemeanor. It is also ed for a misdemeanor. It is also made a misdemeanor for a sheriff to fail to call a posse together in such an emergency, and these citizens so responding are authorized to carry weapons for the purposes of duty. To participate in a mob or to band together for the purpose of inflicting punishment upon any citizen of the state is made a felony, punishable by from one to twenty years in prison, and should death result from the violence of the mob, each participator is subject to indictment for murder.

The sheriff's poisse is authorized to resort to the most extreme

to resort to the most extreme measures even to the extent of taking life, if necessary to prevent the death of any person at the hands of a mob, and the sheriff is required to disperse any meeting which he may have reason to believe contempt a resort to lynch law

and the sheriff is required to disperse any meeting which he may have reason to believe contempt is a resort to tynch law as mob viole.

Some legislation of this character was strongly urged by the governor in his last message, and the bill is the outgrowth of this recommendation. When put upon its final vote a quorum failed to respond, although the roll call had shown one present. Before a second vote was taken, Mr. Hill addressed the house in behalf of the measure. He made an interesting and stirring address, appealing to the members to take Georgia before the world as a state in which law and order was respected and enforced. He alluded to the numerous cases in which fatal errors had been made by mobs and the bilm brutality with which a band of lawless and infuriated men will by mobs and the blind brutanty with which a band of lawless and infurfated men will wreak revenge regardless of positive proof of guilt. The press of the north, he continued, was fond of harping upon lynch law in the south, and this bill would teach the people of the north that in Georgia at least there was a disposition to countenance the violence of a mob. Another vote was the violence of a mob. Another vote was taken and the bill passed.

The White Caps Again.

Something in the same line as the mob law bill was that of Mr. Freeman, raising law ball was that of Mr. Freeman, raising the penalty for participation in a riot. Under the present law the white caps could only be punished for misdemeanor, the offense coming under the general riot act. Mr. Freeman's bill makes participation in a riot a feony punishable by from one to five years in prison, unless recommended to mercy of the jury.

Mr. Freeman made a warm speech in favor of the bill and urged the point that the persons of citizens should be as well protected by the law as their property, which was not now the case. After a good deal of discussion the matter was temporarily laid over owing to the slim house.

For Final Action.

defaulters since 1887, was taken up out of its regular order on the calendar and put upon its final reading. There was no ob-jection to the measure and it passed with-

jection to the measure and it passed without dissent.

The resolution by Mr. Roddenberry to list for insurance the South Georgia Military and Agricultural college at Thomasville, and the Southwest Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical college at Hamilton, was taken up for final consideration. This measure provided for an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose designated. It was amended so as to increase the sum to \$500 each, and in this form adopted.

The bill by Mr. Neel, of Bartow, to carry into effect the constitution so far as relates to the granting of corporate powers to telegraph companies, was next in order.

to the granting of corporate powers to telegraph companies, was next in order. It is technical in its character and sets forth at considerable length the formalities to be complied with in an application for incorporation. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The next bill was by Messrs. Worsham and Bloodworth, of Monroe, fixing time for the holding of the superior courts in the Flint circuit. It was passed without opposition.

sition.

The bill of Mr. McCrimmon, of Wilcox, providing for the registration of voters in that county, was read for the third time and passed.

and passed.

The next read was the bill of Mr. Allen, of Upson, providing for the payment for live stock killed to prevent the spread of glanders. The bill specifies that this expense be met out of the fund arising from the inspection of oil and fertilizers and that whenever a case of glanders is located a veterinary surgeon be sent at once to the spot, and when the disease is confirmed, the animal killed. Owners of such diseased animals are required to report the same

spot, and when the disease is confirmed, the animal killed. Owners of such diseased animals are required to report the same immediately to the ordinary of the county. The commissioner of agriculture is vested with full power to check the spread of the disease by quarantine of an infected district or such other means as he may deem expedient.

This bill excited considerable discussion and was tabled.

The bill by Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, in reference to the dismissal of cases in the supreme court, was next read. This bill specifies that no case shall be dismissed or thrown out through technical imperfections in the record. The committee proposed a substitute forbidding dismissals on account of too much or not enough of the record being sent up and providing for the perfecting of the record under such circumstances. After some discussion the bill was passed.

The next bill acted on was by Mr. Neel, of Bartow, to regulate the method of pleading in civil actions. It was passed without opposition.

The bill of Mr. McCrimmon to establish

ing in civil actions. It was passed without opposition.

The bill of Mr. McCrimmon to establish a new charter for the town of Abbeville was read and passed.

The senate bill of Mr. Johnson, of the fifty-seventh, establishing a board of school commissioners for the town of Statesboro, was read and concurred in.

The bill to limit the jurisdiction of the city court of Carroll county in civil cases to amounts over \$500, submitted by Mr. Aycock, was read and passed.

The bill of Mr. Perkins, of Habersham, to amend the charter of the town of Cornelia, was read and passed.

The bill of Mr. Roddenberry, of Thomas, to amend the charter of the town of Cario,

The bill of Mr. Roddenberry, of Thomas, to amend the charter of the town of Cario, was put on third reading. A petition from certain citizens of Cario protesting against the amendment, which would have the effect of extending the town limits, was read. A counter petition, signed by about a similar number of citizens, was also presented. Mr. Roddenberry made an argument in behalf of the bill, which was finally returned to the calendar, no quorum being present.

The committee on corporations recommended the passage of the bill authorizing the mayor and council of Macon to make a temporary loan.

The committee on banks recommended that bills No. 862, 826, 820 and 816 be with the state of the state

that only No. 802, 820, 820 and 816 be withdrawn.

The special judiciary committee reported favorable upon the bill incorporating the Buena Vista Loan and Saving's bank.

The committee on temperance recommended the passage of the bill prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in Troup

county. committee on corporations reported favorably on the house bill to amend the charter of Sharpsburg and the bill recognizing the board of education of Americus. It also recommended the passage of the bill granting corporate powers to canal companies and street suburban railroad

It was recommended that the charter of Emory college be so amended as to make he resident bishop of the Methodist church outh an ex-officio member of the board of

New Business.

New Business.

The following new bills were introduced: By Mr. Hodges of Bibb—That a memorial be prepared urging congress to vote for the suspension of the 10 per cent tax on clearing house certificates.

By Mr. Adams of Montgomery—To incorporate the town of Ivy.

By Mr. McGarrity of Carroll—To prohibit the manufacture of spiritulous liquors in Carroll county.

the manufacture Carroll county.

A Memory of the Trip.

The boys say that on the trip by the members of the legislature to visit the Augusta exposition none were merrier than Lester Puckett, carendar clerk of the house. He only hit the streets of Augusta in high places. He was unable to find a bed long enough for him in the city, consequently he hung his feet over the footboard, and it is said that Messys, Keiffer, of Effingham, and Hurst, of Walton, used them to hang their clothes on.

No Ovorum of the Senate The senate had no quorum present.

The Greatest of the Season Don't fail to see the fast black window of Mr. Pat O'Conner at D. H. Dougherty & Co.'s. It beats "Black Crook." Every pair is guaranteed not to stain.

Candy.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month porarily faid over owing to the slim house.

For Final action.

By consent of the house the bill of Mr.
Neel, of Floyd, requiring the road commissioners of Floyd to have a digest of tax

On the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month G. E. Johnson, the candy manufacturer, at 50 East Alabama street, will give to every mother or father who feels that they are not able to buy candy for their little ones, a pound of candy to each child.

THE GONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS. and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents. Address Constitution Building, At-lanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution. The Constitution can be found on sale as

rollows:
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
street; Great Northern hotel, Additorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 WashIngton street,
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue;
Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CINCINNATI-J. R. Lawley, 162 Vine street.
WAS \ \ \ Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro. 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per

calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., December 3, 1893.

Pay All or None.

The position of the house in regard to certain outstanding state bonds is a peculiar one. The bonds are acknowledged to be valid. They have been presented for payment every year since they were due, but owing to the omission of a committee to report them in a list of bonds whose payment was authorized they have remained unsettled.

The house admits that the state owes the debt and ought to pay it; but it is recommended that the principal be paid without interest.

It strikes us that this position is indefensible. If we owe the principal, we owe the interest, as it is conceded that the delay in redeeming the bonds is the fault of the state, and not of the holders who have regularly asked for a settlement every year.

The thing for the senate to do is to amend the bill so as to include the payment of the interest on the bonds. The interest is a part of the debt, and the state has no right to knock off a portion of its obligation. We should pay all or none, but we take it for granted that Georgia will stand by her contracts.

An Editor's Discovery.

The Richmond Times is inclined to fall into loud lamentations over its recent alleged discovery that Mr. Cleveland is no longer a free trade tariff reformer, but a reformer according to the doctrine laid down by Samuel J. Randall and embodied in the tariff declaration of 1884, and again in the resolution presented to the Chicago convention last year but defeated by nearly a two to one vote in that body.

Our Richmond contemporary is a free trader, and has heretofore supposed that It was at one with Mr. Cleveland in this matter. - Hence, when it finds, or imagines it finds, that Mr. Cleveland is not a free trader, but a democratic protectionist, it confesses to "a very great disappointment," and declares that "this conviction about Mr. Cleveland's vi "will be a very great surprise to a large body of democrats."

And, as if this were not enough, The Times goes on to "confess extreme chagrin at reaching the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is not for tariff for revenue only, but a moderate protectionist." We do not know where or how The Times made this remarkable discovery, but the mere statement of it is sufficient to turn politics topsy-turvy in the capital city of the Old Do minion, Heretofore the public that city and state has shared in the belief of The Times that that paper represented Mr. Cleveland in the closest possible manner. It has been supposed that if anybody ought to feel the warm glow of the administration base-burner

on the small of his back that person was the industrious and energetic editor of The Times. But now it turns out, according to The Times, that The Dispatch, which has for some years been a "moderate protectionist" paper is the real and only gennine administration organ. This is certainly surprising if true. We do not vouch for it. But The Times claims to

have made the discovery, and it devotes

a long editorial article to proclaiming it. There is one remedy for The Times, and that is to sacrifice its convictions. A great many editors and statesmen used that remedy during the financial discussion. They had been for the free coinage of silver, and they heartily endorsed legislation in favor of the single gold standard. To all appearances, the remedy has not hurt them, although it is a heroic one. They seem to have fattened on it. They are, as the phrase goes, in fine kelter.

The discovery of The Times, so far as we know, is all its own. It certainly is not based on Mr. Cleveland's famous message, nor on his letter of acceptance written last September. It must, therefore, be based on some development invisible to "we all in the low-grounds," but plain enough to the eagle eye of the tariff reformer at Richmond.

If the trouble is with the Wilson tariff bill, we hardly think our contemporary is justified in trying to hold Mr. Cleveland responsible for whatever tendency toward protection there may be in that measure. It is fair to presume that Mr. Cleveland left the ways and means committee free to frame such a bill as, in its judgment, would best meet the emergency so eloquently described in the tariff pledge of the platform. If the bill as framed does not provide for a tariff for revenue only as the platform pledged, only superheated criticism would at tempt to fix the responsibility on Mr.

Cleveland. We suspect that our esteemed Richmond contemporary has made the mistake of interpreting Mr. Cleveland's tariff views to suit itself, whereas Mr. Cleveland is a tariff reformer with special reference to the interests of the people among whom he lives, moves and has his being. The editor of The Times, on the other hand, is a tariff reformer with special reference to what he conceives to be the interests of the southern people.

To explain the whole mystery we need go no farther than General Hancock's luminous dictum-"the tariff is a local issue.'

This explanation being made let the democrats get together and shove the Wilson tariff measure through congress to the end that the people may promptly reap whatever benefit there is in it.

A Democratic Measure.

We trust that there is not going to be any democratic wrangle over the Wilson tariff bill. Editor Watterson, who is one of the most earnest free trade tariff reformers in the country has given the measure his endorsement, and that ought to be satisfactory to those democrats who have been following the thin and slippery shadow cast by the star-eyed goddess of reform.

It is true Editor Watterson says he proposes to criticise some features of the bill in the hope of amending it; but we may be sure that his criticisms will be tempered by a hearty desire to spare the party as much interior controversy as possible.

The main trouble seems to be thisthat while one democratic reformer declares the bill to be in the interests of protection, another is as quick to declare that it is a step in the direction of free trade. Manifestly a dispute involving this point would be an unseemly one. The outcome of it would be nothing but a wrangle, and we have yet to hear of a party or an individual profiting by a

The main objection to the bill; and one that can be urged with the greatest force, is that it is not a revenue bill. The platform pledges the party to a tariff for revenue only, and the Wilson bill cuts off some of the revenue that is now obtained from the McKinley tariff. Admitting the full force of this objection, the answer to it is that great reforms are not accomplished in one day, or by a single economic measure.

The republican party tried its hand at reform for more than a quarter of a century, and now the democrats have a contract with the people to undo these reforms as rapidly as possible, and to restore the equities between the government and the governed, and between the monopolists and the taxpayers It has be gun that work in the new tariff bill, and it will continue the work from time to

The difficulty about a fariff law is that no one can measure its results except by actual experiment. Our whole system of trade and business is based on the tariff as the republicans have framed it since the war. It is an easy matter to say that this or that duty shall be reduced or swept away. It is quite another matter to measure the result.

What the democrats are trying to do s to make a beginning. They have framed a bill, and that bill ought to be supported by the party with sufficient unanimity to assure its prompt adoption. It should be supported by democratic free traders, by democratic protectionists, and by democratic tariff reformers, to the end that a definite policy may be inauguated.

The republicans will do all in their ower to prevent the adoption of the Wilson bill. They will organize their own forces against it, and will do all they can to encourage democratic opposition. They were powerful enough to prevent democratic financial legislation in the extra session, and they will try to ever the same power on tariff legislation They will try their utmost to prevent the adoption of the Wilson measure until next June or July, so as to force the democrats to go before the country in the congressional elections with the results of the tariff bill still pending experiment-

ally in the air. This will be a misfortune for both the country and the party-for the country because it may have the effect of returning a republican majority to con gress, and for the party because a defeat in the fall elections would put an end to all reform measures.

It is necessary, therefore, that the Wilson bill should be put through both houses of congress without unnecessary delay. It may not meet the views of all democrats, but it is none the less a democratic measure; it is none the less a definite part of the democratic policy.

No Danger in the Tariff.

Mr. Junius G. Oglesby, one of our cleart headed and most prominent business nen, sends us the following clipping from The New York Journal of Commerce, with the marginal comment: "This hits the bull's eye."

A mere pruning of the superfluities and exnces of protection cannot claim the dis nity of a policy. It lacks the breadth and depth necessary to affect the general condi-tions of production or to transform anything; permits things to go on about as heretofor so far as respects really affective factors; and it affords a minimum of contribution towards giving the country the economy of production that is essential to its becoming a great cosmopolitan industrial nation. There are long-sighted observers who will feel prefoundly disappointed at all this; while the near-sighted, bird-in-the-hand class will be gratified at their exemption from problems with which it worries them to have to grapple. This outcome of years of agitation and vir-tuous protest and election majorities seems surprisingly incommensurate result that it is impossible to say whether this is a "first step" or a last step, or a step forward, or a step backward, or any step at all. One thing is certain, it will prove to be innocuou enough; and if passive innoceage suffices to win favor, the new tariff will be popular; but if public opinion should apply to it the "cui bono" test, it is very doubtful whether the occasion may be afforded for a second install ment of "reform." This ostensible policy is not to be tried upon the conditions essential to its success; a prophet, therefore, might be excused for being pessimistic as to the out-

excused for being pessimistic as to the out-come of the experiment.
One thing about the bill, however, is cer-tain. It affords no occasion for alarm to either manufacturer or merchant. It seems to be shaped with an express view to disturb-ing nothing; and it certainly wif have that virtue. It may cause some dislocations in small details of production, but as a rule, adsmall details of production, but as a rule, admitting of exceptions, it will leave the relations between manufacturer and importer so little disturbed, that no important changes in the conditions of domestic production will be called for.

The Journal of Commerce is the oldest

in the country and its wise and conservative views always carry weight with them. We agree with Mr. Oglesby that our contemporary is exactly right when it says that the Wilson bill affords no occasion for alarm to either manufacturer or merchant. As a rule, it will not seriously disturb anything, and the business interests of the country have no reason to apprehend anything like a shock. In order to frame such a bill the ways and means committee had to make the proposed tariff a protective measure in many of its provisions. The bill has moderate protection running throughout its schedules of manufactured goods, and it certainly does not meet the requirements of that plank of the Chicago platform which declares that protection is unconstitutional and demands a strictly evenue tariff.

While this criticism is just and proper, it may be said that the new tariff is a step in the direction of a revenue tariff, and if we keep this end in view in our future revisions of the customs duties we shall finally get rid of the protective features. The new tariff, if it becomes a law, will excite no alarm. It is a forward movement on the right line, but it falls very far short of the purely revenue measure demanded by the democratic platform. We still have protection-less of it than formerly, but more than the democrats of the country want. The ideal tariff is still in the future.

Farms of the Future.

Out in California it is said that the ideal farm of the future will contain forty acres. The big one-thousand-acre farms in that state are rapidly being subdivided, and the result is very satisfactory. As a rule, a man will get more out of a small farm thoroughly cultivated by his own labor than out of a large plantation where hirelings do the work.

Small farms are growing in favor in the south. While it would be inexpedient to limit them to forty acres, the experience of many farmers who cultivate less than one hundred acres shows that they can be independent and live comfortably without taking upon their shoulders the cares and expenses of a big plantation. About ten years ago a small colony of Germans purchased 2,000 acres in Lauderdale county, Alabama. They cultivated their little vineyards and fields under the intensive system, diversifying their crops, and the land they paid \$10 an acre for is now worth \$50, and the colonists are all prosperous and happy.

The history of this little settlement is beginning to make itself known in the northwest, and thousands of farmers here are looking southward. They are gradually coming to the conclusion that they will find it easier and cheaper to live in this favored section than in their bleak region where agricultural opportunities are limited by a rigorous climate. Heretofore they have been deterred from coming here because they were under The mpression that the south was no place for small farmers. Now, that they have heard of the success of various northern and for an immigrants who have made and fo a good living here on farms not much larger than a big garden, they are wondering why they should spend ten months of the year in the frost and cold cultivating wheat when in this sunny land they could work twelve months, producing everything from cotton to figs, from turaips to apples and from celery to tobacco

The south needs these industrious and well-to-do farmers and we should. through well organized immigration societies, under the auspices of the states advertise our advantages and resources in a manner that will reach outsiders The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche in a recent editorial on this line says:

The idea that the southern elimate is ener vating is the purest nonsense. An hour of work in the fie'ds of the south brings greater ompensation than five hours in the There is no economy in combating Mizzards when one may live in a country where the climate is ideal for the agriculturist. Zymote diseases do not exist in the south, as they do in the morth. The former is far more healthy in every way. The statistics will show this. The financial depression under which the country has suffered for a year or, more way myether try has suffered for a year or more was much more serious in its effects in the north than in the south. The time is, therefore, ripe for the advertisement of the advantages of the south, and immigration and colonization soecties should be established in every south-ern state and missionaries sent out. Such a movement would combine both business and

It is a good time to begin the work. We need a few million more white farmers. They will knock the race problem out-of sight, and make the south the garden spot of the world. Their productive labor will increase our commerce and build up our cities and profit our transportation lines. They will be consumers as well as producers and their presence will advance every business and industrial interest. They will not find it necessary to engage in planting on the old-time large scale. With their industry, thrift and scientific methods they can come south, settle on small farms within easy reach of the markets and make a good living here far more easily than they can in a land of blizzards and snow.

What Somebody Is Going to Do.

Somebody is going to make a dash at prosperity, pretty soon, and capture a good-sized chunk of it.

Somebody has judgment, enterprise and nerve, and, while the people around him are talking about hard times, and holding on to their spare cash, without attempting to turn it over, the man we have in view will surprise people by making investments that will speedily yield him a handsome profit. Somebody knows that when others are scared there are many opportunities of money making for the brighter and bolder spirits of the community. As The Southern Lumberman says, the time for a man of pluck and nerve to invest is when others are timid and afraid to turn loose a nickel. In all of the past panics men of foresight have profited by purchasing when prices were way down, knowing that a reaction was bound to follow. Veteran stock operators say that what goes up must come down, and what goes down must go up. Our depressed values cannot last. They must rise, sooner or later, just as a pendulum goes its limit and swings back.

Somebody in every town in the country sees the situation in this light, and before long capital will be seeking investments in certain lines where men of experience and insight feel satisfied that the laws of demand and supply must soon cause a Somebody has sense enough to rise. know that the pledges of the democratic and most influential business newspaper | party cannot long go unredeemed when

the great majority of the people are clamoring for their fulfillment. In one shape or in another, directly or indirectly, the administration and congress will have to go ahead with the work of finan-cial relief and other reforms demanded by the country and solemnly promised by the national democracy.

The country will not go to the dogs-ft will not be ruined-the gold sharks and monopolists will not and cannot control 70,000,000 people armed with the ballot and intelligent enough to use it. We have gone about as far on the downward road as the people are willing to go, and the mighty, irresistible force of concentrated and organized public opinion will

assert itself and command obedience. Somebody sees all this more or less clearly and he is getting ready to put his idle money to work. He is hunting about for something of real value that has drop ped low enough to make it reasonably certain that it must shortly go up. Some body is going to get rich!

The Hawaiian Queen.

Whether Queen Liliuokalani was rightfully overthrown or not, and whether the provisional government of Hawaii should be let alone by the United States, we do not care to discuss at present.

A more interesting subject for our lighter moments is the queen herself. According to a recent editorial in The New York World, she is a picturesque, parti-colored old harridan, verging on sixty, and without even a shred of character. Her grandfather was the first man ever hanged in Hawaii for wifemurder. Her father was a drunken native bummer who was accidentally dumped on the throne by an ignorant and vicious populace. Fortunately, he drank himself to death in a year, and Kalakau, his successor, quickly followed his example, making room for Liliuokalani, his sister.

This woman was supposed at one time to be the wife of John Domini, a halfbreed. Since his death the queen has openly defied decency, and she now lives with a mongrel paramour named Wilson. The frosts of nearly sixty, winters have not chilled her riotous blood, and her attempt to overthrow a constitution framed under American influences to restrain her ignorance and barbarism caused the recent revolt against her.

It may be that it is our duty to restore this disreputable old woman to her throne. Her private character is no reason why we should not deal justly with her. But, no matter what course our government may pursue in this case it is to be hoped that the white residents who are civilizing and building up Hawaii will find a way to get rid of her and put the islands under the control of rulers who are at least tolerably virtuous and decent.

Colonel Johnston's Reading. Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston. the oldest and by far the most characteristic of southern writers, will read from his works in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association next Tuesday evening. The event will provide a rich treat for those who enjoy refined humor presented with an art as fine as any that we have in this day.

We have no hesitation in saving that Colonel Johnston stands at the head of those who, in the domain of character creation of which humor is a necessary adjunct, have represented the south in letters since the war.

Colonel Johnston's writings are unique and therefore inimitable, and, apart from these, his own character is as attractive and as loyable as manly tenderness and gentleness can make it.

The largest audience that the audito rium could hold would be but a small tribute to the beauty and effectiveness of his Georgia creations.

Gainesville and Her Guests.

The ministers and others who attended the Methodist conference at Gainesville, during the past week; were delighted with their hospitable reception, and with the flourishing mountain city and its people.

Gainesville is one of the most picturesque and progressive cities in the entire Piedmont region. It is well equipped with electric lights, street car lines. waterworks and other conveniences and improvements, and the public spirit and enterprise of the citizens cannot fail to materialize in the shape of other substantial evidences of prosperity.

The people who have made Gainesville what it is make it a rule to pull fogether in everything that concerns the public welfare. Their culture, enterprise and many shining qualities of Christian citienship especially endeared them to the visitors attending the conference, and the warm-hearted and plucky little metropolis of the mountains will not soon be forgotten. It is a model town with a bright future before it.

The Richmond editors will now have to swap places in politics.

An exchange says that it doesn't want tariff reform unless it will make prices cheaper. But what do people care about cheap goods if they haven't got the money to buy them?

The money is still piling up in the New York banks, and, presumably in the banks of all the money centers.

The eastern contractionists have another golden opportunity to get in their work. There is so much money in that section that nobody wants to borrow it.

The contraction in business is pretty shown by the vast volume of idle money in the east.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Weston, the pedestrian who astonished Engweston, the years ago by his walking feats is able now to walk fifty miles a day. He leads an abstenuous life and has a theory and a correct one, too—that we as a people eat too much stimulating and nitrogenous food. He thinks that ear working people, through eating coarse, meat foods, tax their digestion to such an extent that they are down before their muscles because they do not study the question of nutritious food. It is a well-known fact that the finest men in th world physically are those who eat compara-tively little animal food. The porters of Con-stantinople, who are confined largely to a diet of mature olives and black bread, will carry heavier loads than any beer-drinking, meat-eating men in the world. It is not an unus-ual thing there to see a white-haired porter of sixty years of age climbing up hill with ourden on his shoulders which would dis age a donkey.

After a laste of more than a century letters of admir J. dop were Tuesday granted in

Philadelphia on the estate of Joshua Fan-ning, who lived in that city, but who died about March 9, 1778, on board the United States frigate Randolph, which, at that time, was in the vicinity of the Barbadoes. A large portion of the estate, which Fanning left to his widow consisted of a claim against the state of South Carolina for about \$30,000. No effort was made to collect this claim by the original executor of the estate, and the newly appointed administrator will, it is understood, endeavor to effect a settlement. The heirs now surviving are eleven great-grand-flidren and four great-great-grand-children.

Mr. Henry Clay Fairman's, poem, Mr. Henry Clay
Veterans of the South," which was
published with Edustrations last summer in
The Blue and Gray Magazine, and received with marked favor in the south, is to published as a Christmas souven.r, with copious illustrations and a portrait of the author. The pictures, all of them original studies, are by W. Otto Beall, of Birmingham, Ala., a promising young southern artist, and the elegant volume will come from the presses of the Paul V. Carlton Printing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Little While.

A little while—and the anchor of the great White Ship will raise And it will begin a journey to the far-off,

distant bays.
While the snowy canvass glistens in the gently swelling breeze.
And its graceful forms reflected in the calm and placid seas.

A little while-and the tossings of the fevered soul will end
Amid shouts of sweet hosannahs as the White

Ship turns the bend And enters the harbor of safety, where many thousands wait ae the happy voyagers from Earth

A little while-and the voices, once on earth so dear to me, Will whisper a loving welcome to the land

that is to be:

ad the disappointed achings of the heart
will fade away

the the silent shadows stealing from the
breaking of the day.

—EDWARD N. WOOD. W.th

With a Hemp Assistant. "Do you use any effort to elevate your col-red brother?" wked the plous looking man carelessly repiled the editor; "It

ain't much of an effort to elevate 'em when two or three men catch hold of the rope." The ups and downs of city life could be graphically descr.bed by the average elevator

Everything's a Lottery. At the regular choir meeting
The singers commenced to prance
And try to down each other
In the little game of chants.

His Occupation. "What is your line of business?" whispered the editor to a man he was about to intro-duce to northern capitalists.

"I hauls furniture," huskily came the reply. Here, gentlemen," continued the editor, Mr. Jones, one of the moving spir.ts of our city.

Couldn't Help It. "I see one of your old dilinquents has paid the debt of nature."
"Thank heaven," muttered the editor, "he has paid something, at last."

When the Circus Comes.

My heart it gits t' throbbin', with a thrilln', happy glee.
'N the days o' way back yonder comes a-rushin' over me; I can see the clown a-winkin'-hear the Oattiln' o' 'the drums;

I feel like whoop,n' glory, when the

Comes. I git all in a quiver, jest don't have a bit

o' sense, When I see them purty picters bein' plastered on the fence;
'N in my quiet slumbers I can hear the

Of the music, 'n the playin', when the Cus Comes.

There's a kind o' feller feelin' that never will be laid, Tween me 'n roasted goobers, 'n reddish lemonade.

they bring a reckoleckshun o' the busile O' the sleepy little viliage, when the

Cir-Cus

Comes.

Drippings.

There is no profession whose men go out on strikes as often as the members of the baseball clubs do,

Nothing shows the marks of time more A mucilage salesman says that his goods

always stick where he places them.

A one-legged man is always foot-loos orable recorder does a fine busines every day.

Of Two Evils He Chose -

"John," she said softly, "Twe concludeds to do without a new hat and send for mother with the money—it won't take much to pay her expenses here."
"My dear," he cried, excited y, "the idea

of you wearing that old bonnet another day is too horr.ble for me to endure, and P. never enter this house again until you get The wife smiled to herseif.

WAITE'S SILVER DOLLAR.

What Treasury Officials Think of the Colorado Proposition.
Washington, December 2.—"It is sui generis

and I must decline to express any opinion about the proposition, as I may be called to act officially in the matter," were the words which a leading treasury official used today when a reporter of the Associated Press show. ed him the Denver dispatch saying that Governor Waite has arranged for the coinage of, a hybrid silver coin upon which is to appear the Mexican mark as well as the Color rado coat-of-arms. All the officials of the department whom the reporter talked with department whom the reporter talked with declared that the statement contained in the dispatch was news to them, as they had not heretofore heard anything whatever of it. The opinion was expressed that the plan was not feasible, as it was not believed that the president of the Mexican government would enter into any such arrangement with a state government as that said to be in contemplation, but negotiate if at all, with the national government. Assuming that such coins as these described were issued, it is pointed out that they would have a fluctuating value, Nobody would take them except for their builton value and that they would not have any circulation outside of the state of Colorado. They would not be legal tenders. The United States government would not receive would not be legal tenders. The United States government would not receive them and the banks would throw them out as they do Mexican dollars. "Besides this," said the official, "what would the profit on the transaction amount to after the transportation charges had been paid on the builton to Mexico and on the coins on their return to the United States?"

WOMEN CAN VOTE IN COLORADO.

The Count Shows That Female Suffrage Carried by Over 6,000 Majority.

Denver, Col., December 2.-The state canassing board completed its work this m count shows that wom was carried by 6,347 majority. This morang Governor Wa.te. in accordance with the above, issued a proclamation giving women the right to vote at all elections in this state.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Maysville, Ky. December 2.—A dastardly attempt was made last night to wreck a passenger train on the Maysvalie div.sion of the Louisville and Nashville. While en route to this city, near Nepton, the engineer not ced on the track te.egraph poies, crossties and other obstructions, and stopped his eng.ne in the to prevent a wreck. There is no classifications and stopped his eng.ne in the control of the control

A GRATIFYING CONTRAST.

Not Differing Radically in Principle, the McKinley and Wilson Bills Differ Vastiy in Degree.

From The New York Herald.

The report of the ways and means commit-tee is a gratifying development toward the redemption of the tariff pleage of the democratic party, and, in the main, is a pleasing recognition of the t.me-honored tar.ff policy of the party. Events of the past few months have been such as to inspire the fear that party tradition, party policy and party pedges have not been head in the high esteem that would naturally be expected of an administration democratic in all of the law-m king branches of the government. Hence, the tariff departpected of an administration democratic in all of the law-miking branches of the government. Hence, the turiff departure of the ways and means committee as particularly gratifying evidence that, to this stage of the proceedings toward tariff reform, the democrats have made up their milets to go it alone, and not be handleapped with republican interference, as they were during the consideration of the Sherman, law repeal bilitation of the Sherman, law repeal bilitations.

the extra session.

Of course the bill reported by the committee Of course the bill reported by the committee cannot be expected to prove entirely satisfactory, even to all democratis. Certain interests will see much to approve in some features of the bill, and to disapprove in others. The Alabama democrat, for instance, who for a generation has been voting the democratic taket, and who thinks that the iron and coal interests of his state should be proand who thinks that the iron and coal inter-ests of his state should be pro-tected, so long as the manufactur-ing interests of other states are to be extended this privilege, even as a reduced ex-tent, will not probably receive the commetter's report with the same degree of satisfaction that it gives to the cooking manufacturer, who is stall allowed a tax of 45 per cent as who is still allowed a tax of 45 per cent as protection against foreign competation. At the same time the clothing manufacturer, the strength of whose projective barrier has been reduced one-shird or more, will not be so well satisfied with the proposed bill as with the present status of affairs under the McKiney law. Therefore, and the present status of affairs under the McKiney law.

present status of affairs under the McKniey iaw, though it remains to be seen just to what extent the compensatory advantages of free raw material will give him.

Where the reduction of the import duty on the manufactured article is proportionate to the reduction in the cost of raw material, by the removal of any import duty on the latter, it will be found that the degree of protection enjoyed by the manufacturer will be in no wise lessened. What he loses in the reduction of the import duty by which he has heretwione been protected, he gains in the compensatory advantage of free raw materia). Hence, the manufacturer has raw material. Hence, the manufacturer has decidedly less cause for complaint under the new tariff bill than the developers of the vast raw material industries of the country, which are thrown in open and direct conflict with foreign composition, while around the manufactured product with the country which are the conflict with the country of the conflict with the country which are the country with the country of the countr factured product is thrown a moderate degree

Thus it will be observed that in reducing the tariff to a revenue basis, the principle of protection has not been abandoned. The main difference between the bill of the ways and difference between the bil of the ways and means committee and the famous McKin-ley measure is by no means a difference in principle, but in degree of protection. The free list of the McKinley-bill is not so general as that proposed by the Wilson bill, but the recognition of the free list principle is the same in both. The protection which the McKinley and yets free many ton which the McK.niev law gives the manufactured product is vastly greater than that which will follow the enactment of the Wilson bill, but the principle of protection varies only in degree between the two measures.

only in degree between the two measures.

In declaring protection a robbery and the principle violative of the constitution, the democratic policy is clearly directed against protection in any ferm, except such as is necessary to meet the expenses of the government economically admiristrated. admiristrated.
It is true that the bill of the ways and

It is true that the bill of the ways and means committee is drafted with this in view, and that its purpose is to derive only such reverue as is necessary to meet federal expenses. In doing this it appears that it would have been preferable to have so directed such a levy as was necessary to create this fund, as to have avoided recognition of the principle of protection.

This could have been done by equalizing the trainff on all industries, letting each and every the such and expenses the such as the

tariff on all industries, letting each and ev-ery class share alke in the benefits afforded by such import duties, however small, as might be justified by the declared policy of

might be justified by the declared policy of the party to make import duties meet the ex-perses of the government.

The consumers of the country are a hundred fold more interested in the action of congress on the tariff than are any of the interests directly affected by such action. The con-sumer who purchases a suit of clothes is more interested in the price of the manufactured article than he is in the cost of the raw material going jure it. The eost of the raw material going into it. The man who buys a suct of underclothing does not stop to inquire whether or not the wool is on the free list, or what is the cost of the raw material that enters into the manufact. ure of underclothes. What he wants to know and that which interests him most, is the price at which the manufacturer of under-clothing disposes of his product to the consumer. In this day and generation of trusts. syndicates and monopolies, the manufacture

and not the consumer, can become the sole beneficiary of the free list.

For instance, let us suppose that the clothing manufacturers get together and pool their

"Now," says one, "we are to enjoy a great advantage in the benefit of free wool, which will enable us to turn out our product at that much less cost. Hence we can lessen to that degree our market price on such goods "Oh, no," replies another member of the trust. "We will do nothing of the kine It is true that we are to derive great benefit from the free list and can manufacture our goods much cheaper. But why should we lessen proportionately the price of our manufactures since we are still protected from foreign competition by an import duty of members of the trust, and the meeting breaks up in harmony, while the consumer pauses to reflect on the benefit of a free Lst, and the raw material industries inquire, "Where are

However, the new bill is a remarkable improvement over other tariff ventures. It go further than the Mills b.ll, and is more satu factory than the Morrison bill. As compared with the McKinley law, it is so much more satisfactory that its objectionable features can almost be forgotten in the satisfaction

ean amost be forgotten in the satisfaction evoked by the comparison.

Taken as a whole, the bill goes as far in the direction of tariff reform as has been expected by those who have taken a conservative view of the question. As The Heraid well says, it may be that "a rigid scrutiny that the content of the may reveal points that require readjustment, but the general character of the bill is such as to render a prolonged debate unnecessary and procure its speedy pussage by congress." The democrats must make no mistake in the consideration of this important matter when congress meets. As the democrats of the ways and means committee caucused in the preparation of the bill, so should the democrats of both houses caucus on the report of the committee as soon as congress There should be no more convenes. There should be no more republi-can interference—no more apples of discord thrown into the ranks of the party in power by Greeks, whose overtures are enveloped in suspicion. Let the democratic party assume the full responsibility for such tariff legislation as is to be enacted. The only way to do this is to caucus and the sooner the democrats of congress get together and outline the policy they propose to adopt, the better it will be for the administration, for the party and for the people. CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, November 29th.

They Deny Issuing the Circular. New Haven, Conn., December 2.—The Local American Protective Society, of this city, is said to be taking a very active part in the pending muncipal campaign. A circulas been extensively circulated which caused considerable comment. It is as fol-

"Brothers: Are you doing your duty? Are you ready for the grand opportunity which next Tuesday will present? We won in Providence, R. I., last Tuesday, and can we not do the same thing here next Tuesday? They are now raising money to pay for a house in Washington for the Italian Satolii. Shall we elect the Irishman, Garrity (referring to the present town agent) to enable him to swell the fund?"

The American Protective Society deny income.

ing the circular.

WHAT THEY SAY.

ks with Legislators and Other Prominent Men.

ON. MARTIN V. CALVIN ON GEORGIA

Gives Some Interesting Figures Show he Progress of the State-Mr. Washington Dessau's Showing.

Georgia's position as a cotton manufacturing e is a favorite theme with Hon. Martin V lvin, of Richmond. Mr. Calvin has devot good deal of time and careful attention the study of figures showing the progress the state in this respect and what he has It valuable.
"In January last, in the course of an inter-

ew, I gave a number of interesting facts



HON. MARTIN V. CALVIN.

and the south in the manufacture of cotton ods. The compar.sons instituted at that the embraced four periods of six years extending from 1866.67 to 1889-90. The which was full of encouragement for the

"The thought came to me a few days ago to look further into this subject of vital interest to all our people-giving inquiry a wider range and studying the particular posi-tion occupied by Georgia in this great forward movement.
"In a characteristically able speech de-

livered by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard during the memorable campaign of 1892 that distinguished gentleman declared that agriculture and manufacture were intended to be the handmaids of commerce. That is the democratic idea and it is the democratic contention.

"In the south, notably in Georgia," con-tinued Mr. Calvin, "the facts show that agriculture and manufacture walk hand in

"Let's look for a moment into the progress made in cotton manufactures, the decade 1880-90. The figures will astonish you, for you will bear in mind that the south has long been regarded as exclusively agricul-

"Take first of all the question of increase in capital employed in cotton factories. The record shows the per cent of increase to be as

came—it recognized the fact that the proper place for cotton mills is in proximity to the cotton fields.)

"Here the south leads the union, and Georgia leads the south—investing \$17,664,675 of a total of \$53,827,303, or 32.8 per cent of the

"If you look into the increase in the num-ber of spindles operated you will find the per-ceptum as follows: May England states ... 21.37 per cent Middle states ... 17.44 per cent Southern states ... 186.69 per cent Western states ... 86.33 per cent 'Again the south leads the country and Georgia leads the country and

"Again the south leads the country and Georgia leads the south—having 445,452 spiudles out of a total of 1,554,000, or 28 per cent

of the whole number.

"If you inquire as to the percentum of increase in the matter of bales of cotton consumed in manufacturing goods, the facts reply New England states 26 per cent Middle states 14 per cent uthern states

Western states "The south leads the country, and Georgia leads the south—using 145,859 bales of a total of 523,818, or 27.8 per cent of the whole num "In 1890 Georgia had invested in cotton fac-

tories as much as the entire south had in 1880, and 288,778 in excess. (The south, 1880, \$17,375.897; Georgia, 1890, \$17,604,675. "During the decade aliuded to the south in-creased her corn crop 25 per cent. The census uses the years 1879-1889; the corn crop of the former year amounted to 267,050,736 bush-els; the latter year, 335,623,654 bushels. The crop of 1891 compared with that of 1889 showed an increase of 23 per cent. The crop of 1891 over 1879, an increase of 55 per cent. "The south increased her out crop during the decade just past 35 per cent. The in-crease, 1891, compared with 1879, was 71 per

"I do not wish to draw invidious distinctions between the sister states of the south, but, if a comparison were made between the southern states, whose condition, as to soil and length of time in cultivation is practically

the same, Georgia would lead whether the erop be corn or cotton. "Teday, in the important items of home-made breadstuffs and greatly reduced indebtedness, it may be safely claimed that the south leads the union, and Georgia leads the south.

"Before dismissing the agricultural side of this question, let us make a comparison outside of the census years: Here is a table I have prepared which brings 1881 and 1888 face to face in the matter of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay produced in the south. In 1881, 224,127,000 bushels of corn were produced; in 1888, 394,358,000, a gain of 75 per cent; wheat, 1881, 28,110,830 bushels; 1888, 32,937,000, an increase of 17 per cent; onts, 1881, 40,477,000 bushels; 1888, 64,464,000, a gain of 59 per cent. Potatoes, 1881, 5,509,530 bushels; 1888, 10,392,000 bushels, an increase of 1888, 1888, 10,392,000 bushels, an increase of 1888, 10,392,000 bushels, and increase of 1888, 1888, 10,392,000 bushels, and increase of 1888, crease of 85 per cent; hay, 1881, 724,653 tons; 1888 1,376,856, a gain of 90 per cent.

1888 1,376,856, a gain of 90 per cent.

"Speaking of Georgia's progress, let me give you a few figures which emphasize her good old motto of wisdom, justice and moderation: In 1873, Georgia determined that the returns of the white and the cedored taxpayers should be made separately. We wished to see exactly what each race was doing for itself. The facts are interesting because they show that, while the white people were pushing Georgia to the head of the column of states, the colored people were given a fair and square chance, not only to make a Hving day by day, but to accumulate prop-

erty
"In 1874, the colored people_of Georgia
returned property for taxation to the amount
of \$6,157,798.

The panic of 1873-78 seized the country. and the sirrinkage of values made the country, and the sirrinkage of values made the colored people's returns in 1879, \$5,182,398—a loss in five years of \$975,400; 1889 showed them in possession of \$10.415,330, a gain in ten years of \$5,232,932, or an annual average gain of over haif a middon deflars. In 1892 the colored people of Georgia returned for taxaction property to the amount of \$1,822,775.

gain of \$4.454,245 since 1889.

"Is not the foregoing an interesting array of facts and figures? Is there not in them enough to give the highest encouragement to every man, woman and child in Georgia and the south."

Arguing for Democratic Fairness.

One of the strongest advocates of the necestry of a constitutional convention is Hon. Vashing on Dessau, of Macon, who addressed a the general judiciary committee of the house at the Reagan resolutions which call for such convention. Wash Dessau is one of the One of the strongest advocates of the necessity of a constitutional convention is Hon. Washington Dessau, of Macon, who addressed the general judiciary committee of the house

ablest fellows in Georgia, and is very much in earnest about the necessity for a constitutional convention. In his speech to the ho se committee Mr. Dessau presented to the committee figures taken from the eleventh census which showed the inequality of the present basis of legislative representation. He claimed that a democratic legislature was bound to declare the present system inimical to the ligidamental principles upon which democratic institutions are based, and that is that all government derives its just powers from the

government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Under the present constitution, adopted in 1877," said he yesterday, in talking on this 1877," said he yesterday, in talking on this subject, "the minority of the people can, in the legislature, control by representation a majority of the people of Georgia. By the plast census Georgia contains 1.837,350 people. Eighty-eight counties representing in the legislature 772,000 people. A milliority 300,000 less than the people of the 49 other counties can control 1,065,000 people. This system is utterly repugnant to the plainest requirements of demeratic government. The representation in Georgia legislation is by counties and not by people. One county with 3,000 people exercises one-third as much influence in legislacises one-third as much influence in legislation by its single vote as a county in the state with 84,000 people. The ratio of representation to population is unequal, in different portions of the state. In some parts of the state It is 1 to 3,000, and in other parts of the state 1 to 28,000. Under this system of inequalty the democratic party, with an overwhelming majority, can be defeated in the general assembly by a rid culously small minority. Such

Mr. Dessau urges that new is the time to make the change so as to secure to the people of Georgia the right to representation and to be relieved from the terrible results of county domination. He urges that it is within the ty domination. He urges that it is within the range of possibility to have in Georgia a governor elected by democratic voters and a general assembly elected by votes not democratic. and it is the duty of every democrat in the leg-islature, in view of the great unrest threatening the democratic party of the union to pro-tect the people of Georgia from the hamilia-tion and desaster of possible democratic de-feat.

"When the constitution of 1877 was framed

the center of population in Georgia were neither many nor large," said Mr. Dessau. "In the last sixteen years these centers have multiplied in number and increased in excent and the present system of representation operand the present system of representation operates to deprive 400,000 people in Georgia from any share in representation. The vote of each democrat in Georgia should have the same effect in electing members of the general assembly, whether cast in the countles of Echois, Bibb or Fulton; and no system ground be tolerated which permits five hundred voters to select a representative from one portion of the state, and at the same time requires four thousand in another portion of the state to se-lect a representative. No democratic govern-ment can be maintained which accords to one portion of the people a privilege denied to an-other equal portion of the people."

Mr. Dessau confined h.s argument before the

committee entirely to the urgent necessity for a change in the system of legislative represen-tation. He has made a thorough study of his subject and the figures he presents are certainly convincing as to the necessity for a change in the present system.

The Resolutions Will be Adopted.

Colonel Hodge, of Pulaski, is chairman of the house committee on the state of the repubde, to which have been referred the various resolutions relating to national politics. These include the resolutions introduced by Major Bacon a few days ago and also Mr. Ferguson's silver resolutions and those on the same sub-ject introduced in the senate by Senator Carence Wilson and unanimously adopted by that

"The committee has been called to meet on Hodge, vesterday. "The committee has been called to meet on Monday," said Chairman Hodge, yesterday. "I have not as yet had an expression of opinion from the different members, but the resolutions undoubtedly express the sentiments of the members of the legislature and of the people of the state. I refer particularly to those introduced by Major Bacon, as I remember their provisions. However I do not think there is much difference between the different sets. They all treat of the financial policy of the government on the line of the democratic platform, of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and of an income tax. I have no doubt the committee will endorse some of chem—which and of an income tax. I have no doubt the committee will endorse some of chem—which ever covers the subject most fully, and most clearly. The people of Georgia are practically a unit on these matters and the legislature will adopt some resolutions endorsing their views."

That Floyd County Registration.

Senator Corput is very much in earnest in support of his registration bill. When he first introduced it he did task as I quoted him, but he is very positive now that the bill should become a law. It makes very little change in the present law-no change whatever except to take the registration out of the hands of the lax collector, who, it is claimed, has not the time togattend to it, and puts the upon one registrar in each district. This plan has many strong supporters, among them Editor Walter Cooper, of The Tribune, who was here to talk with members of the committee on Friday. Mr. Cooper believes that the change provided by the bill should be made. change provided by the bit should be made. The copposition is, however, very strong and includes the people who have been running what the "outs" call the peditical machine of Rome and Floyd county. Colonel Jake Moore, who is called the "croker" of Floyd county by h.s. political enemies, is one of these. "It's simply a fight of the 'outs' to get in, and the 'ins' to stay in," is the way he puts it.

Eloquence That Paid. Senator Jenkins tells the story of how Joe

Senator Jenkins tells the story of how Joe Camp won the beautiful young lady who is to be his bride, and a pretty story it is.

"Joe came down to Extonton to deliver a "feterary address at the commencement of our academy," says the senator from Putnam, "and he not only won the admiration of everybody, but he won the heart of one of the most charming women of Georgia. Did you ever hear Joe Camp speak? Let me tell you there's one of the most eloquent orators Georgia has ever produced. I say that without fear of contradiction by anybody, and with a full realization of all that it means. The address he delivered that day was a gem—one of the most beautiful efforts it has ever been my good fortune to hear. A particularly interested listener was a young lady who had an end sent about the middle of the center alsie. She was beautiful and seemed to be interested in what he said, and Joe couldn't keep his eyes off of her. When you see how beautiful she is, you'll say that Joe simply showed sense. And you won't wonder a bit that as soon as he had finished speaking he sought an introduction to her.

"Well, that's the story, Acquaintance,

introduction to her.

"Well, that's the story, Acquaintance, friendship, love and soon to be marriage. They will certainly make a handsome couple and you can't say too many pretty things about both." Serator Jenkins knows the oung lady and we all know Joe. And all of us endorse the senator's last statement.

J. O.

SHE LOST TWO HUSBANDS THERE.

A Wife Is Twice Widowed by Trains at the Same Spot.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 2.—(Special.)—
James Reynolds, a brakeman on the Knoxville and Oho road, fell from a mixed train
near Jefilco this afternoon and was run over
and badly mangled. He lived for about an
hour and a half. There is a remarkable coincidence in connection with Reynolds's death.
About two years ago he married Mrs. Conner,
a widow whose husband, a rational man a widow, whose husband, a railroad man, was killed on the same road within a short distance of the place where Reynolds yester-day met his death. A coroner's jury returned a verdiet that Reynolds came to his death through his own carelessness.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER. Schneider Threatened His Wife's Life and Lost His Own.

New Orleans, December 2.—Philip Schneider, a white man with a wife and six children, was killed at 8 o'clock this morning by Court Officer Martin Geis, of the third recorder's court, while resisting arrest. Schneider had

IN OLD MISSISSIP

The Yazoo State Has Its Two Factions in the Democratic Party, Too.

CATCHINGS LEADS THE GOLDBUGS.

Senator George and Private John Allen Are the Generals of the Silver Side. Sam Small Sizes Up the Fight.

Meridian, Miss., December 1.-Special Correspondence.)—Mississippi politics are not "all serene" by several wide degrees. The currency question is a hurtin' the peo-ple and the politicians both. And already it is evident that there are going to be some interesting situations developed in Missis sippi politics within the next twelve months. Plainly enough the people of the state want more money and believe that the way to get it is to enlarge the coinage of silver and give it legal tender equities as a money of final payment. Strangely enough the Mississippi daily presses are against the popular demand and defend the Cleveland-Carlisle single-gold-standard coup de finance. So the contention lines up in this state just as it does in all the other southern states there is an "administration clique" and a "free coinage faction," to use their own

Catchings Is for Cleveland.

General Catchings is the head of the Clevelanditers of Mississippi. On his return from the extra session the goldbug elements here tendered him a banquet and he denvered a notable address. He took up the championship of the administration in the purchase clause repeal matter and boldly defended all the possible effects of that measure. He gave the state to understand that he would make himself the mouthpiece for the vindication of that policy and the acts of Grover Cleveland in general, in the coming campaigns in Mississippi. This has aroused the other side of the issue and the two senators and all the other congress-men are whetting their tomahawks for the coming fray. Senators George and Walthail are squarely pronounced for the poputhail are squarely pronounced for the popular view of democratic pency and duty, under the terms of the Chicago platform, and they will not flinch from the free and bold discussion of the right of the masses to the free comage of silver. Behind them are the other congressmen of the state and seven-tenths, at the least figure, of the people of the state. So that it may be fairly presumed that there will be a lively campaign and warm discussions all over the paign and warm discussions all over the Yazoo state in 1.894.

John Asien's Speech.

Saturday I dropped into the city hall, shortly after noon, and heard a good part of the speech of Hon. "Private John" Allen, member of congress from the first district and the famous southern humorist of the house of representatives. There was a packed-in audience, illuminated by the presence of a large number of ladies. But there were solid business men and sturdy farmers in plenty and they listened to Private John with eager interest, and he entervate John with eager interest, and he enter tained them in a vigorous and sensible fashior

Allen discussed the currency question and did so with such plain illustrations and did so with such plain illustrations and straightforward logic as to draw round after round of enthusiastic applause from his hearers. He said he got his financial ideas from the experiences and needs of the com-from the experiences and needs of the com-mon people, who were his constituents, and from the experiences and needs of the common people, who were his constituents, and he believed they were as competent to judge of when and how they prospered best in so far as currency conditions affected their prosperity. They were unanimously of the opinion that they prospered most when money was plenty, and when silver stood equally honored with gold in our currency scheme. So he believed and he protosed to work to restore those conditions so far as wise legislation could accomplish so far as wise legislation could accomplish the work. That sort of talk struck home with the farmers and workingmen and they cheered the sentiments to the echo. Going for Grover.

Private John did not hesitate about giv-Private John did not hesitate about giving his opinions flatly concerning the gentleman who is now running the country. "He has impressed a good ryany people," said Allen, "with the idea the he is a man of tremendous backbone. Yell, I propose to object to the claim that any man has got a monopoly of the backbone of the country. I propose to develop sufficient ownership of that commodity to convince Mr. Cleveland and all comers that I know the interests of my constituents and dare to stand by them my constituents and dare to stand by them to the bitter end!"

And upon the utterance of that sentiment the wool-hat crowd went wild and Private John had every witness that he had struck a popular chord and was en rapport with his crowd. "A Servant of the People "

his crowd.

"A Servant of the People."

At the banquet at the Southern hotel, in honor of Senator George and Congressman Allen, the speeches were all indicative of the tense condition of politics from the national standpoint.

Senator George made a pathetic address, detailing his own long personal political career, and protesting how zealously he had always endeavored to bel wholly "a servant of the people." He had never felt that it was his right of duty to override the known wishes of his people. He regretted that any number of them should now feel called upon to criticise him harshly for resisting the bill repealing the purchase provision of the Sherman law, but he had promised the people of Mississippi when they honored him with the office of a senator, that he would vote and work for free coinage of silver. This piedge he proposed to keep to the letter.

In the mass meeting resolutions were adopted by a large majority endorsing the votes of the free coinage senators and representatives. Thus are they being already reinforced for the renewal of the fight in congress this winter, or for the crucial conflict on the stump and in the ballot boxes next autumn.

The Governorabin.

There are whispers abroad connecting the

The Governorship.

The Governorship.

There are whispers abroad connecting the names of several political lights with the forthcoming gubernatorial succession. In fact, it is said that John Allen's appearance on the stump, ostensibly to uphold free opinage of silver ideas, is really a "feeling" dampaign to test whether it would be well for him to run for governor. It is generally conceded that he would make a strong race and a competent governor, if elected, but most of his admirers would prefer his remaining in congress. The other aspirants for the governorship are of a like opinion.

Judge Chrisman, of this city, is also a probable candidate and would make an ideally able and statesmanlike chief magistrate. He has a strong backing and may come to the front with a victorious column. he sam Jon & Review).

For ten days Rev. Sam Jones and his co-For ten days Rev. Sam Jones and his co-workers, aided in part by myself, have been holding four religious services daily in the great tabernacle here. The crowds have been immeuse and the interest intense. A great number of converts have been made and the general effect of the meetings upon the moral atmosphere has been most health-ful.

SAM W. SMALL.

CHARITY AND CRIME.

Directors of an Asylum Appointed—An In-

cendury Fire.

Raleigh, N. C. December 2.—(Special.)—
Governor Carr today, at the request of the grand lodge of Masons, appointed Junius N. Ramsey, of Seaboard, Fielding Knott, of Oxford, and B. N. Duke, of Durham, directors of the Oxford Orphan asyum on the part of the state, having rights equal with those of the directors appointed by the grand lodge.

part of the state, having rights equal with those of the directors appointed by the grand lodge.

Revenue officers have seized the registered distillery of E. E. Myers and twenty-nine barrels of whisky in Davie county.

The liabilities of G. M. Lare, general merchant, who assigned at Concord yesterday, are now put at \$40,000.

Incendiaries last night burned the general store of G. W. Brinkley & Co. at Magnolia, Duplin county, causing a loss of \$4,000 with \$1,800 insurance. The store was burned to conceal a robbery.

Sam Neely, a sixteen-year-old negro, was privately hanged yesterday at Gastonia for the assassination of his employer. William Allen, while the latter was asleep in bed.

TABERNACLE TALK.

Thanksgiving. ROM every hovel, cot and me throughout the world today; Let gratitude lemp forth in song and all the nations

pray, There's none so poor but in his wake unnumbered joys appear, While mercies measured to

each hour have filled the fleeting year! The humblest toller in the

vale with grateful heart may sing

And praise Jehovah for the bloom and beauty

of the spring.

The voices of the summer land, the splendor of the fall, And for the soft blue dreaming sky that, bendeth over all. No favored clime, beyond the rest, is by the

sun regaled, Nor walls in all the blessed day to keep its Nor walls in an the bloom in the light impaled.
What voice can stay the zephyr's wing that round each cootage throws

The incense of the violet, the perfume of the rose? These kindly on a tolling world their tender

smiles bestow, For all the autumn roses bloom, for all the daisies grow.

The minstrel in the forest shade, the psalmist

in his bower, For all, in mature's free domain, add music to her flower!

Though bitter storms have wrecked our shores and caused the land to weep, And fever's wand has touched the brows of many into seep,

And thousands, too, throughout the year, have
felt the want of food,

Yet all have still sufficient life to know that God is good. This tender love to all the world how vast and yet how free;
It fills the circuit of the stars and measures
life to me;
It guides the swallow through the air, the

versel on the deep,
And, with the humblest child, it folds the
universe to sleep! It led the wise men of the east to hail that

wondrous star Whose radiant beam, in after years, would flood the lands afar, And guide the nations to that spot where Christ, their king, was born, Till, lost amid a grander light, it dies in heaven's dawn

For this Thy love to all the world our tearful thanks we pay.

Though not unmindful of Thy love to each along the way, For shelter, raiment, food and strength, each

day in mercy given,
And crowning all the biessed hope that beckons us to heaven. Accept our grateful, thanks, oh Lord, our praises unto Thee.

And pour into our slient harps The own sweet

minstrelsy, Subdue us unto Thee alone, reign Thou in every breast. And make this bright Thanksgiving Day the queen of all the rest! November 30, 1893. Rev. S. Y. Jameson, the pastor of the Wa-

End Baptist church, will today enter upon the fifth year of his ministry in this city. He

ont. Young people's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. Ladies' Society meets every Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. at the church. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:15 o'clock p. m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Baptism at close of Sunday night service.

Second Baptist church, Dr. Henry McDonald, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. by Rev. Dr. Craig. No service at night. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a.a.m., A. C. Briscoe, surveys conductive. perintendent.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis, near Peachtree street. Services at 11 o'cock a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m. J. F. Beck, super.ntendent. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Professor Charles Lane will preach at the morning services.

Church of Christ, secentist, 42 1-2 North Broad street. D.vine service at 10:30 o'clock and, Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

First English Lutheran church, services a 11 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday'school at 9:30 o'clock.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West west End Baptist cauren, lee street, west End, Rev. Sa.Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Today is Pastor Jameson's fifth amalversary and he enters upon his sixth year as pastor of this church.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday schooly meets at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Regular weekly prayer aneeting on Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church, No. 1, will meet at 3 o'clock p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street. All are cordially invited to attend. Edgowood mission, No. 2, wal meet at 3 o'clock p. m., and re-gious sertices at 7:30 o'clock p. m., near Husey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. At are weicome.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Tart and Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday school wil meet at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Al. are welcome.

Dr. Hawthorne is still confined to his bed, and Rev. J. M. Brittain will fild his pulpit at the morning service of the First Baptist church. There will be no evening service.

Jackson Hill mission, Jackson street, corner East avenue. Samoath school at 3:30 o'c.ock p. m., A. W. Beater, superintendent. Ser-vices at 7:30 o'clock p. m., sed by S. C. Dean.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, beaveen Edgewood avenue and Decarder street, beaveen Edgewood avenue and Decarder street, G. B. F. Stovan, postor, Preaching at 11 o'clock a, m. and 7 o'clock p, m. by the pastor. Sunday scaool at 9:30 o'clock a, m., G. W. Linsey, superintendent, Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

The First Spiritual church will meet at No. 20 King street the Sunday night at 7:20 o'clock. Incorporated December 1, 1893. Friends invited.

The juvenile class of Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, will give an entertainment tonight at 7:15 block p. m. There will be rectations and singing by the children, also solos by Mrs. Hail.

There will be four services at the Church of Our Father today. At 9:30 o'clock a. m. the Sunchay school will meet, Mr. H. M. Currer, superincendent, At 11 o'clock a. m. Rev. William R. Coie, pastor, will preach a special sermon for young men, subject, "Who Is



VERY REV. BENJAMIN J. KEILEY. Rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Atlanta, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Savannah.

will preach his anniversary sermon this morning and review the work of the church since the time of its organization. The new organ is now in position and those who have heard it say it is unexcelled in strength and melody. A solo by Mrs. E. O. Pritchard and by Mrs. George W. Howard will lend additional interest to the programme this morning, defect in the heating apparatus has been The edied and everything is now ready for a brilliant and averything is now ready for a brilliant and averything. liant and auspicious opening. Everybody is cordially invited to attend the services this-

Very Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and vicar general of the diocese of Savemanh, whose picture appears on this page, is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in the state. Father Kelley is a member of a well known Virginia family, Hon. Anthony Kelley, of that state, being his brother. He is a grauduate of the College of the Propaganda. and for years was stationed as parish priest in Wilmington, Del. Upon the translation of Bishop Becker from Wilmington to Savannah he induced Father Kelley to accompany him, and stationed him in Atlanta. Since his coming to Atlanta Father Keliey has thoroughly interested himself in every moral movement in the city, and is now regarded as one of the forces making up the sum of Atlanta's reli-gious activity. There is not a more genial man in the city, nor one more modest, and his friends are by no means confined to his own church lines.

Rev. Dr. Hoss, of Nashville, a great pulpit divine, will preach at Trinity today at 11 o'elock.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will meet at the First Methodist Episcopal church Monday, December 4th, at 10:36 o'clock a. m. All ministers in the city are cordially urged to attend. Arrangements for week of prayer are to be made.

Other Church Notices. Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets. Rev. A. C. Ward pas-tor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 o'clock p. m. by pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., J. Q. Wilson, superintend-

the Cho'ce Young Man?" From 4 to 5 o'clock p. m. the free abrary and reading room will be open to an comers. At 7:45 o clock p. m. the pastor will give the third of the special course of fectures. Subject tonight, "Reagton." Every one is invited to all of these services and special attention is called to the adult class for Bible study at 9:30 o'clock a. m., which has recently been organized and m., which has recently been organized and which invites new members.

m., Which has recently been organized and which invites new members.

Rev. George O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist, of Kentucky, is in the city. This able and destinguished evangelist has been preaching the gospet forty-one years and his devotion to his Divine Master has grown with his growth until he has long been greated as one of the strongest and most effective ministers of the gospet and pipit orators in this country. He is a man of large culture and profound research. He has written much, as well as spoken much on the grand theme that perfains to the future life. One of his books is deemed by many as a complete refutation of Ingersoilism. He has visited Europe several times and once went around the world, always accompanied by his devoted wife and his two lovely, gifed laughters. But always, whether at home or abroad, or making the circuit of the earth, he has preached Christ and His sublame gospel of love. Large crowds attend his merching and are always edified and delighted. He is spending a short time with friends on our city, or route to his winter home in Florida, and while here will be tendered the Christian church by Dr. Williamson, list loved pastor, for the delivery of his discourses. He will preach his first sermon tonight. During his stay-he will deliver his famous lecture on "The Ten Lost Tribes of Israel." Dr. Williamson will, during his morning service today, andonned the further appointments. It is believed that no one who can attend will forego the privilege and pleasure.

While Rev. E. Payson Hammond, the distinguished evangelest, was preaching in Savannah asi Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of the church. Immediately, without confusion, the whole audience retired and thus aversed a calamity. Mr. Hammond stepped to the outside door and in a loud voice called to every man to bring a pad of water. In this way the flames were extinguished before the engines arrived and the sanctuary was saved. Taking advantage of the large crowd which had gathered, Mr. Hammond presched a staring serman from a buggy, which was offered to him. For nearly forty-five minutes, in the open air, in the dithe individed attention of the large assembly. Mr. Hammond will be remembered in connection with the recent Christian Workers' convention and his good work among the children of this city.

E ARE SHOWING THE 61
NEWEST SHAPES IN GENTS'
eautiful Ladies' Evening Slippe

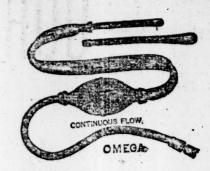
PHONE 432.

27 Whitehall St. Footcoverers to All Mankind















SAVE MONEY ON MEDICINES

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

ATLANTA, GA., P. O. Box 357.



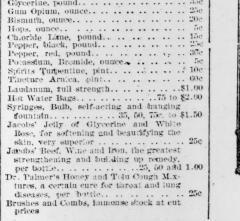
Allcock's Porous Plasters 1
Allcock's Porous Plasters
Allcock's Corn Plasters 7 and 1
Lavender Ammonia
Allen's Lung Balsam
Allen's (Mrs.) Hair Restorer 9
Allen's Lung Balsam18, 38 and 7
Athlophoros 8
Anti-Fat \$1.
Antimigrane 3
Aperient, Tarrant's
Asthmaline 19c and \$1.3
August Flower 8 and 5
Hed-Ache, Preston's 3
Atwood's Jaundice Bitters 18
Ayer's Ague Cure 68
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 6
Ayer's Sarsaparilla 6
Ayer's Pills
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Acid Phosphate, Horsford's 34 and 73
Balsam Wild Cherry, Wistar's 38
Balsam, Hall's Lung 18, 38 and 73
Barry's Tricopherous
Benson's Capcine Plasters 15
Best Tonic
Best Tonic
Bandoline 13
Bandoline
Black Drought
Brandreth's Pills
Bromo Seltzer
Bromo Cafein
Bromo Soda
Brown's Injection
Brown's Jamaica Ginger 20 and 34 Brown's Iron Bitters 68
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Bucklen's Electric Bitters38 and 75
Burnett's Cocaine
Blondine 25, 50 and 75
Bloom of Youth Laird's 50
Blondine
Bradycrotine 330
Brilliantine, Pinaud's 32
CHARGES RA

	Butter Color 10, 18, 38 and 77
	Botanic Bloom Balm 67
	Camphor Ice 10 and 17
1	Castoria, Pitcher's 25
1	Celerina
	Certain Catarrh Cure 75
-	Chest Protectors 50, 75, 85c
1	Chichester's Pennryroyal Pills\$1.6
1	
i	Cir rettes-Requas Cabeb
	Carter's Little Liver Pills 13
	Carter's Nerve Pills
١	Carter's Iron Pills
ł	Cascara Cordial
١	Coe's Cough Balsam
ı	Cutioura Plasters 17
1	Cuticura Plasters
į	Cuticura Ointment 35 and 75
ı	Cocoa, Van Houten's 20
Į	Cologne, Jacobs' Fragrant, large bottle 25
Į	Corn Files
l	Carbolated Cosmoline
۱	Court Plaster
	Cream of Lilles
۱	Crosby's Catarrh Cure
I	Crosby's Catarrh Cure
l	Diamond Dies, per package 8
I	Duffy's Formula 83
I	Ely's Cream Balm 34
١	Eno's Fruit Salt 90
۱	Extract Beef, Armour's38 and 75
١	Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden 25
	Fellow's Hypophosphites
	Gessler's Headache Wafers
	Golden Specific, Haines's
	Green Mountain Asthma Cure 18 and 850
	Gelatine, Cooper's and Cox's 18
	Glycerine Jelly and Roses
	Gold Dust 186
	Gold Paint 186
	Grease Paints, all colors 400
	Hall's Catarrh Cure 600
	Hamburg Drops, Koenig's
	Hamburg Tea 150
	Hamburg Tea

_	
ic	Viola Soap
e	Harter's Iron Tonic 75
c	Harter's Liver Pills
e	Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters
ic	
	Hartman's Lacupia
C	Hartman's Peruna 75
1	Henry's Carbolic Salve 18
5	Hood's Olive Ointment 18
ke.	Humphrey's Specific from 18 to 35
e	Horlick's Infant Food 40 and .75
c.	Hostetter's Stomach Bitters 75
C	Hunyadi Water 25
(Husband's Magnesia 256
e	Hydroleine
c	Hair Restorer, Creole 750
C	Hed-Ache, Preston's
C	Hindercorns 100
G.	Honey of Tar
C	ndian Sagwa
C	ndian Sagwa
	nk, Payson's Indelible
- 0	facobs' Malt Whisk
	acobs' Compound Quinine and Dover's
1	and Dover's Tablets 250
	acobs' Chlorate of Potash 100
	acobs' Chlorate of Potash 100 ames's Jimson Weed Remedy for Asth-
	ma 50c
- 1	Jaynes's Alterative 686
0	Jaynes's Expectorant 686
2	Jaynes's Tonic Vermifuge
2	Juniper Tar
	Jelly of Violets, Watt's Glycerine 180
	Kaleidon
5	King's New Discovery35 and 736
, !	Liquid Beef
9	Liquid Iron 756
	Luxomni 75e
	Lactated Food
	Liquid Bread
.	Liquid Bread
	Maltine 710
	Magill's Orange Blossom 67c
	Mellin's Food
	Mile's Nervine
	Menthol Pencils
-	Mentinoi Fenciis
	and Liquors Brandies Whiskies

7e	Morse's Indian Root Pills 15c
5c	Nestle's Infant Food 40c
3e	Neuralgine
5c.	Paines's Celery Compound 75c
5c	Palmer's Warranted Catarrh Cure 50c
5e	Palmer's Hot Water Bags75 to \$1.50
Se.	Parker's Hair Balsam35 and 75c
Sc	Pinkham's Compound
5e	Pinkham's Blood Purifier 75c
5c	
5e.	Pierce's Favorite Prescription 60c
oc.	Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 69c
5e -	Pierce's Peliets
5e	Piso's Consumption Cura 18e
5e	Piso's Consumption Cure
Sc.	Polish, Brown's French, Shoe 8c
)c	Quinine, Powers & Weightman's 50c oz
ie	readway's Ready Relief 34c
1	Rock Candy, Rye and Tolu
se l	Root Beer, Hire's
ie l	Rough on Rats
ie l	Royal Germetuer
1	Rubifoam
ie	Sage's Cotarrah Cure
e l	Salvation Oil
	Simmon's Liver Medicine. 10 and 18c
e	Scot's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 66c
se	Shilloh's Consumption Care
ie l	Smith Bro.'s Cough Drops 4 and . 8c
se l	St. Jacob's Oil
ic l	Stoves, Houchin's Pocket
õ	Swift's Specific
0	Syrup of Figs, large
e	Syrup of Figs, small 34c
ic	Trask's Magnetic Ointment 18c
e	Tyner's Dyspensia Remedy
e	Tutt's Liver Pills 13c
c	Teething 18 and Ric
e	Terra/fine
c	Terrafine
c	Tooth Paste, Sheffield's
e l	Vaseline
e	Veloutine
c	Viola Cream
-	

Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.... 68c Spirits of Lavender, pint. 60e Gycerine, pound 35e Gum Opium, ounce 25e Bismuth, ounce 20e Bismuth, ounce. 20e
Hops, ounce. 5e
Choride Lime, pound. 15e
Pepper, black, pound. 25e
Pepper, red, pound. 35e
Pepper, red, pound. 35e
Posassium, Bramide, ounce. 5e
Spirits Turpentine, pint. 16e
Thecture Arnica, pint. 60e
Laudanum, rull strength. \$1.90
Hot Water Bags. 75 to \$2.00
Syringes, Bulb, self-acting and draming
fountain. 35, 50, 75e, to \$1.50
Jacobs Jelly of Glycerine and White
Rose, for softening and beautifying the
skin, very superior 25e



EXPRESS From Atlanta to any point in Geor- EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS. gia: Up to 3 lbs. 25c., 4 to 5 lbs. To all points in Georgia, (except Marietta & North Georgia

railroad) 5 lbs 25c. THIS IS OFFICIAL

TES FOR

Not over \$5 5c. Over \$5 and not over \$10 8c. Over \$10 and not over \$20 10c. Over \$20 and not over \$30 12c.

Fine Wines and Liquors, Brandies, Whiskies, Champagnes, Beers,

also Porters and Mineral Waters. Send for price list.

A STRONG ARGUMENT.—Why pay full prices, when we sell at cut prices, for instance: We usually sell \$1 articles at 67c, 50c articles from 33c to 38c., and 25c articles at 13c. Send for large descriptive price list of ten thousand article—To study it is to save money!

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Send money by postoffice money order or Southern Express Co. money

SPECULATION ACTIVE. About as Many Stocks Advanced as De-

clined During the Week. NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

It Shows an Excess of \$76,000,000 with No Sign of a Let-Upt-aCotton Closes Lower-Wheat Some Higher.

NEW YORK, December 2.-There was a very active speculation on the stock exchange today, but the dealings were unsettled. At the opening, a strong tone prevailed and the first quotations made were at an advance of

the early dealings the market was firmly held, but realizing sades soon caused a frac-tional reaction, which, however, was quickly followed by an advance of 1.4 to 2 1.2 per cent, the latter in Mobile and Ohio; 2.1-4 in Sugar; 2 in Sugar preferred; 2.1-8 in Oregon Improvement and Tennessee Coal and Iron; 2 in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and 1-2 to 3-4 in the general list. The aunouncement of the passing of the dividend on General Theorie preferred, brought on a selling move-then the common stock of the company, which dropped 2 1-4 per cent, the general list sympathizing to the extent of 1-8 to 1 1-4 per Rhode Island and Sugar leading. ward the close, speculation became firmer and prices took an upward turn, the final dealings being effected at an improvement of 1.8 to 1 per cent, and the tone of the market at the close being strong. The principal changes of the day are an advance of 2 1.2 in Mobile and the day are an advance of 2 1-2 in Mobile and Ohlo; 2 1-8 in Oregon Improvement: 2 in Sugar preferred; 1 8-8 in Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Louisville, New Albany, 1 1-8 in Southern Pacific and C.eveland Cincinnati and Chicago Pacific and Occession Chemian and Careago and St. Louis, and I per cent in St. Paul and Omaha preferred and New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, and a decine of 4 in Butther preferred, 15-8 in General Elec-tric and 1 per cent in Great Northern pr. ferred. New York and Haricon sold at 248 against 258 the pevious sale. Compared with the final sales of Saturday a week ago, the ciosing prices of the day show about as many stocks on the list of advances as of declines. In the industrial shares which have made the widest fluctuations, Lead preferred is 11-1-2, Lead common 4; Sugar common, 9-1-4; Sugar preferred, 3; American Tobacco, 5; Consolidated Gas, 3-1-2; Distilling, 3-3-8; Cordage common, 2-5-8; Cordage preferred, 2-1-2; General Electric and Laclede Gas preferred and Edison Electric 2-1-2 per cent down, and Chicago Gas 4-1-4; Linseed Oil, 2-1-2, and American Tobacco preferred 2-per cent higher. In the general Est the changes are confined within narrow limits, the greatest improvement being in Oregon Improvement, 3-3-4; Mobile and Ohio, 3; Louisville and Nashville, 2-3-8; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2-1-8, and Baltimore and industrial shares which have made the widest

3; Louisville and Nashville, 2.3-8; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2.1-8; and Baltimore and Otho and Erie preferred, 2 per cent, the heaviest decine in Northwestern, 2.3-4, and Michigan Central 2 per cent.

An active and strong market prevailed for ratirond and misceilaneous bonds. Government bonds strong.
State bonds dull.
Money on call easy at 1 to 1 1-2 per cent;

prime mercantile paper easy at 3 1-2 to 5 1-2 prime increased paper easy at a 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent.
SterAng exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 486 1-4 for demand and at 483 1-2 to 483 3-4 for sixty days; posted rates 484 1-2 to 487 1-2. Commercial bills 482 1-4 to

482 1-2. Silver certificates 69 5-8.

430			-
Chief woo.	601.		
Chicago Gas	68	Oregon Imp	15
Consolidated Gas		Oregon Navigation	29
C., C., C. & St. L	38 4	Ore. S. L. & Utah N	7.5
Col. Coal & Iren	10	Pacific Mail	16
Cotton Oil	30 %	Peoria, D. & Ba	7
Del. & Hudson		Pittsburg	150
Del., Lack. & W	167 1/2	Pullman Palace	172
Denv. & R. G. pref		Reading	213
Dis. & Cat. Feed	26 %	Rich. Terminal	3
East Tennessee		do. pref	14
do. pre		Rio Grande West	18
Erie.	15%	do. pref	45
do. pref		Rock Island	-70
Fort Wayne		St. Paul	66
Great North. pref	103	do. pref	120 4
Chic. & E. Ills. pref		St. Paul and Omaha	40 %
Hocking Valley	22	do. pref	117
Ills. Central	93 %	Southern Pacific	20
St. Paul & Duluth	20 9	Sugar Refinery	831
Kansas & Texas pref.	263	T. C. I	165
Lake Erie & West	1638	Texas Pac	83
do. pret	68	Tol. & O. Cent. pref.	70
Lake Shore	128	Union Pac	225
Lead Trust	2214	U. S. Express	51
Lous. & Nash	523	Wabash, St. L. & P	8
L'ville, N. A. & Chic,	10%	do. pref	17%
Manhattan Consol		Wells Fargo Ex	122
Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	913
Mich. Central	101	Wheeling & L. Erie.	15
Missouri Pac	27	do. pref	5.3
Mobile & Ohio	20	Minn, & St. L	13
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	75	Denver & Rio G	10%
National Cordage	1914	Ed. Gen. Electric	35%
Bonds-	4	Ed. Gen. Bicorrie	/
U. S. 4s, registered	11246	N. C. 48	96
do. coupon		Tennessee old 6s	60
do. 2s	95	Virginia 6s	55
Louisiana stamped	95	do, pref	64
Tenn. new set'm't is.	103	Alabama, Class A	95
Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	190	do, Class B	95
do. 3s	71	do. Class C	92
N. C. 68	116	*Ex-dividend, †Asi	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter. By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager. NEW YORK, December 2.—The market closed steady after a savage attack which had for ed steady after a savage attack which had for its basis the passage of the General Electric dividends. No marked impression was made on the general list as the increase in loans shown in the bank statement was taken as a favorable augury of improving business. The passing of General Electric dividends had been discounted and the stock ralled afters short but rapid decline. An attempt was made by the bears to take a line of shorts on the trappit that Secretary Carlisle had pronounced against an increased whisky tax, but it was not very successful. Big Four was very strong and advanced 2 per cent on the announcement that a syndicate of bankers had purchased the \$6,700,000 general mortgage fours which were issued at the time of the purchase of the St. Louis, Albany and Terre Haute main line to take up the furds maturing next year. Sugar was buoyant, the bears being signally routed in an effort to break the stock below 80.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g b	Wedn'sda Clos'g bi
Delaware & Lack				1675	16816
Northwestern		106%	10636	1063	1064
Tenn. Coal & Iron Richmond Terminal	1614	17%	16 4	16%	1512
New York & N. E	314	3116	31	31 %	3135
Lake Shore	129	129	12816	128 %	128
Western Union	9216	9214	9112	915	92
Missouri Pacific	274	27%	27	27	277%
Union Pacific	214	2316	- 22%	225	231/8
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	27.12	271/2	26 16	26 %	2738
Atchison	22	22	2158	21 98	2134
Reading	21%	21 %	211/2	21:2	2056
Louisville and Nash	51%	53	51%	52 34	5234
North. Pacific pref	23	24 8	23	2378	23
St. Paul	66%	66%	66 %	6648	66%
Rock Island		70%	69	70	71
Chicago Gas		68 B	6734	6814	68 %
Chic., Bur. & Quincy		81 8	80 %	8034	81
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	82	8312	81 34	83 8	8114
Erie				15%	15%
Am'n Cotton Oil	2934	30%	293	30 3	3034
General Electric	3714	3734	35 5	35%	. 3754

Sales 178,600 shares.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 2.—(Special.)—The New York Financier \$32 sty this week: The bank statement is qualifying for the reason that it shows an increase in the loans of \$4,288,400, which under present conditions, but reflects the fact that the business situation is slightly improving, but this heaithy increase does not offset the other very unhealthy conditions which the statement shows. The money of the entire country would appear to be gravitating to this center, as the best field for investment, as the statement shows an increase in cash of \$8,270,100, all of which came from the interfor, as the banks lost through subtreasury operations for the week the sum of \$300,000. Of the gain in cash \$3,875,200 was in specie and \$4,894,900 was in legal tenders. The deposits continue to grow at an abnormal rate, and the associated banks now hold in the aggregate deposits of \$487,345,200, which is at increase during the week of \$12,033,500. The charge brought about an increase in the reserve of \$5,261,725, making the total reserve over legal requirements \$76,006,900, or very nearly 42 per cent on an average. The specie now held by the banks aggregates \$104,368,800.

Banks now hold \$76,096,900 in excess of the legal re-

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:
STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement. Notes.

This has been an especially disastrous year for street railroads, and the information comes that operation of the lines in Raleigh, N. C., has been abandoned. The Chattahoochee river street railroad

has been in the hands of a receiver several months, and it is said that it will probably be sold under an order of court before long. Inquiry for investments is still confined largely to state and city bonds though there has been a little trade in Georgia railroad

Holders of Atlanta and West Point stock are anxious over the status of that road, the feeling being that a change in management just now would be detrimental to it.

Eagle & Phenix, under the able management of Judge Bigby has, during the year, from net earnings, almost entirely reduced its liabilities to depositors of \$103,707.86, and with only a trifling revival in business can discharge the entire balance due depositors—\$196,201,10— without the sale of another bond. During the year \$10,000 worth of bonds have been retired, and canceled under operations of the sinking

private wire to B. W. Martin: "Stocks opened strong and active, the advance extending to 1 1-4 per cent. Sugar was bought by insiders, and the bears who tried to break the price below 80 yesterday all day were the principal sellors. price below 80 y principal sellers.

"Distillers and Cattle Feeders was strong on good buying by commission houses on the resumption of the Luteria distillery and pros pect of 25 per cent increase tax.

"Chicago officials of western roads are not talking hopefully. They say the expected in-provement in west-bound business does not materialize—merchandise is not coming and the grain movement is letting up. Traffic in consequence is getting thin and getting thin-ner, while operating expenses are decidedly increased by the cold weather.

"East-bound grain rates have fallen 5 cents.

From The New York Stockholder: "Some of the cotton-carrying roads are making a fair showing as to earnings, and an official of the Texas and Pacific railway is quoted

while the free gold in the Unifed States treasury, which it was thought that the associated banks of New York, after their conference with Secretary Carlisle, would endeavor to bring up to the \$100,000,000 limit, has steadily declined since our last issue, anw now only amounts to \$82,959,049. fall off and will not run into the new year as it did a year ago. The crop is not up to last year in Texas, and the fair prices make no inducement to hold back shipments now."

Edmunds & Barrett, a leading leather firm of Boston, have suspended, owing to the fail-ure of A. B. Stein & Co., of New York. Lia-

bilities not yet known. The Local Cotton Mark

1892	1893 1	1892	-	-
	3000	1997	1993	1892
896	1300	125	10374	1022
	******		******	*****
*****	*****			***

Atwood, Violett & Co's Cotton Lett er.

By Privae Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager. NEW YORK, December 2.—Our cables explained the Liverpool decline today by saying that the movement was larger than expected and that the buils were disappointed thereby; also, owing to heavy selling against shipments and no speculation. In other words, the English and continental market is still under the influence of large crop estimates, and apparently the only way to change their idea is that the movement on this side shall fall to a size approximating that of last year because we are now on a 7,000,000 basis. The crop marketed last year was 6,700,000, and as we are now 300,000 ahead of last year in sight the crop will indicate henceforth above or below 7,000,000, according as the movement carry into sight. Each week is larger or smaller than the same weeks of last year. Our crop letters continue to tell us that the crop has been very rapidly marketed with the same information as to lint and general condition of disappointing character, to which we have referred in previous reports. One feature very general all over the south, as well as throughout the country for the past three months, is a superabundance of transportation because of the lessening of the amount of general tonnage that railroads are called upon at this season, usually, to provide transportation for Consequently it must be prevented very largely the accumulation stocks at stations, because the railroads have been able to furnish promptly and abundantly all cars wanted for carrying purposes. In ad-dition let this, southern roads have been anx-ious to make good returns during October and dition as this, southern roads have been anxious to make good returns during October and November and have afforded every facility to the planter and merchant to forward cotton to market as rapidly as possible. Still another feature is that the interior southern banks have, through inability or unwillingness, been indisposed to carry cotton for buyers or for the interior buyers, and thus a heavy movement to ports has developed, and relatively larger receipts, as the final outturn of the crop will show than otherwise would have been the case. However, the necessary buying to sustain the market must come, as we have always said, from the spinner at home and abroad, which support he has not given since the promulgation of extreme estimates of large crops. The weekly movement shows that the interior is shipping more rapidly than last year with the result that the port movement continues very free. With our impression of the situation, as we have herein stated, then our readers can judge of the prospects as well perhaps as we can.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close	Wednesday
ecember. anuary ebruary. larch pril	8.05	8.66 8.13 8.20 8.28	7.96 8.04 8.11 8.18 8.25	8.14-05 8.11-12 8.18-19 8.25-26	8.01-02 8.05-06 8.12-13 8.18-19 8.26-27 8.33-34 8.40-43
Closed quiet and stead	8.40	8.4	8.39	8.38-40	

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports: RECEIPTS EXPORTS. STOCK. 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 43002 36540 79551 9079 1069629 1031751 43002 36540 75551 9079 The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:
January 7.83 July February 7.73 August Agril 7.73 August Agril 7.83 September 7.84 September 7.85 September 7.85 November 7.86 November 7.86 Closed steady, sales 19,000 bales. *Two days.

Hubbard. Price & Co.'s Circular. NEW YORK, December 2.—The statistical position as made up by this morning's Chroni-

 cle is as follows:
 This week.
 Last week.

 Visible supply
 3,946.74
 3,946.74
 3,939.93
 3,407.383
 20.00
 3,407.383
 20.00
 2,405.93
 3,494.587
 2,445.57
 2,445.57
 2,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3,500.93
 3 The above statement has it that rather more cotton has come in sight during the week than had been expected, and arthough the differ ence is small it was great enough to procure

feeling of disappointment in Liverpool, w market declined from 2-64 to 3-64 pence closed steady at the decline. Spot sales were 8,000 bales. The weakness was perhaps increased by the usual Saturday telegrams from New Orleans, predicting the move of ports

creased by the usual Saturday telegrams from New Orleans, predicting the move of ports tills week.

New Orleans estimates on the receipts are 285,000 bales, against 292,000 last week and 250,000 bales, against 292,000 last week and 250,000 bales, against 292,000 last week and 250,000 bales. Under the influence of the low, er foreign advices the New York market opened at about 6 points decline on March and 7 to 8 points decline on January. The fluctuations were narrow and the close was almost identical with the opening, except for the fact that January showed rather more weakness, and the difference between March and January is widened to about 15 or 16 points. Few features of fresh laterest present themselves to affect the market. From every source reports of exhaustion are being received, and after the 1st of January receipts are expeted to fail off very shauply by those who believe in a small erop. On the other hand the present movement is undoubtedly discouraging in its proportions, and the farigue inducive to those who are speculatively long of cotton is evident in the lower prices established from day to day. The Chronice, in its weekly weather report, says that the marketing of the crop has made rapid progress, and that picking is drawing to a close generally. The weekly report of the dry goods market indicates a very-pronounced expansion of business, an active demand for print cloths having set in and resulted in the price has advanced 1-8 cents a yard and firm. Stocks of goods in distributors' hands are said to he very small. The course of the market next week will depend almost entirely upon the movement. There is no doubt an underlying basis of strength in the satisfactory condition of the cocton manufacturing business here and in Europe which will act toward sustaining prices even in the face of a large movement and toward advancing them rapidly if the movement should fall off to a point that corroborates in any degree the short crop themoses in any degree the short crop themoses in the face of a lar

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, December 2.—(Special.)—The current establate of port receipts for the coming week is 225,000 bales, against 255,801 for the corresponding week in 1892. This easimate, which we are archited to regard as rather too cheral, was called to Liverpool ast night and caused a declane of nearly 3-64d in that market. Such at sitiany was rather more than the buils had bargained for and our opening was at a declane of about 6 points. But, aithough the port, receipts for the day were large, prices seemed to be fairly well supported at the declate, and the fluctuations were confined within the narrowest ratge that we have had for many a day. The close was queet and steady. Liverpool is understood to still believe that the crop will be from 7.750,000 40 8,000,000 bales. Here the tendency, in spice of the heavy movement, is unanistakably towards a much lower estimate. The crop guesses of 140 members of the New 1995. Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

mately be higher we have Little doubt, but the danger of a disastrons figuidation still hangs over the market, and just now we favor purchases only upon weak spots and sales to take profits on every good rally.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 2-12:15 n. m.—Cotton, spet demand moderate and freely met bith prices easy; midding uplands 4 7-16; sales 8,000 baies; American 7,400; speculation anderport 800; receipts 2,200; American 23,300; uplands low middline clause December and January delivery 42:64, 4 22-64; February and February delivery 42:64, 4 23-64; February and March delivery 42:64, 4 23-64; 4 22-64; February and March delivery 4 20:64, 4 23-64; 4 23-64; March and April delivery 4 20:64, 4 23-64; Lune and July delivery—intures opened easy with denand moderate.

LIVERPOOL December and moderate.

LIVERPOOL December 4 20:64; 4 29-65; January and February and January delivery 4 20:64; 4 29-65; January and February delivery 4 20:64; 4 29-65; January and February delivery 4 20:64; 4 29-65; January and February delivery 4 20:64; 4 29-65; January and July delivery 4 27-64, buvers; March 29:64; sellers; delivery 4 29-64; sellers; delivers closed quiet and steady. NEW YORK, December 2—Cotton dull; sales 236 bales; gross 8,28; stock 161,838.

GALVESTON. December 2—Cotton firm; middling 7 6-16; net receipts 8,36 bales; gross 8,366. sales 1,645; ross 6,268; delivery 4 20:64; sellers; delivery 4 20:64; sellers; delivery 4 20:64; sellers; stock 141,856; exports to Great Brins, 520.

NORFOLK, December 2—Cotton fund; middling 7 6-16; net receipts none bales; gross 3,79; sales 1,208; stock 33,090; exports coastwise gross 3,79; sales 1,208; stock 33,090; exports coastwise gross 1,755; sales none; stock 34,256. The Liverpool and Port Markets.

BOSTON, December 2 — Cotton quiet; middling atok none.

31-16; net receipts 747 bales; gross 5,174; sales none; tock none;
WILMINGTON. December 2 - Cotton firm; midding stock none;
will midding receipts 3,105 bales; gross 1,166; sales none; net 9,503; coastwise 1:4.

PHILADELP HIA. December 2 - Cotton steady; midding 8-3; net recript-6 bales; gross 132; stock 7,622;
SAVANNAH, December 2 - Cotton steady; midding 7:-16; net receipt-6,229 bales; gross 6,229; bales 1,275; stock 12,35; exports to continent 2,145; coastwise 834.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2 - Cotton quiet; midding 7:-16; net receipts 14,900 bales; gross 16,264; sales 5,360, stock 362,253; exports to Great Eritain 13,009; to France 7,000; to continent 1,200; coastwise 5,448.

MOBILI., December 2 - Cotton quiet; midding 7-1; net receipts 2,66 bales; gross 2,65; sales 500; stock 36,574; exports coastwise 1,356.

AMEMPHIS, December 2—Cotton steady; middling by; net receipis 4,187 bales; sales 400; shipments 1,897; took 105,902. took 105,90:
AUGUSTA, December 2—Cotton steady; middling 17:16; net receives 1,997 bales; shipmenta 1,478; saies CHARLESTON, December 2—Cotton steady; middling 1/3; net receipts 3,782 bales; gross 4,72; sales oner stock 22,233. HOUSTON, December 2— Cotton steady; middling 9-16; net receipts 9,020 bales; shipments 10,514; sales ione; stock 44,45s.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Diminishing receipts, a possible decrease for the week in the visible and covering by shorts made a firm water market today and closing prices were 1-2c fagner than yesterday. Corn closed firm on estimated sman receipts for Monday. Provisions were cut, irregular and lower for pork and ribs.

When opened with a slight decline, but the Liverpool market was sheady, and slightly

by bork and r.bs.

Wheat opened with a slight decline, but the Liverpool market was thought, and sightly higher and prices soon hardened a tr.fle. Bradeficets is reports shipments of flour and wheat for the week of 2.440,000 busnels, compared with 2.764,000 busnels, and the 2.764,000 busnels, and ed.cl.ne. But Ch.cago receipts were light and net western receipts were but 538 cars against 1,075 cars on the corresponding day last year, and the idea that receipts from the unrithwest win decrease until they show an exceedingly small, daily average gained ground, with consequent advance in prices. Estimates on the v.sible supply for the week showed a decrease of from 250,000 to 400,000 busnels, and this had the effect of sending up prices. Near the cose cinere was some covering by shorts and coseing prices were at the top figures of the day. May opened 68 58, sod up 1-4, lost of the day of th

fass Band,

ing was 1-4 higher, at 40 1-8, at the day's figures.

p figures.

Bushless in provisions was sirmer, influenced by ren. The opening was at vesterday's close and May closed with 1-4c gain, at 31 3-8, the ny's top figures.

Bushless in provisions was slight, the mare opening signify lower. Hog receipts were until at 13,000 head, and provision prices admired steadily from early in the day. Lives were quiried to lower tater and provision prices suffered to some extent. As compared with last night, January pork is 7.1-2c weer, January land 2.1-2c higher and Janary ribs 2.1-2c lower.

Be leading sources ranged as follows in Chicago

oday.	res .	LWWCag	0.5	101104	rs in	Chie	egas
WHEAT-	pen	. 1	igh.		Low.	C	lose
December	62		6236		62	-	62%
CORN-	68%		69%		68%		6914
December	34%		2514	-12	34%		35
May	36 %		35%		35%		35%
QATS-	30 19	100	40.8		23.47		20/5
Wovember	284		28%		2814		28%
December	284		29		2834		29
POEK-	31 %	Contra	31 %		311/4		31%
January 12	57 14	12	6714	12	55	12	5736
LARD	75	12	80	12	70	12	75
anuary 7	72%	7	75	7	70		75
SIDES-	63)9	7	65	7	60	7	65
anuary 6	60		6214		57%	6	6214
May 6	673	6	70		62/2		76
	-	-	erane en lange				

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Cables this morning were firm, reporting good demand, especially for cargoes. Later advices from abroad of only conflerned this, but reported markets trong and advancing. This is one of the most meouraging leads the Joulis have lead for some time, especially after the large amount of gosing afford regarding Russian wheat, the large influence on the price of American wheat is consequence. Our market again displayed its characteristic finances noted the past few days, but the volume of business transacted was conarkably light. The heavy snowstorm wer the winter wheat belt hadned some selling early, but even this bearigh frem, as viewed by some, soon lost its braring. The trength developed later was probably spirited. ing early, but even this bearish item, as viewby some, soon lost his bearing. The
trength developed later was probably spirited
by an anticipation of a very smail increase in
he visible supply on Monday, some even preleting a good-sized decrease. Receipts both
a the northwest and at Chicago were light
the indications that they will continue so in
he near future. The past week has been a
selrable one to holders, and the outlook is
neouraging, but the approaching holidays are
gainst any radical change.
Form and one seek go—market featureless with
there very scattering.

orders very scattering.

The eash demand for provisions has considerably improved, and futures remain strong.

Stocks of provision in Chicago at the close of usiness November 29: Fork 18,412 pounds; and 2,040 tierces; ribs 3,401,400 pounds.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA. December 2 - Flour - First patent \$4.75: become patent \$4.50: tecond \$60: tecond

ber 345; J. nuary 34; May 3 h; spot No. 2 white 26h; mixel western 3 (23; do. white 40,654). [187, LOUIS, December 2 - Flour firm but slow; patents \$3.0003.16; hancy \$2.7502.66; family \$3.0602.76. Wheat dead on \$1\$ near the close, when the demand brightened and prices closed \$3.0004.56; hay \$6\frak{1}_{2}\$. (No. 2 mtd core \$984; December \$99,6604.89; January \$34; No. 2 mtd core \$304; December \$99,6604.39; January \$34; May 35. Oats firmer; No. 2 each and December? [May 31. DB.LliMORE, December 2 - Flour dail; unchanged; Howard street and western superfine \$2.0002.56; ettre \$2.5502.99; tamily \$3..053.40. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and December 2 Flour steady; white open 18.25502.99 (Sent) \$3..053.40. Wheat steady; white open \$2.7502.19; No. 2 red \$2.502.29; No. 3 spring the 18.255. No. 2 spring wheat \$6.306.25; No. 3 spring \$7.500.319; No. 2 red \$2.506.29; No. 2 corn \$5. No. 2 cost \$2.55.

ists 25 3. CINCINNATI, December 2—Plour easy; family \$2.15 \$2.25 fancy \$2.868,2.85. Wheat dull and nominal; No, red. 56660. Corn barely steady; No. 2 mixed 356610, rm; No. 2 mixed 11 2 6632.

fm, No. 7 mixed 11/2022.

Groce-16.

Groce-1

Provisions. Provisions.

ST. LOUIS. December 2-Pork stendy; standard mess \$14.25. Lard lower; prime steam 8.15. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.86; long clear 7.04; clear ribs 7.05; hord clear 7.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.35; long clear 8.12½; clear ribs 8.25; short clear 8.5°. ATLANTA, December 2-Clear cib sides, boxed 8e; deceured bellies 13e. Sugar-cured hams 11½/213½c, according to brand and average. California 9. Breakiast bacon 14.245c. Lard—Leaf 94; compound 74a.c.

NEW YORK, December 2 - Port dull; mess new 18.00@13.50, Middles nominal; short clear - . Lard teadier; western steam 8.0; city steam - ! options, occumber 8.6; January 8.15.

CHICA: O, December 2 - Cash quotations were as ollows: Mess port 812.76@12.00. Lard 8.175@88.2. Short fibs, loose 6.90&7.00. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 6.95_667.55 short clear sides boxed 7.50@7.75.

CINOINNATI. December 2 - Pork dull and lower at 18.50. Lard firm at 8.00. Bulk meats neglected; short ibs7.25. Bacon dull; short clear 9.00.

Naval Stores.

Naval Stores.

\$AVANNAH, December 2 - Spiritr turpentine opened firm and closed at 26% for regulars; the close was quiet; there were bids at 26%, at which price the entire receipts were sold. Rosin opened firm there was a good demand, and sales of about \$,000 bbls were reported: A, B, C, D and E \$1.096.11.0; F \$1.15; G \$1.25; H \$1.45; I \$1.75; K \$2.35; M \$3.10; N \$3.70; window glass \$3.95; waterwhite \$4.10.

WILMINGTON, December 2 - Rosin steady; strained \$7½; good strained \$1.02½; turpentine, nothing doing; tar steady at 20; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.05; soft and vigin \$1.70.

NEW YORK, December 2 - Rosin squiet; strained common to good \$1.27½ gd.30; turpentine quiet at 20½ \$3.05; turpentine quiet

CHARLESTON. December 2 - Turpentine steady at 26%; rosin firm; good strained 95. Country Produce.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA. December 2 - Eggs 22 1/2 a 25 Butter - Western creamery 30/addc; fancy Tennessee 18/3/20c; choice 18/0/20c; other grades 12/3/3/16c. Live poultry - Turkeys 10 a 12/3/2 B is, hens 26 a 27/3, spring chickens, large 18/0/20c; medium 12/3/ad/5c; small 10/3/12/3; ducks 13/a/3/0, Dressed poultry - Turkeys 12/3/a/16/2 ducks 16/c; chickens 10/a/12/3. Irish potatoes - \$2.50/2/2.75 B bbi; fancy 2 bu 90/cos/10.0. Sweet potatoes, 40/a/16/5 B bn. Honey - Strained 8/a/10c; in the comb/10/12/3a Onions 75/cos/1.0.0 but 2 by 2.5/a/2.50 Spanish onions, i bn. grates, \$1.40/3/1.50. Cabbage 2/3/2/3/c. Grapes - Mainga 6/10/5 b b kegs \$5.00; 60 to 65 n kegs \$5.50. Fruits and Confections.

ANTA. December 2-Apples-Fancy northern .00 % barre; Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee .3. Lemons-Messina 85.00 44.00; Florida \$1.50 Oranges-Florida \$1.7502.25 % box. Grape .17502.05 % crate. Cocoanus 4-445c. Pineap-1004.50 % dox. Banans-Selected \$1.0002.00. 1008.05 % dox. Banans-Selected \$1.0002.00. 1008. Raisins-New California \$1.90; % boxes 4 boxes 75c. Currants 6-67c. Leghorn citron 20 Muts-Almonds is. pecans 12.24-0. Frasillia Filberts 115c. Winduts 125/61bc. Prasillia Filberts 115c. Winduts 125/61bc. Passillia Georgia 2-245/60.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 2— Bagging — 1% is 51/4; 2 is 6; 24 is 6%. Ties—50 is \$1.00; 45 is \$1.95.

PROF. WINGREN'S ELECTRIC INSOLE



RAILROAD NEWS.

Major W. A. Henderson Has Been Made General Counsel

OF THE EAST TENNESSEE SYSTEM

There Is No Danger of Disturbance Among N. C. and St. Louis Employes-The L. & N.'s Report for the Year.

The announcement comes from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad's headquarters that Major W. A. Henderson is appointed chief attorney to have charge of the legal department of this great system of southern lines.

Major Henderson succeeds Hon. Wil-

liam M. Baxter, who was general counsel for the East Tennessee people a long time. Mr. Baxter was stricken with paralysis about a year ago and went to Europe to spend some time traveling abroad. In his his absence Major Henderson, who had been connected with the office of general counsel in the relation of trial attorney, was made acting general counsel immediately upon Mr. Baxter's going abroad, and has won golden opinions and many lawsuits at the bar since he assumed charge of the office in such capacity.

It is remembered well how sudden was the stroke of paralysis that made Mr. Baxter an invalid. He was playing with his baby at home one night when the telephone rang. Leaving the little one to answer the telephone he hastened across the room, but just as he lifted his hand to grasp the ear-phone he fell to the floor with paralysis. He was an able and successful lawyer and is held in high esteem by all members of the Tennessee bar and by ev-

erybody else who knows him.

Major Henderson, having all the ability and experience of a good lawyer, and having been trained into railroad practice by his long connection with the office he now rises to take charge of, will certainly prove a worthy and efficient general counsel for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. As acting general counsel he has already shown such a record of repeated successes with the cases placed under his guidance as to warrant the prediction of a brilliant course for him among the legal authorities in the service of southern rail-

He is a man of strong mind and wonderful magnetism and makes friends and wins admirers wherever he is thrown. As an evidence of his ability as a lawyer, when Judge Pete Turner was on the supreme court bench of Tennessee and se-cured a leave of absence on the score of long continued sickness, Major Henderson was chosen to take his place as a supreme court judge. While serving as such his decisions and opinions were of such high character as to cause favorable comment among lawyers everywhere.

A further evidence of his superior quali-fications for the office of general counsel of the East Tennessee is shown by the fact that here in the Georgia division of that road's legal department, although it covers more mileage than any other line in the state, there having been fewer verdicts won against the East Tennessee in the courts

than against any other road. Major Henderson is a popular man. He loves a good story and can tell as many as anybody. His numerous friends rejoice in his receiving that recognition for his abil-ity and faithful service as makes him general counsel for the East Tennessee.

The e Will Be No Trouble.

There seems to be little danger of any trouble at this end of the line with reference to the cuts made in the salaries of the employes of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad.

As reported in the railroad columns of The Constitution yesterday, December 1st was the day set apart in the agreement last summer as the time for restoring the full salaries formerly paid the employes of the road and when the 1st of December came the railroad authorities could not see their way clear for in wages.

The circular letter sent out by President Thomas of the road, stating that, while the business of the road has increased, the increase has not been sufficient to warrant the raise of the salaries of the employes to the former basis and expressing the hope that the employes will consent to a contin-uation of the reduction until the 1st of February, was published in yesterday's Constitution.

February, was published in yesterday's Constitution.

If there is any particular dissatisfaction on the part of the employes of the road at this end of the line an expression of it could not be obtained yesterday. The confiductors and engineers of the Western and Atlantic railroad are conservative men, and can see no benefit to come from storming the higher officials of the road with an outburst of manifestations of dissatisfaction. Of course, they wanted their former salaries restored. But when they see that the road is away behind on earnings, and when they realize the general demoralization of the railroad world of the country, they seem perfectly willing to abide the forced proposition of the president and general manager of the road.

"Our men will create no strife over the proposition to continue the reduction of wages," said Mr. Charley Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, yesterday. "I am sure of this, for I know what kind of men we have on our pay rolls."

pay rolls.

"The cut in salaries was a general one, it applied to the salaries of officers of the road as well as to the trainmen, the enginroad as well as to the trainmen, the engineers and conductors. It applied to the agents all along the line, too. The reduction was more severe upon the officers than upon the trainmen and others, it being:10 per cent on all wages of engineers, conductors, firemen, bnakemen, etc., and 20 per cent on all salaries of officers. My own salary was cut 20 per cent. That of every other officer of the road was cut 20 per cent.

salary was cut 20 per cent. That of every other officer of the road was cut 20 per cent.

"Of course, the trainmen see that it was a necessity to do this. We all saw that it was the only thing to be done, and employes and officers alike agreed to it cheerfully because we did see so clearly that it was necessary. There never was a time like we had last summer on southern railroads. Business was never so light, receipts enver fell so short and the record of earnings in comparison with past years, went to pieces every week. All of these things gave the assurance that the road could not give the same salaries it had been paying. While the business of the road has picked up a little during the past few weeks it is nothing like what it has been at this season in past years, and is nothing like the expectations of the officers. Thus we are in the same plight we were when the salaries were cut on us last summer. We can see better times in the future and with the winter traffic to help along, the road will, I feel sure, be in good position by the lst of February to restore the salaries we we used to get. No one will rejoice more when this comes to pass than I will. It is a kind of mutual economy we are practicing, however, and I am covient to bide my time just at present, and I am sure every enploye of the Western and Atlantic feels the same way about it." the same way about it.

The L. & N.'s Report.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad has ale its forty-second annual report, and it a document well worth the reading. There are many interesting things conincal in the report made specially interestivat at this time when the proposition

to continue the cut in wages of its employes

to continue the cut in wages of its employes is made.

Among other things shown by the company in the report the following are particularly interesting:
Capital stock remains the same, as at the close of the previous fiscal year, viz: \$52,800,000.

The bonded debt is now \$77,330,660, \$1,933,000 more than on June 30, 1892. New united fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds in the amount of \$2,226,000 were issued during the year, and \$293,000 bonds were redeemed and canceled for the sinking fund, viz: \$207,000 general mortgage bonds; \$28,000 Cecilia branch bonds; \$26,000 Evans-ville, Henderson and Nashville bonds, and \$32,000 Pensacola and Atlantic railroad bonds. The proceeds of the unified fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds were applied as follows: On miscellaneous betterments, of and additions to property, \$801,000; on the construction of the Clarksville Mineral railroad, \$647,000; on the construction of the Clarksville Mineral railroad, \$647,000; on the purchase of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company's stock, \$432,000; on the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$262,000.

Ilmstrating the growth of traffic the following table taken from the report is full

110 strating the growth of traffic the fol-lowing table taken from the report is full of interest:

Years.	Gross Earnings per mile.	Oper- ating Expenses per mile.	Net Earnings per mile.
1879-80	\$6,210 85	\$3,505 27	\$2,705 58
1880-81	6,112 94	3,749 23	2,363 71
1881-82	6,229 03	3,854 63	2,374 39
1882-83	6,525 21	3,979 12	2,546 09
1883-84	7.139 44	4,417 30	2,722 14
1884-85	6,961 13	4,074 38	-2,886 72
1885-86	6,728 41	4.181 33	2,547 08
1886-87		4,606 85	3,100 81
1887-88	8.071 16	5.065 39	3,205 77
1888-89	7,679 08	4,776 97	2,902 11
1889-90	8,573 19	5,194 63	3,378 56
1890-91	8,541 33	5.358 54	3.182 79
	7.430 50	4.825 94	2.604 56
	7,615 03	4,888 68	2,726 35
"It is li	ke being res	cued from	a burning

building!" says a man who was cured of a severe case of sait rheem by Hood's Sarsaparilia, Give this peculiar medicine a trial. Sold by all druggists.

THEY HAVE OPENED.

McKeldin & Carlton's New Shoe Store at 23 Whitehall Street-A Beautiful Store and Fine Stock.

and Fine Stock.

Another shoe store for Atlanta! The opening yesterday of McKeldin & Carlton's new place in the building recently vacated by the Capital City bans, No. 23 Whitehall street, was quite an event in the retail history of the local shoe trade.

This new store, which is a branch of McKeldin & Carlton's popular house at 45 Peachtree street, is a perfect gem. All unite in saying that in point of beauty, light, location and convenience it comes very near being ideal.

light, location and convenience it comes very near being ideal.

The stock for men, women and children is entirely new and includes all the latest and most fashionable high-class effects in footwear, as weal as all-good grades at medium and popular prices.

These gentlemen with characteristic foresight will keep all styles and qualities—and cater to the needs of all conditions of people. The workingman or the business woman that need strong, serviceable long-wearing shoes may be suited as promptly as the society woman or man, who care only for elegancies in satin slippers and patent leather novelties. They propose to make a strong bid for the trade of the masses.

It goes without saying that this new ven-It goes without saying that this new ven-ture of this enterprising and experienced firm will prove a great success, and The Constitution joins their many friends in wishing for them that degree of prosperity that true merit deserves.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Its Easy Enough After You Knew How Its Easy Enough After You Knew How.

The cutest, most ingenious little trick ever brought to public notice—an egg made of German silver, handsomely nickeled and showing the bust of the great navigator. You can stand it on its end—as did Columbus—if you know how. Each egg has instructions and combination different. Send 25c to Columbian Novelty Company, Box 243. Atlanta.

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It will cure you, bleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Just a Moment, Please. If you are afflicted write Dr. W. J. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga., for an honest opinion, with free pamphlet and question list. His terms are within the reach of all.

Will Help You Out.

Yes, it will be a source of tylef to you to come now and select a handso, picture for a Christmas gift. We will frame it for you and lay it aside for Christmas. Come and select now. Orr Bros. & Co., 85 Peachtree street and 104 Whitehall

Orr Bros. & Co. are still selling stacks of

pictures.
Picture frames made to order at prices
Nower than any other. Orr Bros. & Co.,
S5 Peachtree and 104 Whitehall street.

Imported Gin \$1.90 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

H H H

A bulliant reception, too! [We finished moving from 51 Ind 53 Peachtree two days ago. Clerks rushed two days, house througed with customers two days, and two days our bank account happily gladdens. Still

We Have Not Breathing Room

Main floor and second story-every nook and corner-full of goods. Shelving to its full capacity. Goods on the counters, under the counters, even in the aisles, so that customers can scarcely pass. The store is a store, but now it is also a veritable exhibi-tion-too much of an exhibition. We must reduce the stock.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM.

This, our first week, in full working-order, on Whitehall shall be our greatest week in Atlauta. The James stock and ours are too much for this house. We cannot enlarge the house, so we must sell the goods. This we will do, and how?

PRICE-PRICE-PRICE will do it. PRICES. VALUES and BARGAINS this week at 27 Whitehall, such as cannot be found elsewhere in this commonwealth. We are going to make

For Monday:

300 dozen pure linen Towels, 30 inches long and 15 inches wide, breaking all record, each 5c. each 5c.
5 cases fancy Dress Prints, 3c.
100 dozen 5-hook Foster Kid Gloves, well
worth \$1.50, 87c.
8 boits 10.4 Pepperel bleached Sheeting,

500 yards all-wool Dress Goods, worth 35c,

Wash Fabrics.

10,000 yards American Indigo and Fancy
Dress Prints, 5c.
8 bales extra heavy improved Drilling, at
3-4c.
8,000 yards fine Ginghams, latest styles, Dress Prints. 5c

worth 121-2 to 15c, our price 87-8c, 20 bales good yard-wide Sheating cheaper than panic prices for 5c.

5,000 yards Ginghams 5c.

20 pieces Dimity and checked Nainsook, ames's price 35 to 50c, our price 25c. Cotton Flannel as low as 5c. Shirting Cheviots, worth 12 1-2c anywhere, our price only 8c.

5,000 yards Diagonals, Illuminated Serges, 5,000 yards Diagonars, Huminated Serges, Changeabies Cashmeres, etc., worth from 30 to 50c, you can take your choice at 17c. Noveity Dress Patterns, in woolens, sliks and satins, latest weaves, James's price \$5 to \$14, our prices just half.

The LaGrippe.

Dress Goods.

Have you the grip? Everybody has it!
A sovereign cure-infallible, our Cloak De. partment, and so cheap the remedy-Cloaks

and Capes.

James's price \$6, our price \$2.87.

James's price \$8, our price \$4.

James's price \$10, our price \$5.

James's price \$15, our price \$0.

James's price \$18, our price \$0.

James's price \$18, our price \$0.

James's price \$25, our price \$11.75.

James's price \$30, our price \$15.

Wool Fiannels.

Red and white, blue and gray, plain and twilled, embroidered and decorated, Flannels for every sort and kind, and if you want any Flannel buy it of us at prices cut in two. Hosiery.

3 cases fast black Hose, ladies and misses'. worth 15c, one pair or forty each a dime.
50 dozen 40-gauge Hose, Hermsdorf dye,
worth 40c, at 25c.
Men's Socks, black and baibriggan, and colors, fine and medium, at prices that knock

Shirts.

for each 40c. Heavy Domet Shirts, 35c Fine laundered Shirts, 45c. Laundered Shirts, 40c Fine Dress Shirts, 50c. Shirts worth \$1.25 at 6 Shirts worth \$1.50 at 75c.

Shirts worth \$1.50 at 15c. We have a thousand Shirts more than we need, and right here we are going to make room, and you can make one Shirt by buying two. This is the time to buy your Shirts. Make a cross X mark just here.

Kuit Overshirts, worth in any market \$1-cheap at \$1-to close, 50c. All sorts of colored Overshirts, work Shirts and dresswear; quality right, and prices away under. Handkerchiefs.

For ladies and gentiemen, a tremendour stock, plain and fancy:
James's price 10c, our price 5c,
James's price 15c, our price 10c,
James's price 25c, our price 15c,
James's price 40c, our price 25c,
'James's price 50c, our price 35c,

Blankets and Quilts.

200 gray Oxford Bed Blankets, worth \$1.50 a pair—some merchants get more than \$1.50. As long as our stock lasts we will sell them at 75c. Blankets worth \$2.50 at \$1.50,

Plankets worth \$4 at \$3. Heavy Bed Comforts at 75c. Fine Quilts, tapestry patterns, \$1.25.

Ladles's heavy-weight, good-wear Shoes at Ladies' glove-grain button Shas, extra Lades glove-grain button Shats, extra quality, at 98c.

Genuine Dong ca hutton ladies's Shoes, worth \$2, for \$1.25.

Ladies Shoes, men's Shoes, Shoes for every-body, at prices that defy competition, come where it may.

Buy your fine Shoes from us.

Ladies' fine kid, hand-turned, button Boots,

were \$3.50 to \$5, to clear out our sack you can take your choice for \$2,50.

We carry the largest stock of Jeans, Cash. meres, Tickings, Corsets, Etc., in this city. Come to see us for anything wanted in our

REMEMBER THE PLACE. 37 Whitehall St.



DO YOU INTEND MAKING A'

XMAS PRESENT?

OF COURSE, every man, woman, boy and girl not only intends making a present, but many of them will give many presents. Yet how few consider what to give!

VHY NOT select an article for every-day use? -one that will last and keep the memory green while you live, Such can be had as economically as other presents. For instance.

of children's and ladies' Desks, CARLOAD Chairs, Onyx Tables and odd pieces, from \$2.50 up to the finest made. Also Fur Rugs, Made Rugs, Made Carpets, Carpet Sweepers, etc., that will prove sensible, economical and pleasurable, at

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

THE GRAND.

Wednesday and Thursday, December 6th and 7th. Matinee Thursday 2:30.

ALL NEW SONGS.

ALL NEW DANCES. ALL NEW MEDLEYS.

THE SEASON'S EVENT. Friday and Saturday. December 8th and 9th. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Presented here as seen in London 2 years 200 nights in Boston. 200 nights in New York 150 nights in Chicago, 200 nights in Philadel

BATTLE OF THE DESERT CITY.

and the Rethrn of the War Heroes to Trafal-

PEOPLE in its Production. Brass Band, Drum Corps, Horses, Can-

ON A WHEAT FARM

How . They Raise Grain in the Glorious Climate of California.

SCENES IN THE HARVEST FIELD

The Yield Is Immense-Land Is High White Men Are Peid More Than Chinamen.

I have referred to the impossibility of the south being able to compete with California in the matter of fruits and wheat. I gave the paragraph as a matter of belief more than as a fact. Let me here give the reason for the faith that is in me. I want to put the facts in such a light that they will at once settle the question in the minds of the southern farmer as to the possibili-ties of successful wheat growing, especially for export or foreign demand. The making of grain for one's own family or local supplies is quite another matter. What the south most needs now is a crop that can be economically grown and placed in foreign markets as a money source—this in addition to the raising of her own table

or family supplies. The marvelous stories that have been told in the papers of the wonderful agri-cultural products of California have been generally relegated to the domain of fic tion. People, whose minds are tinctured with incredulity, read accounts of the wealth of that golden state somewhat like they peruse "Gulliver" or "Arabian" they peruse "Gulliver" or "Arabian Nights." I have never seen a man yet who would willingly accept as undiluted truth the full and accurate accounts given of the wonderful vegetation of the Pacific slope, unless he had been there for himself. When you tell a man that there are trees there thirty-five feet in diameter ten feet from the ground, trees 350 feet high, trees that have their first limbs coming out 100 feet from the ground, limbs six feet in diameter, trees-standing trees-into the open hollow of which you can drive a stage and four horses and yet not fill the space enclosed by the outer walls, of course an incredulous man staggers at such things. And yet, these same things, and thousands of others in keeping with them, have been thousands of people who have visited California, I must confess, myself that I always smiled in doubt heard the big stories until I went and saw and was conquered, with my own eyes.

The three-hundred-pound pumpkins, the cucumbers ten feet long, the grapes at ten cucumbers ten feet long, the grapes at ten pounds the single bunch, the pears at two pounds each, the persimmons that filled a pint cup and weighed a pound a piece and wheat at 126 bushels to the single acre—these all have been seen by thousands of eyes. I want to tell you something about some of the big fields of wheat which my own eyes have beheld. I shall lower the sights somewhat and not take in the biggest thing I saw in that line, unless you should want to accuse me of being somewhat imaginative. I will, in the first place, tell you something about the marvelously rich lands that produce the prodigious growths there. You can then the better understand and believe.

rich lands that produce the prodigious growths there. You can then the better understand and believe.

The agricultural lands of California lie chiefly in her two great valleys—the Sacramento, that stretches from about the center north, and the San Joaquin (San Waukeen) that embraces the southern part to the divide at the Mohave desert. The two rivers, Sacramento (or Calusa in the Indian) and the San Joaquin drain a country whose area is about the same as that of the state of Georgia. The streams, flowing respectively south and north toward ing respectively south and north toward each other some 250 miles each, come to-

each other some 250 miles each, come together about fifty miles nearly east of San
Francisco; thence these two united currents
turn westwardly and break through the
coast range of mountains on which and at
the foot of which is built that city, and
they go out into the Pacific ocean through
what is known as the "Golden Gate."

To the eastward of the two valleys named rises the Sierra Nevada mountains;
to the westward is the coast range. The
coast range is pierced at sea level with
only this one water—the outlet of the two
rivers named. At a comparatively modern
period in history there was no outlet so
low, and the vast region lying between
the two mountain ranges was an inland
sea, or a sea within the ocean if we need the two mountain ranges was an inland sea, or a sea within the ocean, if we prefer to accept the belief that the country there was produced by an upheaval.—At any rate, the two valleys were once an immense sea basin or cup into which were poured vast deposits of rich volcanic dust and ashes and the fertile alluvial washings from thousands of square miles of mountain slopes in every direction. When the break in the mountain wall occurred at tain slopes in every direction. When the break in the mountain wall occurred at the "Golden Gate" the inland sea was drained of its water; the sediment or bed, the accumulation of thousands of years—matter intensely rich in every eigment necessary to vegetable life except water—matter including the millions of tons of animal fossils deposited in the mass—this was the heritage of the sea for the future agriculturist of the "Golden Gate."

All that that California soil now needs in order to make it produce vegetable life in the grandest and fullest development of growth is the application of water and

in the grandest and fullest development of growth is the application of water and seed at the proper periods. But Providence, in bequeathing to man so valuable a heritage of land, set different conditions upon its culture, so as not to allow man any just or true belief in the partiality of nature or God. It never rains in that cauntry when we most need it. When we most need rain in the east, in the summer months and in consequence of the great difficulties and the enormous expense formerly attending the irrigation of soils there by artificial means the great bulk of California valley land had been for hundreds of years during its occupation by the white races, given up entirely to pastural purposes, men easily made their fortunes there in grazing sheep, cattle and horses—and what more sheep, cattle and horses—and what more did they care for? You could buy the lands

sheep, cattle and horses—and what more did they care for? You could buy the lands for a song—magnificient valley lands at from 50 cents to \$5 per acre, from men who had old Mexican or Spanish grants to the immense areas embracing hundreds of thousands of acres.

It was finally ascertained, somewhat through a number of occurrences commonly denominated "accidental", and that, too, within the last few decades, that upon all those pasture lands there could be grown without any artificial irrigation whatever, the most magnificent crops of wheat; and that with a little irrigation not now considered expensive, enormous productions in the way of fruits could be obtained.

The secret lay chiefly in deep plowing of the old soil; in deep plowing in the summer time or early fall before the winter mains set in, for there the rains begin in September and they come down almost continuously at brief intervals until April or about the 21st of March. The great expense for producing wheat in California is in the breaking of the soil properly. After the thousands of years of drying, baking and tramping the valley soils—tramping by the immense herds that have run over the country, especially after the long summers of intense heat moistened by no rainfall the immense herds that have run over the country, especially after the long summers of intense heat moistened by no rainfalk whatever—the crust of the earth is, in many places, as hard as stone. You may give it a blow with the sharpest of steel picks and, the instrument will jar your hand in the attempt, and only the slightest impression is produced in the soil. How to treat it for cultivation was the problem. But California's genius and pluck were adequate to the task when the time came; and the plow and the pluck now overcome the difficulty.

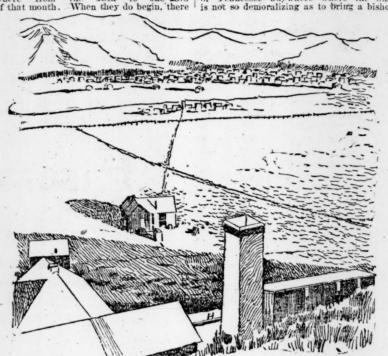
The plow used is of the finest steel; it is what is known as the sulky plow—you ride and drive. The instrument or the instruments cut a furrow about three feet wide and a foot or more deep, turning the fine

ments cut a furrow about three feet whe and a foot or more deep, turning the fine quartz and aucient vegetable mold to the top. In front goes the team, from sixteen to twenty horses or heavy mules. The best of the wheat ranches are now using immense mules raised in Missouri and ship-

pod across the continent for the express purpose. The team usually goes four abreast, sometimes six abreast. The driver has a long whip and an immensely broad somberto—a hat with a brim a foot wide. You can't tell whether he is a Caucasian, Mongolian of African after he has been at work a few hours, for the dust has enveloped him so completely that he looks like a brown earthen dummy in motion. He whisties and smokes and often cusses. I grieve to say profamity there is on a par with everything else. If, too, has grown to hugeness.

But the dust there is enough to make almost any one swear. I was once taken for a clerical gentleman while I was out there, but when the vestrymen who were gathering about me for the salutation heard some of my maledictions on the dust as I dismounted from an incoming stage, dust in the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, pocket, hair and everywhere else it could penetrate. The good people wisely concluded I was not the bishop they were looking for, and yet I did not swear or biaspheme. I don't do such things. I simply said some hard words about California dust, which I think is enough to deter the best of us from going to that goodly country. The reader will please pardon the personal allusions.

When the wheat lands are broken, the seed, some seventy-five pounds to each acre, is sown broadcast and harrowed in arbout the middle of Septiember for the rains will soon begin. The clouds are beginning to gather thickly and the swert moves wifn rapidity, for you can always depend upon the downpour of the floods anywhere from the 15th to the 25th of that month. When they do begin, there



A CALIFORNIA WHEAT FARM.

is but little cessation for further farm operations. The crop must go and grow.

My, how everything grows! In a month's time the wheat will hide a rabbit. It continues to grow and to spread until April, when the rains have ceased and the herding has begun. In June the grain is ready for harvesting. The growth stands under favorable condition—so thick that a black snake cannot even penetrate it. Nothing goes through only where the rabbits have cut their paths and left them well tramped down. For these pests are there, by the million—long ears, jack rabbits, blacktaks and cottontails all.

The harvesting process now comes. The most improved methods of saving the grain are in what is known as harvesting machines. These machines consist of a number of anyliness by methods of saving the grain are in what is known as harvesting machines.

the most improved meenods of saving the grain are in what is known as harvesting machines. These machines consist of a number of appliances by which the grain is pulled off the stalk, in the heads only. It is then threshed, cleaned or separated, weighted and bagged, all at one operation. The whole power is worked or driven by a steam on one immense wagon or truck drawn along through the fields by horse power. I have seen as many as sixteen horses pulling one of these machines requires twenty-six horses to draw it through the field—the cutting surface worked over being twenty-six feet at a single swath, or a foot of cut to each horse power employed. One machine that I saw, in forty-two days with four men and eighteen horses, cut, cleaned and bagged ready for the market 23,000 bushels of grain—the whole cost of the harvesting being only one-fourth of a cent a bushel. One 26-foot cutter averaged sixty-four acres per day for twenty-five days, the wheat being

engine anached. All this machinery being on one immense wagon or truck draw; I have seen as many as sixteen horses pulling one of these machines, pulling one of the machine that I saw, in forty-level on the property of the pr

down to that uncertain level where he can't be told from a drummer or a detective. M. V. M.

MORE GRASS AND GRAIN. Mighty Good Advice from a Practical Geor-

gia Farmer.

Athens, Ga., December 2.—Editor Constitution: The Constitution has ever been ready
to assist the farmers of the state in every way
and foremost in helping to develop the resources of the south. Now, I ask space in
your selections to an enterprise. your columns to ball attention to an enterprise which I deem would be of incalculable advantage to the south, and especially to Georgia and Atlanta.

Last month I made a trip to Chicago to take

and Atiania.

Last month I made a trip to Chicago to the insome of the many wonders and innumerable things of interest at the great far. I took one day to see the "stock yard" and to go through Armour's mammoth establishment. This in itself was an exposition or fair well-march a trip to the western metropolis. To march a trip to the western metropolis. To worth a trip to the western metropolis. To see a hundred acres in cattle pens, fi.ed with the shorthorns, Pole, Angus, Poland-China and fine shorthorns, Pole, Angus, Poland-Cana and Berkshires, to see whole trains of tharry and forty cars fided with stock continually coming in; to go through the packing house and see the wonderful division of skilled labor combined with the use of machinery, in kallondon with the use of machinery, in kallondon with the use of machinery.

with which to enrich our lands. Nothing will do so much to stimulate and encourage the cattle business as a near and ready market for their sate. This I hope The Const.ut.on will help them, to get, and within five years I hope to see a large stockyard and packing house as one of the big industries and establishments of Adlanta.

G. F. HUNNICUTT. G. F. HUNNICUTT.

BETTIE RAN AWAY, AND SHE RAN BACK,

Although it was full dawn, the only manifestations of life at Cloverdale station were the curling wreaths of blue smoke which circled lazily from a score of chimneys up through the grayish, uncertain light. The little cluster of painted houses, arranged in ambitious imitation of a town, were still shuttered and silent. To the girlish young woman who viewed the sleep ing station as she walked toward it along the western road, it seemed as if the town was oversleeping.

The little wooden depot, painted green

with red stripes, despite its linking with the great arm of ocume.ce, shared the lazy habits of the town. Only the lig brown tank, with its tilted funnel, seemed waiting for the day to begin. The line of stores wore an aspect of desertion.

The young woman sat down on the edge of the platform, under the caves of the depot. Detached bits of cotton, now covered with frost, hung in rough places on the platform, but she was too familiar with the fleecy lint to regard it as injurious to her best gown. Her fresh colored face had the vigorous ainting that came from her five-mile walk in the crisp autumn air. She was panting a little from the exertion of fast walking, but Ji I not mind it, as she was in time for the morning train

as she was in time for the morning train to Atlanta.

She recalled the one other trans in her life that she had cidden on a beau. Then she was in the hands of her sturdy faced father, and had clung to his contails for fear of being lost. Now she was going to take a journey alone, and the new sense of self-dependence pleased her. A large bundle, wranged in a newspaper large consistency. dle, wrapped in a newspaper, lay across her lap, and, resting her elbows upon it, she leaned forward in a reflective attitude. Turbulent thoughts were chasing themselves through her excited brain. Over and over again the scene at her home the night before was mentally reviewed. Her chan quivered a little; she seemed about

the fight herore was mentally reviewed. Her chan quivered a little; she seemed about to cry.

"I will go!" she said determinately, "and I won't ceme back till they ask me. Taint right for 'em to try to make me mearry Jeems Whittaker lessen I want o."

Her father's face, grim, unyielding, wrinkled, yet firm, rose before her. She remembered to have likened it to a pictare of Gladstone which she had cut out of a weekly paper. How different was the patient, tender face of her old mother. As the vision of her mother tapping on her door to wake her, then entering her room to find her gone, swept past her mental gaze, she could scarce repress a sob. But she remembered that her mother had weakly urged her to "mind father," and her face hardened into a look of transient determination.

And leaves, Whitteley, the means in the second second

lace hardened into a look of transient de-termination.

And Jeems Whittaker, the unconscious cause of it all, he was a prominent figure in her thoughts. She assured herself that she did not want to marry him, at reast she qualified she did not want her parents to marry her to him. She was sensitively conscious that her father had shown Jeems too plainly that he would walcome him as

to marry her to him. She was sensitively conscious that her father had shown Jeems too plainly that he would welcome him as a son-in-law. She felt perfectly competent to select her own husband; however, she could not quite forget that the troublesome. Mr. Whittaker had once represented a bright possibility to her.

"it's a shame," she said hotly, with flushed face, "for a girl's pa to throw her at a feller like pa throwed me at that Jeems Whittaker, Seem'd ak he's a-goin' to ax him to marry me right straight out, as if Jeems couldn't do his own courtin. He alius took on over Jeems wen he come, meetin' him at the door and shakin' han's an' palaverin' erroun' lak they wuzn't nobody 'cept him. Whyn't he treat Bale Lester and Sam Hicks that a-way w'en they come? Guess Jeems Whittaker thinks he'd be a-doin' the fambly a favor to marry me, the way pa's took on over-him. Seem'd lak he thought when he got ready he'd just walk in an' marry me 'th'out axin' me a word."

The thought of such intolerable presump-

word."
The thought of such intelerable presumption on Jeems's part roused her to rebellion, but her angry reflections were cut short by the sudden appearance of Mr. Simeon Har-per, the grayish depot agent with the in-scrutable face. She heard his steps behind scrutable face. She heard his steps behind her and turned quickly, expecting to find her father's firm set countenance. Mr. Har-per's face did not betoken his surprise, if he felt any. A young girl waiting on that

per's face did not betoken his surprise, if
he felt any. A young girl waiting on that
platform was certainly a spectacle calculated to inspire surprise, but Mr. Harper
never showed such an emotion. He walked
along deliberately, and unfastened the door
with the calm precision of a man who was
performing a most portentous duty.

"Mornin"," he said, not unkindly.

"Mowdy." The young girl arose. "How
long 'til the up train?"

Mr. Harper walked inside the office enclosure and slowly lifted the blinds. "Well,"
he said, slowly, "I can't exactly tell. Yistiddy mornin' she was a hour late, and the
day before she was seventy minutes.
Thursday Bill Ivins was runnin' her and
she was on time. The tellygraph operator
haint come down yit, or he could telt to a
T when she'll be here."

He took down some slips on the telegraph
hook which the night operator had left and
fingered them gingerly as he mastered their
contents.

"Purys cold out thar" he said ofter a

ontents.

"Purty cold out thar," he said after a bit, "better come in." She went inside. Mr. Harper looked at her over his steel-rimmed glasses. "Ain't you Ab Farmer's gal?" he asked. She colored as she nodded. "I knowed it," he said in his ponderous way; "I seed the favor. You're Bettie, the youngest—I knowed yo' manimy. I seen yo' when yo' was a babby. I kin see the Farmer favor plan ez daylight. Goin' off?"

Goin' off?"

Mr. Harper's face was of that type which people call "hard," but in his gray eyes Bettie saw something kindly, sympathetic. She had never had any one to sympathize with her in her troubles, and she told him her story. He listened with the impassive face.

sympathize with her in her troubles, and she told him her story. He listened with calm, impassive face.

"An' Jeems Whittaker," he asked, "did he ever ast yo' to marry him?" She reddened as she shook her head. He rubbed his nose, reflectively.

"Whut yo' agoin' to do in Atlanta?" he inquired. She told him about the girls she had seen working in stores and offices, lots of them, and she expected to get a place like that. Mr. Harper trimmed his pencil carefully. "Lemme tell yo'," he said in his matter-of-fact way. "I hearn tell of girls lak yo' goin' o Atlanta. Yo' better go back home." His tone was not sympathetic. Bettie declared she would not return. "You'll be sorty," he went on; "you're mad now-you'd go right straight back if you wa'nt. It's awful risky—ter'ble risky."

"I aint goin' back." she said stoutly, then, dropping her tone, she continued, "legitages and vitt they'd langth at me."

"I aint goin' back," she said stoutly, then, dropping her tone, she continued, "leasty-ays not yit; they'd laugh-at me," Mr. Harper leaned his elbows on the window to argue the question in his mild way, "You'll be glad enough to go back 'fore yo' been in Atlanta two hours," he declared, "It's a long way off, an' they aint nobody there yo' know. Yo' got a good home here an' yo' better stay to it." He scratched his head, thoughtfully. "You're mad now, an'll be outen the notion by night. Yo' jes' want 'o worry ol' Ab and make him sorry. I tell yo' whut do; jes' go down an' stay with me an' Liz'beth a day or two, an' then, if yo' air still set on it, yo' c'n go. Liz'beth knows yo' mother, an' she'll 'be glad to have yo'."

Liz'beth knows yo' mother, an' she'll be glad to have yo'."

"But pa'll ckne," she objected. "Let him come," he idded, "he'll go back 'thout knowin' where to air. He c'n worry jes' 's if yo'd a-gote." Bettie offered other objections, but Mr. Harper was finally insistent, and she finally accepted. She felt a little relieved that her journey had been postgoned. She exarted a strict promise that her father was not to be told of her whereshours. was a kindly domestic

creature, and she received Bettie with a ready understanding of the situation. She was cooking breakfast, and Bettie busied herself assisting her. After the train passed Mr. Harper came to his morning meal. He talked about Bettie's father and all time mitches. old times without reference to her flight. As he rose to go he said: "I aint seed Ab yit, but w'en he comes I won't say a word."

The short November day was a long one

As he rose to go he said: "I aint seed Abyit, but wen he comes I won't say a word."

The short November day was a long one to the runaway girl. The excitement, the momentary dread of her father's coming, the unexpected turn her hight had taken tended to disturb and disquet her. She kept close inside the prim little cottage, mechanically assisting Mrs. Harper with her domestic duties, taking little. Now and then she gazed nervously, apprehensively out of the window. From it sine could see the line of stores, the depot and the principal roads. Strangely enough she had no seen her father's familiar sorrel among the horses tethered at the rack back of the stores. The day waned and she found herself feeling strangely bereft. She missed has domestic companions which until now she had regarded without sentiment. Kover, the yard dog, was not there to frisk about her in an eestasy of delight, throwing his paws upon her and licking her hands. She surprised herself listening to catch herfather's familiar voice in a distant field She wondered who would milk old Blossom and Pide. As the evening wore, she knew they hust be lowing for her at the bars. But for the sense of wrong still strong within her, a wave of home sickness would have swept over her. She still accounted herself a much wronged girl, and the quiet, unobtrusive efforts of Mrs. Harper to distract her thoughts, were ineffective.

Mrs. Harper came home from the depot about dusk. "Ol' Ab Farmer's cu'is, pow'ful ca'is," he told his wife. "He ain't been anigh Covernale the blossed day—ain't showed his head. If I isad a peart gal lak Bet, I'd a been here afore her and a-tuk her back home. She's a gal o' sperrat, a gal's lak a young colt, yo' got to break 'em afore they'll work. They'll buck an' kick an' run till they gits used to harness, then they'll go smooth's axle grease."

The common place incidents of the day, as related by Mr. Harper around the heaping log fire, had no interest for Bettie. She listened abstractedly. Her thoughts were hack at her home. Her goin

repented having so weakly yielded to Mr. Harper's proposition.
"I wish I nad gone," she sobbed, "I wish I was a thousand miles away. I wish I was dead." She cried herself to sleep at last. Her eyes were red from weeping when she awoke in the morning. Mr. Harper was at the well drawing a fresh bucket of water when she presented herself, her bundle under her arm. He gazed at her inquiringly.

when she presented herself, her bundle under her arm. He gazed at her inquiringly. "I'm a gola' back home," she said. Mr. Harper transferred the water from the well bucket to the water pail. "Tell Ab he mout drap erroun' an' see a o.d frien' wen he comes to Cloverdale," he said. Declining Mrs. Harper's invitation to remain until after breakfast, Bettle Farmer hurried away, passing out of Cloverdale before it was fairly astir. Her face was firm with exalted resolution—she was going to live so that when she ran away she would be considered worth going after—and she pressed resolutely forward. Yesterday's events seemed far away; they belonged to the past; she was entering upon a new era.

A mile from her home she passed the Widow Whittaker's farm. She caughther breath sharply as she got a glimpse of Jeems in his wide hat and rough working clothes, leading a group of cotton pickers. She almost ran for fear he would see her. Her step quickened as she neared home. The tinkle of old Blossom's beli awoke a responsive thrill in her heart. Faint snatches of negro melody came to her from the cotton fields. A curve of the road brought the house into view. A ribbon of smoke was curling up from the chimney. Sae could see her mother moving about in the yard looking after the chickens. Her father was mounted high on a wagon that was being loaded with unginned cotton, and he was gramping it v.gorously as he talket. He glanced up without stopping as Bettie approached. With flushed, averted face she hurried in. Rover came bounding out to meet her, thrusting his gritty paws up and gamboling around in welcome.

She went to her room and put away her hundle. She glanced at herself in the small

ing his gritty paws up and gamboing around in welcome.

She went to her room and put away her bundle. She glanced at herself in the small mirror curiously to see what change her experience had wrought in her appearance. She picked up her old sunbonnet and went
into the dining-room. Numerous pots were
sizzing and smoking appetizingly on the
stove and she turned her attention to them.
Mrs. Farmer came in presently and stopped
in the doorway, surprised when her eyes
felt on Bettie.
"Jeems were awful put out fhat you
wa'nt here wen he come las night," she
said after a moment. "He lowed it were
ter'ble disappointin' to walk two miles fer
nothin'. "Bettie did not reply to this. She
felt humiliated, beaten, yet a great deal
better and stronger than before she went
away. mirror curiously to see what change her ex-

She went about her duties as if nothing She went about her duties as if nothing had happened. She fancied that she had disposed of the problem. Jeems Whittaker represented by forever putting herse, fout of the pale of respectability. Her father came in to dinner at the usual hour. He took his-seat at the head of the table, almost completely ignoring her return. Not once was it mentioned. She did not sing as she went about her duties during the afternoon.

afternoon.

It was just after finishing supper that she heard her father's voice sounding cheerfully in the little room that was known to the Farmers as parlor. "Howdy, Jeems, howdy, Come right in; come in. How yo' feelin'?" Her hand trembled and she was conscious of reddening under her mother's covert gaze. She continued washing the dishes, but they shook and rattled together in a very embarrassing way. She could hear her father in the next room talking to Jeems about the price of cotton. She put down a plate she was washing. "Will you finish, mother?" she asked, and went into the little parlor with a firm trend.

Mrs. Farmer was standing by the table gazing abstractedly at the floor when her husband came in a few minutes later. "Abner," she said hesitatingly, tremulously, "I was jes' a thinkin' 'twould be best to say nuthin' more to Bettie 'bout Jeems."

Mrs. Farmer made no immediate response, but there was a suspicious quiver about his lips, h''Maybe," he said, "the house seems awful empty w'en she's away, an' she's plenty old to marry, I reckou. Makes a lot o' difference to old folks, lak yo' an' me to have a peart young critter erroun' fuil o' life. I actually believe I cried las' night when I got to thinkin' she mout not come back."

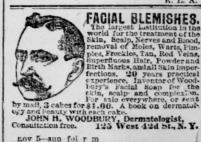
He laid his rough hand across his wife's with greater tenderness than he had shown afternoon.

It was just after finishing supper that she

back."

He laid his rough hand across his wife's with greater tenderness than he had shown for years. "Maybe her and Jeems 'll fix it up by therselves," Mrs. Farmer ventured. "Maybe," said Mr. Farmer with less doubt than he had previously shown.

The next day Bettie sang as she went



nov 5-sun foi r m





RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All

ARRIVE.	DEPARY.
SEABOAR	ED AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA	AND NORTHERN DIVISION.
\$From Washingt'n 7 30 a	m STo Charleston 6 30 am
From Elberton 8 30 a	m Flo Elberton 9 55 per
From Charleston. 6 45 p	m \$To Washington 5 05 pm
	ROAD OF GEORGIA.
From Hapeville 6 45 a	m To Hapeville 5 43 att
From Savannah 7 45 a	m To Hapeville 6 54 am
From Hapeville 8 15 1	m STo Savannah . 7 30 am
From Hapeville 9 45 a	m To Hapeville 9 30 am
From Macon 11 20 a	m To Hapeville 12 15 pm
From Hapeville 2 00 p	m To Hapeville 2 45 pm
From Hapeville 4 15 1	m 8To Macon 4 90 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 1	m To Hapeville 4 45 pm
From Savannah 8 05 p	m To Hapeville 6 10 pm
Following Trains Su	m STo Savannah 6 55 pm n- Following Trains Sun-
day only	day only
From Papeville., 10 40 a	m To Haneville 9 00 am
From Hapeville. "2 45p	m To Hapeville 12 to pm
	TLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Nashville., 7 00 a	m To Nashville \$ 00 am
From Marietta. 5 40 a	m &To Chattanooga. 3 00 pm
From Chart'n ga 12 15 b	au To Marietta 5 30 nm
	m & l'o Nashville 8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WE	ST POINT RAILROAD.
From Montg'm'y 7 00 a	m &To Seima 5 35 are
From Palmetto 7 30 a	m To Manchester 8 05 am
From Manchester 19 30 a	m To Palmette 11 86 am
SFrom Montg'm'y 11 4/ a	To Manchester 3 60 pm
From Palmetto 2 10 p	m \$To Montgomery 4 10 pm
From Selma 4 45 p From Manchester, 5 00 p	m STo Montgomery 4 45pm
Following Train Sunds	m To Palmetto 5 40 am
only:	oniv:
From Palmetto, 10 15 at	To Palmetto 1 05 pm

From Palmetto. 10 15 am. To Palmetto. 1 05 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

From Washigton 5 29 am STO Richmond. 8 50 am
From Cornelia. 8 15 am STO Washington. 12 90 m
From Washington 3 55 pm. To Cornelia. 4 00 pm
From Richmond. 9 15 pm. From Washington 5 15 pm
From Cornelia,
Sunday only. 9 56 am

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

\$From Birmid'h'm 6 20 am \$To Birminghain. \$From Tallapoosa 8 55 am \$To Greenville.... \$From Greenville 11 40 am \$To Tallapoosa... GEORGIA RAILROAD. \$From Augusta... 5 40 am 879 Augusta... From Covington... 7 55 am To Decatur... From Decatur... 9 55 am To Clarkston... \$From Augusta... 1 15 pm To Clarkston... From Cl rkston... 1 45 pm \$To Augusta... \$From Augusta... 6 15 pm To Covin ton... From Carkston... 4 45 pm \$To Augusta... EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y. EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R.Y.

SFrom Jacks'ville. 2 45 am, STo Cincinnati... 3 00 am

SFrom Brunswick 1 40 pm, STo Macon... 8 00 am

SFrom Chattan'ga 2 30 pm STo Cincinnati... 2 00 pm

SFrom Cincinnati... 10 am STo Chattanoga... 8 00 am

SFrom Cincinnati... 15 am STo Reunswick 11 25 am

From Macon......... 8 10 pm STo Jacksonville... 2 00 am

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD From Ft. Valley... 10 to am | To Fort Valley.... 3 10pm Daily except Sunday. (Sunday only, tSaturday and Sunday. All other daily, Central time,

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 22, 1893. 'The Atlanta Special' Solid Vestibuled Train-No Extra Fare Charged. NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND. No. 38. No. 1.4 Eastern Time. No. 127. No. 41. Daily. Daily. Except Atlants. Daily. Daily 6 20 am 5 05 pm Lv. Atlanta Ar 5 5 am 6 45 pm 10 5 an 8 13 pm Lv. Atlanta Ar 5 16 am 5 08 pm 11 33 am 8 11 pm Ar, Elberton. Lv 5 22 am 4 08 pm 12 15 pm 10 25 pm Ar Abbevilie Lv 4 27 am 3 09 pm 12 16 pm 10 25 pm Ar Greenwood Lv 4 02 am 2 41 pm 16 00 pm 12 23 am Ar. Clinton Lv 3 17 am 1 45 pm 45 00 pm 12 23 am Ar. Clinton Lv 3 17 am 1 45 pm 45 00 pm 12 23 am Ar. Clinton Lv 3 17 am 1 45 pm 8 05 pm 1 5 00 am Ar. Monroe Lv 12 50 am 3 45 am 8 05 pm 1 5 0 am Ar. Monroe Lv 12 50 am 3 45 am 1 1 50 am [Ar...Moorce ...Lv 12 50 am]
7 39 am Ar..Raieven ...Lv 8 15 pm.
7 39 am Ar..Hendera'n.Lv 6 53 pm.
9 00 am Ar. We,don ...Lv 8 35 pm.
11 07 am Ar Peteraburg Lv 3 43 pm.
11 45 am Ar Richmond Lv 3 10 pm.
3 40 pm Ar Wash'gton Lv 10 57 am.
5 24 pm Ar Baltimere Lv 9 42 am.
7 49 pm Ar Faltimere Lv 9 42 am.
10 35 pm. r New York Lv 12 15 am. 5 00am Ar. Ch rotte ... LV 10 00 pm Lv. Clinton Ar
Ar Newberry Lv.
Ar Prospe (ty Lv.
Ar Columbia Lv.

17 53 pm |Ar Darli gton Lv 9 05 am Lv Weldon Ar 5 3 pm ... 11 3am Ar Portsm'th Lv 3 11 pm ... 11 3am Ar Norolk Lv 3 00 pm ... 6 15 pm Lv Norolk Lv 3 00 pm ... 7 00 am Ar Battimore Lv 6 30 pm ... 19 47 am Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv 4 41 pm ... 12 00 pm Ar New York Lv 2 10 pm ... 6 00 pm Lv Pm't : (w) Ar | 8 00 am 6 30 am Ar Wash'gton Lv | 7 00 pm Elberton Accommodation. Lv Atlanta Ar
Ar Lawr'ne'r'e Lv
Ar Jug Tavern Lv
Ar Athens Lv
Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

10 mm. Ar Elberton Lv

##

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO-themost direct line and best route to Montgomers New Orleans. Texas and the Southwest. The tolowing sensetue in effect Nov. 18, 1891

LOUND. Daily.

LY Atlanta. 4 10 p m 4 5 p m

Ar Newman. 5 20 p m 6 20 p m

Ar Lacirange. 5 20 p m 7 32 p m

Ar W Potu. 56 2 p m 8 50 p m

Ac Opolika. 7 33 p m 8 60 p m 5 35 am Ar Cotumbus . 9 55 p. 9 45 pm 12 20 pm Ar Motgonary 9 20 pm 1 0 pm 3 00 pm 1 05 am Ar Motsons 3 05 a 12 4 pm 3 4 r M Offonar 7 30 am 5 15 p Sun. only 10 25 pm 4 r M Offonar 7 30 am 7 07 a 20

Train No. 50 carries radiman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and diding Train New York to New Orients and car to Monrgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pulman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER on sale by this line.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Pass. Agt.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt.

12 Kimbali House.

DRUNKARDS

lose that uncontrollable desire by taking Allen's Antilio, the positive permanent core; contains no gold or other mineral poison; not injurious, but strengthening; has cured some of the worst cases on earth when all other so-called remedies failed; no effort of patient; no the worselfes falled; no enort of pages called remedies falled; no enort of pages costs more than entire cure; can be given without patient's knowledge. Price St.

Every Atlants 'druggist sells it, or confidentially by mail on receipt of price. This An'TILIQ COMPANY, 243 Broadway. New

HAPPY ORPHANS.

Wards of the B'nat Brith Home Are Well Cared For.

ARE TAUGHT USEFUL PROFESSIONS

They Are Bright Children and Take Good Positions When They Are Old Enough to Leave the Intaitution.

Standing in the center of a grass-grown lot, standing in the center of a school its four which touches a street on each of its four sides, embodying in its construction, ornamental and substantial ideas of architecture, a massive red brick building, surmounted by mental and substantial ideas of architecture, a massive red brick building, surmounted by a tall, sender tower, overlooks the city from one rof the highest points on Washington error. It is just far enough out to be away from the roar of the city, and is happly situated so that it is fanned by the coolest of breezes and warmed by the brightest of sunshine. The electric cars whisk-by; the dull hum of factories faintly reach it, and the spires and brick awails of the city form a dream-like perspective when viewed from its door.

The building is known to the world as the The building is known to the world as the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, but the world's knowledge of it does not extend much farther. Only those classes of people who are interested in perpetuating it and who receive benefit from it are acquainted with what it is doing in the way of giving home and shelter to the unfortunate orphans of Hebrew carents.

brew parents.

One day last week I walked up the stone wakway which leads from the Washington street entrance to the front door and rang the street entrance to the front door and rain the bell. It was opened by a bright-eyel little maid of eleven, who ushered me into an office to the right, which was occupied by a very busy gentleman in shirt sleeves. The gentle-man was short of stature, with clear white compensation, dark brown beard and a high forehead. The gentleman was Mr. R. A. Sonn, superintendent of the home, and he arose upon my entrance and rang a bell. Another little g.rl tripped in, smiling. "Bring my coat, please," said the superin-

With a bright smile she trotted out. The door was instantly opened and a second little girl appeared. "Did you ring, s.r?" she asked. "Yes," was the reply, "I wanted my coat. You can get it, too." She ran off highly gratified at her mission. Presently a third appeared and was despatched in like manner after Mr. Sonn's coat. The first appeared as the third departed, bearing the peared as the third departed, bearing the coat in triumph.

Then Mr. Sonn leaned back in his chair,

Then Mr. Sonn leaned back in his chair, ready to tell anything of interest about the home of which he is superintendent. He is very enthus.astfe over his work. He has been engaged in work similar to that he is how doing for tweive years and has been markedly successful. The home on Washington street receives all the opphan children for the fifth district, comprised of Georgia, the two Carolinas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Its capacity is sixty caldren, and the limit is always reached. There are numerous applications that cannot be favorably acted upon for lack of room for the applicants.

The home is run under the auspices of the B'Na. Brith. The objects of this word-wide Hebrew organization are well known. Its purposes are humanitarian and find their fighest expression in institutions like the home on Washington street. The home is supported by assessments upon members and by voluntary contributions. The annual cost of running the Atlanta home is above \$11,000 per annum, and the insessessments alone, without voluntary aid, would not be afficient to

of running the Atlanta home is above \$11,000 per annum, and the assessments alone, without voluntary aid, would not be sufficient to cover this expense.

The home has been in operation now about four and a haif years, and even in that short time incalentable good has been done. It has had the full limit of inmates during nearly all of that time, and they have been given the instruction and training necessary to fit them for good and useful lives. The minimum age for admission is three years and the children are kept until they are sixteen. After they reach the latter age it is the purpose of the home to put them in some worthy calling where they can earn a good living.

Among the Hebrews it is a rare thing for a childless couple to adopt an orphan, and the constant decrease in numbers from this source in other institutions for the care of orphans is not felt by the Hebrew Orphans' Asylum.

Mr. Sonn showed me through the home,

Asylum.

Mr. Sonn showed me through the home, which is an example of system and neatness. The one thing lacking in the home is a larger dormitory, and this need has been fe't by the local board since the home was finished. There are now sixty inmates of the home, about equally divided as to sex, and the dormitories are crowded with beds. It would be almost impossible to crowd another bed into either of them.

On the first floor is an elegant reception room, with folding doors. Periodical recep-tions are held, and the little ones are shown off to the people of their race. Back of the reception room is the dining room, a large, square room, with two long tables running square room, with two long tables running through the center. The tables accommodate thirty persons each, and the inevitable system which is met with in every inch of the institution, is shown in the arrangement of the tables.

I was lucky enough to be shown through about the interesting hour school to accommodate the tables.

I was lucky enough to be shown through about the interesting hour when the orphans enjoy their dinner, and it was a pleasant scene to see several active, bright-faced little maldens stating the table for the midday meal. One hastened about with a pitcher of water, filling a cup at each plate. Another carried bread, leaving a portion at each plate. Inceplates and cups and bread were arranged in even rows. The chairs were moved back at even distances from the tables, and a nearly folded napkin placed in each. Everything is shipshape when the bell rings. The children, nearly all of them being fresh from school and woofshiy hungry as school children always are, rush up at the sound of the bell and are marched in to the tables.

On the same floor is the schoolroom, where Miss Epstein teaches the smaller children the sudles taught in the first, second and third grades of the public schools. The older children attend the public schools. The older children attend the public schools. The older children attend the public schools. The school-room at the home is very interesting. The walls are covered with blackboards exhibiting the pictorial efforts of the young students.

There is a kindergarten room also, but the advanced age of the children render this use less now, and it is supplied with a plano and la used by the girls who are taught muste. The girs are taught to do fancy needle work, and many excelent specimens of their handlwork are on exhibition at the home. Some of the places show rare patience and industry in working out.

In the basement are the children's play-

ploces show rare patience and industry in working out.

In the basement are the children's play-rooms. These are commodious and are rurnished with the implements with which children make a world. In these two rooms alone is the absence of neatness and system noticed. Here the children reign supreme; elsewhere in the building they are subject to strict discipline.

while the home is amply supplied with rooms and grounds for playing, the life of the children is not one continued round of amisement. The children follow a daily routine, in which recreation is judiciously sprinkied with work, and their training demonstrates the salutary effects of such government. A bell taps at 6 o'clock in the morning and the children jump out of their beds. They bathe their faces and hands soll prepare for breakfast, which is nad at a certain hour. After breakfast the children go to school and remain until school is out. After school the children give what assistance is required of them in attending to the domestic concerns of the home, running errands and the like. The rest of the time they spend at play.

In the rear of the house are the spacious

t play.

In the rear of the house are the spacious daygrounds. Here the children play all man-In the rear of the house are the spacious playgrounds. Here the children play all manner of games; the larger boys play hasebril, and right recently football has been introduced. There are two lively football teams among the youths and they play in no less actor that do the young athletes who contest for the college championships on the grid-from.

for the college championships on the gridfron.

Superintendent Sonn joins the children in
all their gimes. He is a great baseball cause
and occupies a place on one of the teams.
At play he is as noisy and hoisterons as the
vorst of the youngsters, but when the play is
over his dignity returns, and he is no longer
the playfellow, but the instructor. He has
the respect and love of the children to a markdd degree.

The home has turned out several orphans
who are now filling good positions. A sixteenyear-old girl who has been in the home for
four years took the position of stenographer
for a large wholesale concern a few weeks
ago. She learned shorthand and typewriting
at the home and has been filling the place acceptably. She still boards at the home, but
in a few years will make her way in the
world. She is regarded as a bright young
tree.

The properties and stenography are taught to.

world. She is regarded as a bright young girl.

Typewriting and stenography are taught to the older children and by the time the children reach the arc a sixteen they will be prepared to take positions of some kind. Superintendent Sons studies the natures of the children and becomes acquainted with the bent of their minds. He then proceeds to educate them to fill the position in life for which they are best suited. For example, there are one

or two children at the home that have exhibited a marked talent for drawing. Mr. Sonn has encouraged them in this by supplying them with the necessary drawing materials and giving them instructions.

The home is undoubtedly doing a good work. Superintendent Sonn has just returned from Washington, where he went in the interest of the home. As a result of this visit he will shortly begin the publication in this city of a quarterly paper called The Magnet, which will be devoted to the interests of the home. It will be filled with instructive contributions from famous writers. It deserves and should receive strong support.

A BIG EXPRESS CONTRACT

Between Wells, Fargo & Co. and the South ern Pacific.

The New York Herald says: Considerable interest attaches to the renewal of the contract between the Southern Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co., giving the latter the exclusive xpress privileges of the big railroad system or twenty-one years more, beginning January

The contract has just been signed by the chief, officers of both companies, with the previous consent of a majority of the stock-noders of the express company, but subject, of course, to a formal rathication at a special stockholders' meeting to be held at an early date.

date.

If there is any significance in the early re-If there is any significant exp.res on January newal (the old contract exp.res on January 1st next) there would seem to be yet more significance in the exceedingly favorable terms significance in the exceedingly favorable terms. significance in the exceedingly favorable terms that the express company obtained, compared with the present contract, Wells, Fargo & Co. will increase their capital stock from \$6,250,000 to \$8,000,000, gving the Southern Pacific in advance the waole \$1,750,000 new stock in consideration for the express privileges of the railroad system. This amounts to \$83,333, par value of the stock per annum. The old stock is sciling at about 136, and consequently the new issue would make the shares worth something like par.

The first contract between the Southern Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co. was in 1866 for fifteen years, the express company paying \$1,660,000 of its stock for the facilities. The

Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co. was in 1896 for ffreen years, the express company paying \$1,600.000 of its stock for the facilities. The second contract was for tweive years, from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1893, for \$1.250,000 of the express company's stock. It will be seen from this that the express company paid more than \$100,000 a year for the privilege up to the present time. It would seen as if the franchise had grown much more valuable, instead of cheaper, but the fact is that Wells, Fargo & Co. were in a position to make demands, and the Southern Pache is not refusing money in these times.

President Huntington admitted that it was a very handsome bargain for the express very handsome bargain for the express

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S VICTORY.

The First Woman to Be Granted a Physi cian's License in Turkey.

From The New York Sun. Much pleasure was expressed at the rooms Much pleasure was expressed at the rooms of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions yesterday over the news that Judge Terren, the United States minister at Constantinople, had induced the Turkish government to permit an American woman to receive a physician's diploma. The young woman who gets the first diploma is Missioner and the terretain and the state of the state

woman who gets the first diploma is Miss Mary P. Eddy, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Eddy, for more than forty years a missionary of the Presbyterian board. The Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, secretary of the board, said yesterday:

"Miss Eddy, who is an exceptionally bright girl, was gratuated from the Woman's Medical college in this city last summer. She went to Constantinople armed with letters from Secretary of State Gresham and others high in authority. She met with nothing but rebuffs in the beginning, but the news received today shows that she has been successful in her purpose. She

but the news received today shows that she has been successful in her purpose. She will go to Syria soon to take up her work.

"It is exceedingly difficult for a foreigner to secure a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine in Turkey. The policy of that government is to keep out missionaries of every description, but they make it particularly hard for medical missionaries to secure a license. All applicants are to secure a license. All applicants are rigidly examined by a board of examiners, who have been educated at the schools of Paris, and who propound the most intri-cate questions."

The Wilson Bill.

From The St. Louis Republic, Dem.

No disturbed feeling appears in business circles. The democratic masses feel that the pledges of the party are redeemed by a bill which handles from and woolens just about as Secretary Walker handled them in schedule.

It is a bill capable of producing a surplus revenue, under strict democratic administration of expenditures, as the Walker tariff did. It is a bill which will prepare the way for the lowering of duties that was made in 1857. The bill of 1857 was passed without objection from the manufacturing classes. They had adjusted themselves to low tariffs and were not dissatisfied with the prospect of a tariff for revenue only. So it will be with them after the Wilson bill gets into regular opera-

A truth of our tariff history which the Me-Kinlevites cannot evaluin is that no hanges from a revenue policy to a high pro-ection policy have been made in response o a general demand of the manufacturers. Though the compromise tariff of 1833 was open to many objections, the manufacturers settled down under it and did not ask for the high tariff of 1842, which was engineered by the federalist demagogues to raise an issue. The Morrill tariff of 1861 was not called for by the manufacturers as a class, and was presented only as a measure for increasing

Once begin a high protective system and the manufacturers will continually cry for more. Unhealthy conditions and spasmodic activity turn them every session to the pateral government which dispenses privileges. Once teach them self-reliance and they accept the situation and do as well as the rest

change from McKinley duties, but the feelng in the markets shows that they are

afraid of the consequences if the Wilson bill becomes a law.

Croaking is confined to the political extremes. It is political—professionally and perfunctorily political. The business of the country and the intelligence of the country have no part in it. Those who are trying to destroy the power of the destroy. estroy the power of the democratic party in the north and east snarl away at the free trade" of the bill, and those who are "free trade" of the bill, and those who are conspiring for a populist break-up in the ranks of the southern and western democracy are hunting for something to howl about as are hunting lot buy not free trade enough.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c.

She Knew a Real Villain.

From The New York Tribune,
Here is a story lately gold by Mr. Hall Caine concerning Wilkie Coolines: "The most successful character in The Woman in White' was not a woman, but a man—Foseo, the fat villain. When the book wate produced. lain. When the book was produced everybody was talking about the fat villain. Whilst the was talking about the fat viliate. Whilst the author was staying with his mother, a lady visitor case. This tady said to Collins:

"You seem to have made a great success with your visitor an "The Woman in White." I have read the book, I have studied this viliatin, but he is not half a viliatin; you don't know a real viliatin; you have imagined this viliatin. I know a viliatin, and the next time you want to do a viliatin, come to me. I am very close to one: I have got one constantly of withheld the name of the lady, wife of Sir Edward Bulwer Lyte

Stub Ends of Thought.

From The Ddiroit Free Press.

A business man actends to his own business.

A woman should so shine in her husband's eyes as to blad them to aid other women, and lee versa. Harmony long drawn out may be monotony. The man who gives the most advice will

receive the least.

We must know beauty to appreciate it.

We must know because to appreciate it.
When society becomes a profession it loses its natural charm.
The wise man loves the weak man because he can shape it.m.
Flattery shows the power of nothing. Cr ticism is one form of conceit.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children nead a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist. The Grip is cured with

Cheney's Expectorant.

THE ELKS.

A Memorial Meeting to Be Held this Evening,

WHICH WILL BE FULLY ATTENDED

It Will Be Held in Their Hall, Instead of in the Opera House, as at First Intended-The Objects of the Order.

The memorial meeting of the Atlanta Eiks will be held in their hall at 3 o'clock this evening.

The meeting was at first announced for the opera house, but the committee has changed it, as above indicated. The idea of memorial services in memory of departed brethren is one of the most interest ing features of the order. A day is set apart for that purpose every year, and it is observed simultaneously by the order in general.

The Purpose of the Order. At the institution of this order, in 1867, it was composed only of a few gentlemen of the was composed only of a few gentremen of set theatrical profession, drawn together for social intercourse. It has now developed into a widespread and powerful order of benevolence and charity, with lodges in over two hundred and twenty-five of the principal cities

of the union.

Born of brotherly love and alming to promote the brotherhood of man, it is designed to offer its members the certainty of warm to offer its members the certainty of warm hearts and we come hearths in the various cities to which business or presure may summon them. One can well realize the satisfaction in finding in every city a little circle of kindred minds; kind, appreciative, and intelligent friends; social spirits, who, linked together by the mystic tie, extend the right hand of fellowship and greet you with the kindly smile of brotherhood. kindly smile of brotherhood.

The idea has become prevalent that non but members of the theatreat profession and its dependencies are eligible to membership in the order. This is erroneous. It is true that nearly all of the reputable male portion of the profession are members, but on the prominent officials, merchants, bankers, journalists, legal and medical mon, and the bright lights of the world in art, literature

oright lights of the world in art, literature and mus.c.

The social connection, the opportunity to bring the brothers into a clearer conception of the true calins for consideration of its members, is only one object of the Order of East. Brother, sove and justice are not the brighest jewes in the crown of a worthy member, chart, since beacon fight that guides them from the saids of recases horizonty in as their rections, the beacon fight that guides them from the saids of recases horizonty and mequicas and the saids of provefold producting the historian production. It is necesses to refer to the weak-known generous charmy of this order, whenever occasion demands its aid. Scarcely can the cry of discress echo on the air, the wait of misforcase of the holds of espair summon assissance, ere the East tender can best efforts to aid and relative, quescioning heither country not creed, doctrine nor belief.

This order is a purely charitable organization, seeking to do its quarity in scene, that the proud sprift that suffers in secret, feating more the buss of shame that comes of asking than the pangs of hunger, may feet that never with its sore need, nor ther finance of its affection, be published to the world, and that the faults, the fraithes, the decessables and the help extended will remain as sacred confidences never to be divulged. And this fully explains the reason for the only seelet of the organization.

Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity

tion.
Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity are she watchwords of the order, and humanity its keynote. Eyes and Ears Open

Eyes and Ears Open and you will see and hear many things to your advantage. With open eyes you cannot fail to see the advertisement of Simmons Liver Regulator, and with ears open you will constantly hear of the relief it gives millions who suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation or biliousness. A dose now and then and you'll not know anything about malaria, that miserable, tiredout feeling.

ItsEasy Enough After You Know How, The cutest, most ingenious little trick ever brought to public notice—an egg made of German silver, handsomely nickeled and showing, the bust of the great navigator. You can stand it on its end—as did Columbus—if you know how. Each egg has instructions and combination different. Send 25c to Columbian Novelty Company, Box 212 Atlanta. 243. Atlanta.

first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

PERSONAL,

M. M. Mauck, wali paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta. C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$6 by sitting now for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over. Also, a special reduction on life-size cray-

on portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.

nov14-1m. C. W. MOTES.

34 Whitehall Street. Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-

eating.

12 Cabinet Photographs for \$1.00.

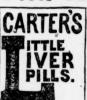
Commencing December 2d and continuing one week, I will give you one dozen excellent cabinet photos for \$1.

Don't wait—but come at once, or you may Payment must be made at time of sitting,

money with you.

KUHNS'S ART GALLERY,
un 33 1-2 Whitehall St.

SICK HEADACHER



POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Ton-gue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipa-Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and

Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.



A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the Hawkes patents, gold, silver, steel, aluminum, nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every conceivable kind ground to order. Every pair warranted.

THINKING MEN, Economical Men,



E contracted on February 1st, 1893, with two mills for Fourteen Thousand yards of "Melrose" and "Pickwick" Kersey Overcoatings; Ten Thousand yards were delivered according to agreement April 1st, 1893. On September 23d, one of the mills notified us that Four Thousand yards made for us and not delivered at time stipulated remained on hand which they would deliver to us at 50c a yard less if we would accept. Our acceptance was wired, the cloth came, was cut, trimmed and made into Overcoats in our own inimitable

It Will Pay You

REAL ESTATE SALES

G.W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

Watch This!

When property is offered at auction at this season of the year it means that a bargain may be secured.

On next Tuesday afternoon, 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, 1 will offer to the highest bidder for cash a splendid block bounded by Macon, Davis and Sewart streets, between the two Peachtrees, just half a block from the handsome residences of Messrs, F. M. Farley, R. O. Douglass, A. C. K.ng and others.

The block can be subdivided into 15 large building lots.

Don't forget the date, Tuesday, 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No.

14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this: North side, new and modern 7-room house, with gas, water and all conveniences, on large lot, running through from street to street. Only hard block from electric cars and in a section that is being built up more rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now listen: We will sell part of this as follows: Price, \$4,000, 5-year mortgane \$2,000, calance only \$200 cash, balance \$30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$4,000, 5-year morigane \$2,000, osinance only \$200 cash, balance \$30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Puillam street. No better built nor nicer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, e.ectr.c cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most descrable property in the city at the price and on such remarkaby easy terms, v.z.; \$5,150; \$650 cash, assume \$2,500 5-year mortgage and \$40 a month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RALROAD MAN—Will sell you a choice 3-room house, desirable location on good street, one block from Marietta street, near School of Technology, sidewalk down, for \$1,000; \$100 cash and \$16.06 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room house, lot 54x18, all improvements down, electric cars in front: \$2,000 on month, payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room house, rented for \$34 per month, room on lot for another house; spiendid renting location, \$2,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

14 Wall Street,

FORREST ADAIR.

Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR.

To Inspect

MAIER & BERKELE

Our Window

This Week.

31 Whitehall Street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting

and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree Street,

I have a party desiring to borrow \$2,000

Walker Dunson

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building. Atlanta, Ga.

\$4,500 FOR WEST PEACHTREE LOT,

45x200 feet to an alley, with east front and located on best part of the street, near Lin-

located on best part of the street, near Linden avenue.

\$1,690 BUYS CORNER to on CAPITOL AVENUE, 64x200 to an aliey, beiginn blocks and s.dewalks taid in front of lot.

\$37,090 For CENTRAL IMPROVED LOT in less than 2 blocks of the junction of Marietta and Broad streets.

NOTIOE—It you want to buy the handsomest elevated lot, 100x412 feet, in north Atlanta, just outside of the city, with an east front and covered with an oak grove and nicely terraced, call and let us tell you all about it.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

GEORGE WARE, No. 2. Broad St.

56 ACRES nine miles from city, one mile from biontleat, 5-room house, orchard; will exchange for city property or nouse and a few acres in small own.

207 ACRES near Calhoun, vafley land, ievel, very productive, two-story, nine-room dwelling and very large, new barn; no better place in Georga; for sale or exenange for city property worth the money. Price, 84,000.

84,000. Prace, 84,000. 150 ACRES sixteen miles from Atlanta, one-main male from Monk station, on A. and W. P. R. R.; new 4r, house, good barn, five good outhouses and two tenent houses, good orchard, 12 acres bottom, 50 acres woods, balance in pasture and curityation; only \$1,500. 90 ACRES one mile from Acworth, on W. and A. R. R., 5-room house and 3-room house;

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Men who never put out a dollar without knowing that they are getting at least an equivalent for their outlay, are the people to whom we address our "ad" today. The man who is looking for a \$50 Overcost for \$10 had better join forces with the other chap who is trying to get "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING," and generally manages to get NOTH-ING FOR SOMETHING.

The Overcoats advertised today for \$15 and \$18 are made of "Melrose" and "Pickwick" Kerseys. The cloth made to our order and every garment made in our own workrooms. You ask, What is there specially tempting about these Coats? We plainly answer you, a Good, Honest Kersey Overcoat, a selection from many colors, made and trimmed by us in good style—a Coat that we recommend and stand by. We say that you can't get as good a one for less than \$18 to \$22 in any but our own stores.

COME AND LOOK THEM OVER, or take a peep in our show windows. Facts, you know are stubborn things.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTA, GA.,

BALTIMORE,

GOB. 7TH AND E. STS. N. W. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck. GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet to alley, near Highland avenue, choice for home; must seed

Highland avenue, choice for home; most genducksy.

Highland avenue, lot between Jackson streets and she Boulevard. His feet from inrough 10 Adams street, making double front or four-good lots for only 85,000. Needy soided lot and convenient to two car lines.

Johnson avenue, 5-r. covange, near and new, near Boulevard and Highland avenue car lines, lot 48x150 feet, \$2,000, payable \$500 in money or properly, bakince \$34 per month without interest.

Beautiful elevated, shaded lot 60x150 feet,

Beautiful elevated, shaded 'of 60x150 feet, between Peachtree and West Peachtree, \$4,560. Chapel, corner Larkin street, 125x169 feet, with 6-r. dwelling, stable, garden, outhouse,

Chapel, corner Larkin street, 125x169 feet, with 6-r. dwelling, stable, garden, outhquise, etc., \$3,000.

West Peachtree, cenner Powers street, 2-story, 8-r. modern residence, all city conveniences, iot 72x160 feet on car line, high, east front, shaded, only \$11,000, on easy terms.

West Peachtree vacant lots and some very choice modern homes.

Peachtree homes complete and choice Peachtree vacant fots.

Pledmont avenue vacant lots and homes.

Washington street, corner lot, 40x140 feet, east from on car line, choice part of street, \$4,500.

Pulcon street, near Washington, 45x100 feet, \$2,000.

Ponce de Leon lot near Boulevard, very cheap for eash this week.

Boulevard home complete, 12 rooms, 2 stories, modern, targe born and stables, lot 85x, 200 feet on the best part of the street, \$12,000.

Kimball, street, near Technological school, neat, new 5-r. cottage on lot 48x150 feet, \$2,500. Will exchange for small farm.

Rome, Ga., highly improved and also vacant property to exchange for small farm.

Rome, Ga., highly improved and also vacant property to exchange for Atlanta property.

Plum street 4-r. cottage on lot 56x154 feet, worth \$1,800, to exchange for a farm.

Gainesville, Ga., new 2 story 10-r. modern residence on best street, lot 112x380 feet, worth \$7,50, to exchange for a farm.

Gainesville, Ga., new 2 story 10-r. modern residence on best street, lot 112x380 feet, worth \$7,50, to exchange for a farm on Georgia railroad or Central or Arlanta and Florida railroad.

Marceta street business property at a remarkable price on quick sale.

A'exander street, 4-r. cottages; the lost 50x150 feet each, \$2,100 on installments. Powers street cara, \$2,000 on Instal ments.
Powers street corrage, 3 rooms, new, lot 25x100 feet to exchange for lot with 3-r, cottage for the net worth \$1,000.
Farms for sale and for exchange, some of the best farms in the state and south.
Pace your property with us if you wish it sold or exchanged

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate 13 East Alabama Street.

I have a party desiring to borrow \$2,000 for three or five years at 8 per cent on property worth \$7,500. This is an exceptional good lean. If you have \$2,000 piease cail or communicate and get particulars.

I can sed you a piece of property renting for \$00 per month for \$5,500; one-half cash, balance monthly. The property is in good condition and well located.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale cheap. Big money in same if held three years.

\$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 40x100, on Adams street, just off Boulevard.

I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue that can be bought at a bargain.

\$1,100 buys lot 50x175 running through to Box street on Linden avenue. \$500 cash, balance in five years. Worth \$1,500, \$2,500 buys 22 acres of excellent land with good, new, 4-room house, tenement, new barns, corn cribs, sheds, tool, buggy and chicken houses, running fence all around place. Since from center of city, on Powers' Ferry road. An exceptional good place.

Nice house and large lot on Selis avenue; \$500 cash, balance monthly.

\$1,800-\$400 cash and \$20 per month—for nice 4-room house, front and back porch, lot 50x150, on West Kimball street.

\$2,500 for nice 5-room house, lot 79x135, on Ashby street, West End, \$300 to \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month.

\$1,500 buys elegant lot 50x200 on Park street, West End, near the church. Ensy terms.

Walker Dunson. Richardson street, corner lot 60x184, the finest lot on the south side, beautiful, over-looking the city, fine trees.

Jumper street, corner lot 50x 400 feet front, west side, fine trees, water, gas, curbing, sidewalks, sewer and electric light; most desirable; right at Peachtree with asphalt paving.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front. dence with modern improvements, front.

Kimball street, two-story frame, all modern improvements, sprroundings the very factor improvements, sprroundings the very factor in the street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtrees, 60x150, a corneragem for a home: see it.

Richardson street, near Windsor, lot 50x205.

Juniper street, at Peachtree, 50x200 and 100x200; very choice.

Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely. Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely, improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE.

\$7,500 for a splendid 7-room house with all modern improvements and very pretty; east front lot, on one of the very best streets on north side, sixth ward, elegant neighborhood and in five minutes' walk of Kimbal house. Biggest kind of bargain. Easy serms.

Beautiful residence lot, 51x150, on elegant paved street, north side, fourth ward, inside of mile circle and very convenient to two car lines. Price has been \$2,500, but party is obliged to seil and wants offer. This is your chance if you want a big bargain. Captol Avenue—Last chance on that beautiful lot, 51x190, this side of Georga avenue. All we want is an offer.

Wishington Street—Elegant 10-room house and beautiful lot. Former price \$9,000, but we can give a whaling bargain in it. \$3,000 for a splendid 8-room. 2-story house and fine lot, on south side and on electric line. Easily worth \$3,500. Can seil on easiest kind of terms.

We have plenty of nice homes that we can give some big bargains in and can sell on terms to suit anybody; also panty of nice vacant lots of all kinds and prices and on easy terms. We have some git-edgad snaps for these hard times.

easy terms. We have some gilt-edged snaps for these hard times.

DECATUR AND SUBURBAN.

\$2,500 for a beautiful new collage at Decatur, on a splend degree to to electric line. Easy terms.

Maga.fleent 3-acre lot, 200x600, on Candler street, at Decatur; beautifully shaded and east front that we can give a big Ergain in or will sell half of it.

\$3000 for a beautifully shaded east front lot, 100x300, on best street in Decatur, very nicely located. Owner very anxious to sell.

\$2,000 for a pretty new 6-room cottage at Poplar Springs; very near both Decatur dumy and electric lines; large beautiful lot.

For Rent—Front window desk room in our office, with use of telephone. Cheap.

Office 12 E, Alabema St.

Phone 363.

90 ACKES one mile from Acworth, on W. and A. R. R., 5-room house, and 3-room house, part bottom and haaf in original woods. Price, \$1,800; will exchange.
150 ACBES, Carroll county, awo miles from Whitesburg, 100 agres in cultivation and 50 acres in woods; 24 acres bottom, good orchard, well watered, 4-r. house. Tals is fine land and dirt cheap. Price, \$1,250; will exchange.

exchange.

100 ACRES twelve miles from city, in DeKalb county, one mile from R. R., one-half cleared and ten acres bottom, 4-r. house; only \$1,000.

Come and see me.

CURE YOURSELF! iftroubledwith Gonorrhose ideet, Whites, Spermatorrhose any unnatural dischargeagh ur druggist for a bottle of G. it cures in a few days hout the aid or publicity of a ctor. Non-poisonous and aranteed not to stricture.

Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by

The Brane Chamical Co. The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

BHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

Oures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure feyer and ague and ail other mainrions billous and other fevers, aided by Badway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Pure'y Vegetable. Always Reliable. HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS
THE BEST CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUNESS,
INDIGENTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dfugrists.
RADWAY & CO.
52 Warren street, New York.



Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, susburn, sasiowness, pinples, biackheads, moth, crusty, sealy, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Import world renowned Pace Bleach and noth a will so outlelly remove taum as this remove. A single abuli-grioù will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every our-chaser. It sells at \$2 per single bothe, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for \$5. Madame A. Ruopert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the our remedy which never fails. See that all betites bear the cirasture and photograph of Madame A. Euppert, New York circ and sealed with red seal and gluss stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

STUART'S

Cin and Buchu

KidneyDiseases!

For the last few years kidney disease has been rapidly on the increase.

Insidious in its approach—alarming in its consequences—this terrible scourge has cut down some of the brightest intellects of the age. Many suffer from kidney trouble long before they are aware of the true character of their compliant.

of their complaint. In discuss any neglect or delay is danger-ous. This is peculiarly true of all kidney affections. As soon as the first symptoms appear, treatment should commence.

Dull pain in the back, weakness over the loins or tenderness upon pressure, scanty or reddish urine, cloudy after standing, brick dust deposit, albumen or uric acid reaction, smarting or burning pains in passing water. etc., etc., are danger signals, and should he promptly heeded.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

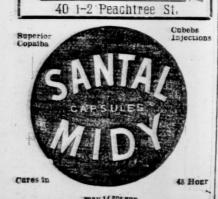
is the remedy you need. By its use you do not have to lie up for treatment. You can follow your usual avocation, and also get





ERIE MEDIDAL DO DALELLA DE

	40 1-2 Peachtree St.	1
St	For a Nice	St
tree	Xmas Present	eachtree
ach	Visit	icht
Pe	H. W. Yarbrough,	Pe
1-2	Who makes all styles of Picture Frames to order. Also nice line Pictures.	1-2



HARRY HILL FREE.

He Was Discharged After Being Tried on the Charge of Drunkenness.

OFFICER JETT HAS GONE TO CINCINNATI

Chief Deitsche Wires Chief Connolly That He Could Hold Hill No Longer-Jett Will Try to Rearrest Him.

After all the fuss and worry, the piles of telegrams, the special session of the grand jury, the many-columned newspaper accounts and the endless gossip, Harry Hill was quietly told that he could resume his journey to the northwest by Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati's police force, yesterday at

rus release was the cumination of the tense nervous strain under which Chief Deitsch has been living since Hill was arrested, six days ago. The chief had stretched the limit of his authority to the extent of holding Hill for five days on a simple charge of drunk, and when Harry was led into court on this grave and heinous charge the chief of police allowed his guardianship over the Georgia prisoner to

Chief Connolly got a telegram from Chief Deitsch, notifying him of Hill's release yesterday, a Attle after 2 o'clock. The chief read the telegram over several times, unwilning to believe the message it contained. Several things conspired to make the chief skeptical. He could not understand how Cmef Deitsch, in the face of instructions from Ohio's governor, given at the request of Georgia's governor, could turn loose a

Then the telegram was marked "paid," and this astonished Chief Connolly. It was a flood of generosity which made the thing seem bogus, and he called in his man Priday, Detail Officer J. G. Carlisle, and ispatched that trustworthy official to the telegraph office to inquire if the telegram

was genuine.
"It doesn't have the Deitsch ring to it," the chief said, "and how it happens to be a paid message is a mystery."

Detail Othcer Carlisle was not long in tracing down the genealogy of the message and returned to police headquarters and stated that it had been regularly filed and transmitted in the Cincinnati office of the

Not until this assurance was given him would the chief accept the telegram as of ficial, and he then wired Chief Deitsch that he would write him a history of the affair from beginning to end. He then washed his hands of the affair.

Yesterday morning the chief came down to his office determined to have Hill sent for at once, or withdraw his name from the affair altogether by telegraphing to Chief Deitsch that so far as he was concerned His might be liberated. He had a talk with Mr. Tolleson, who assured the chief that the delay in the matter was neces sary that proper precautions be taken in the arrangement of the papers. The chief sent for Officer E. L. Jett, who was kept at police headquarters to be in readiness for departure as soon as the papers could be completed.

The requisition was signed, sealed and delivered to Mr. Tolleson at the governor's office Friday afternoon. Tolleson kept it until yesterday morning, delaying the departure of the officer, that it might be looked over by his attorney. He stated that he wished to guard against technical errors which might cause the rejection of the papers. He said he feared a repetition of the occurrences in the Gaston case. He made this explanation to the chief and that officer stated that he was willing to

be patient? The papers were examined by an attorney during the morning and pronounced correct. They were deliyered into the hands of Officer Jett, with the instructions that he leave at 2 o'clock yesterday after-

mon for Cincinnati and Harry Hill.

The officer was promptly at the train, and when it pulled out he was aboard it.

The train had not reached the outskirts of the city when Chief Connolly received. of the city when Chief Connolly received Chief Deitsch's telegram announcing Hill's release. No thought of recalling

Hill's release. No thought of recalling Jett, who was atmed with proper authority from Governor Northen to bring Hill back to this state entered Chief Connolly's mind. It is probable that if Chief Deitsch's telegram had been received before Jett's departure, he would have been sent just the same, as the officers believe that he will likely find Hill and hold him with the papers he now has in his pocket.

Chief Connolly notified Mr. Tolleson of Hill's release, but Mr. Tolleson, nothing daunted, declared his intention of having Hill rearrested. He stated in the most determined manner that he intended to prosecute Hill to the full extent of the law, and would spend quite a sum of money to accomplish it if it were necessary.

No telegrams requesting that Hill be rearrested were sent by Chief Connolly. No steps to accomplish this were taken, but the chief and Mr. Tolleson cherish a vague hope that Officer Jett will stumble mon Hill in his walks about Cincinnati, Jett is believed that Hill left Cincinnati yesterday immediately after being discharged from custody. It is very likely that he resumed his interrupted journey to the northwest. He has been befriended by a number of young newspaper men in Cincinnati, who called upon him in their professional capac-

of young newspaper men in Cincinnati, who called upon him in their professional capacity, and were struck by his friendlessness. He has but few acquaintances in Cincinnati nati.
It was suggested that Hill's arrest might

It was suggested that Hill's arrest might have been procured yesterday by a telegram from Chief Connolly to Chief Deitsch asking Hill's rearrest and stating that an officer was en route to Cincinnati with requisition papers. Hill has never been arrested or held on the charge alleged in the requisition, but has been held on a charge of drunkenness, the hearing of which was delayed to give the Georgia authorities time to get their papers ready. Any number of telegrams have been sent to Chief Deitsch stating that an officer was on the road to Cincinnati to take charge of the prisoner, but this officer continuously failed to show his head in Cincinnati, and Chief Deitsch coucluded that the Atlanta authorities were dilly-dalkring. the Atlanta authorities were dilly-daliying. In justice to Chief Connolly it is proper to any that he has acted in the best possible manner in the conduct of the case. He was governed by the action of the governor until the requisition was signed and delivered to Mr. Tolleson, and after that he waited on Mr. Tolleson.

Mr. Tolleson.

Officer Jett will arrive in Cincinnati just before noon today. He does not yet know of Hill's release, and will, in all probability, go at once to police headquarters immediately after his arrival. With the proper papers in his pockets Chief Deitsch will gladly give him all the assistance in his power in catching Hill.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term. 1893. Order of circuits with the number of cases

Macon	Flint
Northern	Ocimplage
Western 2	Chattahoochee .
Western 2 Northeastern 9	Pataula
Bine Eldge 10	Southwestern
Cherokee 16	Albany
Rome29	Southern
Tallapopsa10	Oconee
Coweta 4	Brunswick
Proceedings	Yesterday.

The following cases were argued: Freeman v. Frendergasi. Concluded. Savannah, Florida and Western Rafiway Company v. Falvey. The same v. Dullose. Erwin, dellignon & Chisholm, for painted in error. Garrard, Medican & Newman, contra. Adjourned to meet Menday morning at 9 o'dock. RECEIVERS' REPORT.

The Ryan Company's Stock I alla Below the First Estimate.

The report of Receiver Thornton was filed Yesterday, and a motion will be made Monday morning before Judge Lumpkin to reopen the store, since it has been closed

while the inventory was being taken. Receiver Thornton says that he has taken the best inventory that was possible under the surrounding circumstances. that he finds that the amount of stock on hand is \$126,016.87, and turns in a book of inventory setting forth the various goods in detail. The amount of goods sold on the two days when the store was open is placed at \$3,125. The amount of goods repleyined is placed at \$10,662.44

The following is the receiver's report in

full:
As receiver for the Ryan Company, I hergby solanit my report: I have taken stock, a.d.
ed by he buyers of each department. No deductions were made for remnants, odd lots or
damaged goods, but all were taken at what,
with the assistance of the buyers was considered the original cost without regard to depreclation in value. I referred to the invoices
when practicable, there being no cost mark
on the goods. The cost was estimated from
the original selling price by the buyers in their
respective departments.

I find the amount of stock to be \$126.016.87,

the original seeling price by the buyers in their respective departments.

I find the amount of stock to be \$126.016.87, as per book of inventory submitted with report.

In addition to the above I sold on Monday, November 20th, goods to the amount of \$2,066.87, and on Wednesday, November 22d, I sold goods to the amount of \$1,058.13.

As to your honor's orders as to replevined goods, there have been classed and set as degoods to the amount of \$1,066.44, as per invoices sufmitted with this report. There are goods being set aside at the present time. Your obedient servant.

E. H. THORNTON, Receiver.

Another theceser's Keport.

The final report of Receiver Walter B. Porter, in charge of the stock of Porter Porter, in charge of the stock of Porter Bros., made a final report yesterday. He reported that the fixtures of the store and merchandise had been sold for \$8,979.41, and of that amount \$4,606.05 had been paid out, leaving a balance of \$3.463.35 that of the debts outstanding \$339.85 had been collected.

One r sted-Another Refused. An order was issued yesterday by Judge Lumpkin providing for the sale of the stock of Gramling & Nisbet. All bids presented to the receiver must be sealed. No date for opening the bids has been named.

Judge Lumpkin declined to grant an injunction in the application of W. M. Scott and others to prevent the Atlanta Traction Company from using the Lucile park extension of their line.

COLONEL RICHARD MALGOLM JOHNSTON Will Give One of His Inimitable Readings for

the Benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston will give one of his inimitable readings here on the light of December 5th at the Young Men's ght of December 5th at the Young Men's aristian Association, for the benefit of that association.

association.

As to the quality of the stories that he will so de ightfully interpret to his audience; the guarantee is the fact that they came from his facile pen and are his own productions.

In his "Dukesboough Tales." from which he will read largely, by special request, he has placed about his characters a something so delicately drawn, and withal so true to Georgia mature in that section, that one is completely charmed at facaring the colonel. completely charmed at hearing the colonel give them, in his reading, the character that is a part of them, and which can be so well appreciated by even the mere perusal of the

In the hands of Colonel Johnston the characters become full of life, become even more real, and can be more keenly appreciated. The readings of Colonel Johnston are always received with delight waerever he consents to give them. His trip to Atlanta this time was by especial invitation, and it was only because he had been invited to Augusta and affected, that he was willing to appear. The press has fully appreciated the keen humoand life-like portrayal of character which al

ways go with the colone's readings.

The New York Tribune, when he appeared in that city, had the following to say about

"Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnston, whose Georgia tales have become deserved any popular, was received and heard with evident pleasure at the authors' readings. We have been told that he is morbidly sensitive about these inimitable stories, and that it was with difficulty that his friends induced him to give them to the world. The reception which an audience of such culture as the one he faced as: Tuesday gave him, ought to be enough to drive such notions out of his head, if he has them. The Early Majority of Mr. Thomas Watts, which he read, is the work of exceptional talent. Its pleaures are thoroughly funny, and the remarkable thing about this as about all his stories, is their delicate setting. He presents the most amusing scene. "Mr. Richard Malcoim Johnston," as about all his stories, is their delicate setting. He presents the most amusing scenes in angulage that suggests the grace of Wheelington livrag. He has the pleasing faculty of presenting incidents familiar to every on who looks buck upon his own childhood in a way that is irresistibly comical. He as a typical southerner in appearance and manner."

Coronel Johnston is now in the city, and is stopping at the home of his nephew. Mr. Malcolm Johnston, in West End. where he has been the recipient of much attention.

A DOCTOR'S PHILANTHROPHY.

Thousands Afflicted by Chronic Catarrie Under Free Treatment.

Wherever Dr. Hartman is known the name of Pe-ru-na has become a household word. It is safe to say that no medicine in existence is used by so many families as Pe-ru-na. This is especially true of this time of the year, when the peo-ple are liable to catarrhal affections, coughs, colds, la grippe, etc. Pe-ru-na has more cases of chronic catarrh than all other medicines combined. The great majority of those who use it buy the remedy themselves, use it according to directions, not even reporting their case to Dr. Hartman until after they are entirely cared. But now that a limited number of cases can senow that a named number of cases can secure the personal attentions of Dr. Hartman free of charge, it is not to be wondered at that many prefer to do so. Peru-na never fails to cure catarrh when properly

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company are sending free to any address a book on chronic catarrh which gives the latest treatment for catarrh, coughs, colds, le grippe, bronchitis, and all other affections of head, throatand lungs. wky-sun

NEW YORK IN A DAY.

The Fine Through Train Service of the Rich-mond and Danville. Several years ago the Richmond and Dan viile placed in service its great southwestern vessible innited and added to this service the United Stries fast mail during last sum mer. These two fact through trains operate

the United States fast mail during last summer. These two fash through trains operate daily between New York and the south, you Washington city, and are kept right up with the times in style and equipment. The trap between Atlanta and New York is done in twenty-flour hours. These trans exacy the government mails, and the Richmond and Danvice has, by giving to its parrons first-crass service, escabased their as the through line to the east and now maintains a first class road with executen train service, keeping in the good graces of its patrons, which class road with executer train service, keeping at the good graces of its patrons, who know, as everybody ease in the touth does, that the K-tamoud and Danvike is the greatest southern passenger route.

NEW ATLAS OF ATLANTA

By H. B. Baylor and E. B. Latham, Civil Engineers 410 Kiser Building.

The atlas will be made up of forty sheets or forty land lots, of 202 1-2 acres each, upon a scale of 200 feet to the inch; each sheet shows the names of each conserve owner, the shupe and size of each property owner, the shape and size of each lot; also, the new and oxl names of each street. Your choice of either book paper,

street. Your choice of either book paper, best quality of bond paper or book paper, muslin backed.

The following land lot numbers make up the atlas, viz. 14 18 19 20 21 22 43-44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 107 108 109 110 111 117 and 118.

Sold either in atlas or separate sheets. Price of sheets, \$1 each. Now ready for distribution, 78, 51, 77 and 52. now24-6t fri sun wed



DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully

DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS producing such symptoms as sallow skin, palpitation of the heart, dry, hacking cough, colic, pains and soreness through the bowels, pains in back and shoulders, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy, hor flashes, constipa tion, alternating with diarrhoea, scanty and high colored urine, with gravely deposits; these symptoms often teading to chronic diarrhoes, dropsy, Bright's disease and other un toward results.

DISEASES OF WOMEN producing symptoms such as prolap of weight in lower bowels, bearing down, drag ging sensation, pains in back and loins, dis-tress in standing or walking, irregularities. leuchorrhoes, irregular appetite, depression of

spirits, dropsteal swelling, etc.

Diseases of the Nervous System such as paralysis, epilepsy, hysteria a

Diseases of the Air Passages, toms of which we have not space to enume

Diseases of the Rectum,

cured without the knife or pain. Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs such as gonorrhoea, gleet, structure, varience devility, etc., all successfully treated and cut

ed an the shortest possible time Free pamphlet and question list to all. Pa. tients treated by correspondence. Address

> W. J. TUCKER, M. D., Peidmont Medical Institute, 9 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. RECEIVER'S SALE.

At prices never before offered on such goods to the trade of Atlanta. Juvenile books, such as the Pansy series. Elsie books, Louisa M. Alcott's works. Palmer Cox books and a great many others too numerous to mention, 'at actual New York cost, or even your ewn price: A large line of Gift books, illustrated poems and songs, just the thing for a nice Xmas present. Photo and autograph albums, plush goods and an endiess quantity of fancy goods for the Christmas trade. Remember this is a receiver's sale, and all goods are sold for whatever they will bring. We must have the cash. G. T. OSBORNE,

Receiver for John M. Miller. Xmas Cards and Novelties in Great Variety

A Change of Schedule.

General Passenger Agent Charley Harman, of the Western and Atlantic, announces a change of schedule for the train from Chattanooga and Rome that formerly reached Atlantia at 12 o'clock.

The train will arrive in Atlanta at 11 o'clock hereafter, the change taking effect today. The reason for bringing the train into Atlanta earlier is that it enables the people of Rome to come to Atlanta earlier in the day, leaving that city at 8 in the morning, and to spend several hours here, returning on the afternoon train. The change was made for the special benefit of the Rome traffic.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly,

J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

Notice is hereby given that the under-Acute is hereof given that the inhersigned has this day sold the entire stock, fixtures and business, at No. 35 Marietta street. Atlanta, Ga., to Archie H. McMillan. The undersigned has retired from the business and in future it will be conducted by Archie H. McMillan. This, November 29, 1893.

J. H. M'MILLAN.

AN IDEAL ISSUE.

To Be the Most Superb and Elaborate Paper Ever Printed.

The Christmas Dramatic Mirror will be halfed with delight when it puts in its appearance at the newstands. In beauty appearance at the newstands. In be of illustration and in literary interest, of illustration and in literary interest, and in the sumptuousness of its cover, it will surpass anything of its kind ever brought to public notice. In the pictorial department it is said that the number of illustrations will, in all probability, exceed one hundred and fifty—this alone would make a handsome souvent. Moreover, its contributors, number seventy-live, and every name ranks among the foremost writers of the day. In a word, The Christmas Mirror will be a display of beauty qui fera certainement fureur and you will never regret having purchased one.

regret having purchased one.
Copies may also be had from the office of publication, 1432 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on receipt of the price, which is 50 cents.

i certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm 011 and within six days there were at least 1.200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Parisian Novelties In dress trimmings reduced prices at MRS. M. C. ADLER'S. 621-2 Whitehall St. In dress trimmings to be closed out at

Westview Floral Company. This company, located in Atlanta, Ga., has just issued a very handsome catalogue, containing a complete list of the choicest flowers. It will be sent free on application to the company. This is one of the greatest floral companies in the south, and can fernish you in anything you want. Address them Atlanta, Ga.

We Have Em. Yes, they are here.
We mean our stock of dolls, toys and Christmas gift books. We can interest you in holiday goods that's certain.
ORR BROS. & CO.,
85 Peachtree and 104 Whitehall Street.

Come this week and select a most elegant Ladies' Jacket for less than it cost. We are over- Offic Johnson, near corner Whitehall and Fair streets. stocked, and you can get a beauty for, little money. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Cheney's Expectorant Will cure your Cough.

Mountain Dew Corn \$1.50 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

GOES

H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Annual Stock-Taking will soon be in order. Our Stock is so large that we must take advantage of December while the people need winter goods. To reduce our stock this week we begin a general all-around sale.

Cloaks, Blankets, Comforts, Dress Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Underwear, Shawls, Capes, Flannel and Knit Skirts, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Eiderdown Quilts, Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Gossamers, Umbrellas, Gloves, Notions, White Spreads, Fancy Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Evening Silk, Dress Trimmings, Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Lace Curtains, Corsets, Pants Goods, Sateens, Cotton Flannels, Ribbons. Handkerchiefs, Baby Cloaks, White and Colored Shirts-

And Thousands of other goods that go to make up a First-Class Stock.

We are too busy to take the time or even attempt to give a list of prices. You will see some loud "ads." but they shall not touch us on prices.

Another big sale of Hosiery for this week, all guaranteed fast black.

Remnants.

Three tables full of Dress Goods Rem. nants-all fine goods, that we will sell for just HALF VALUE!

We will have you waited upon promptly, yet it would be better if you could come early for the way we have cut prices is sure to fill our house every day in the week. This sale will be the Greatest Bargain Sale the South ever had. Yours truly,

46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

57 Peachtree Street.

Importers of Royal Worcester and Haviland China. 'Our fine Holiday Goods are now ready. Holiday Goods are daily arriving. You must have Christmas gifts for your friends. Call tomorrow and see our goods. Prices are cheap.

THE ATLANTA HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 57 PEACHTREE ST.

VE FLOUR

THE ENTIRE WHEAT

This flour is a new candidate for favor in this part of the country. It is a high grade of fine flour, manufactured only by the Franklin mills, Lockport, N. Y. It is now for sale in this city by the Dohme-Corrigan Company, on Whitehall street;

Before using the flour, of course you want to know something about it. As has been said, it is the flour of the Entire Wheat, except the woody, unmutritious outer skin or husk, which is not food. In the manufacture of this flour the husk is first removed and then the entire food part of the kernel is reduced to an evenly

If your grocer does not keep it send to or call at my office and get a package. Agents

Every pound of Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat represents a pound of food value

MISS LAURA GLOVER, 29 1-2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., State Agent.